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ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SOUTHERN INDIA,

VOL. II.

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Archæological Survey of Southern India, Vol. ii.

LISTS OF INSCRIPTIONS,

AND

SKETCH OF THE DYNASTIES OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

Compiled under the Orders of Government

BY

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PREFACE.

The publication of this volume has been delayed by several unforeseen causes, and I must express my regret that this delay should have taken place; it was due to circumstances beyond my own control.

It is necessary to explain the reasons for publishing the various sections of this volume. Part I consists of a cursory examination of 219 inscriptions on copper, which have been sent to me from different parts of Southern India, an appendix raising the number to 228. I have not attempted to publish full notes with translations of all these inscribed plates as the short time at my disposal forbade any endeavour to do more than hint at the historical value of each. All detailed work on them must come later. My aim has been simply to pioneer the Survey, and to show, as far as I have been able to ascertain, where it will be necessary and valuable for others to labour. All the inscriptions noted in Part I must at some time or another be carefully examined.

Part II consists of a list of all the dated inscriptions which as yet have come to my notice in the Madras Presidency, arranged in chronological order. This list was prepared mostly to assist epigraphists as well as students of history. It will, I hope, be found to serve several purposes. Any one desirous of studying the history of a period, for instance, will by this list be guided to all the inscriptions of the same date at present known to exist in the Presidency.

A mere glance at the first column will show the reader what a large store of valuable knowledge remains, engraved in the most permanent fashion, ready to the hand of any one who chooses to grasp it, in the villages of Southern India. Only a few of these inscriptions have as yet been examined, and all must be published before the work can be considered complete. It must be remembered that this list comprises only those inscriptions of whose existence I have been informed, and that it probably does not represent a tenth part of those which will in after years be brought to light. I have even omitted to enter a number of those actually brought to notice where my informants mentioned dates which were conspicuously wrong and untrustworthy, as such entries might only lead to misconception. But with these exceptions, the list contains all the *dated* inscriptions specially mentioned in Volume I. There remain for examination, independently of these, firstly, the undated inscriptions specially so mentioned; secondly, the large number of inscriptions whose mere existence is noted, as, for instance, where the information I received was that a temple existed "covered with inscriptions,"—and these must number several thousands; thirdly, the inscriptions of which I have never heard, and these, probably, will number several thousands more. The work has been inaugurated, for Dr. Burgess informs me that he has a very considerable number of the copper-plate inscriptions, besides others from temples, from the Madura District, and the whole of the Tamiḻ inscriptions in the Madras Museum, already translated by Mr. S. M. Natesa Sāstrī and others, and that the printing of them is well advanced.

Part III consists of lists of inscriptions as noted in Volume I, and as found in certain other publications, arranged according to the sovereigns and dynasties they refer to. These I found exceedingly difficult to draw up because of the doubtfulness of the names and dates as reported to me.[1] They must be taken merely as tentative and provisional. As with the rest of these two volumes, I publish the Lists in the hope that sojourners in Southern India will correct them.

One point connected with the Choḷa lists must especially be noted here, as I must confess myself in doubt as to the correctness of certain previous deductions. I think that the list given from pages 102 to 109 needs correction in several respects. So many of the names of Vīra or Kulottuṅga Choḷa I seem to be mere titles that we must not be too sure that inscriptions bearing, as the name of the sovereign, one of those titles, is necessarily an inscription of that king. Since the list was prepared I have seen some new inscriptions and am now not at all certain that all those bearing the name "*Kōnēri Nanmai Koṇḍān*" belong to the reign of Kulottuṅga I. I think, further, that the name "Kōnēri Nanmai Koṇḍān Sundara Pāṇḍiyan" and "Kōnēri Mēlkoṇḍān Sundara Pāṇḍiyan" probably do *not* belong to him, but to a real Pāṇḍiyan or Pāṇḍiyans, and are unconnected with the Choḷa-Pāṇḍiyan conquest.

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[1] I have omitted a number of inscriptions in this list, where names and dates were clearly wrong.

I was inclined, too, to accept too readily the name of his queen as sufficient evidence of identification. Her name was "Ulaha Mụrududaiyāl," corresponding to "Loka Mahādevī," and the first name "Ulaha" seems to have been variously written "Avani" or "Bhuvana." But from inscriptions which have recently come to light it seems possible that this name was a common title of the South Indian queens. It has been found by Dr. Burgess as the name of the wife of a pure Pāṇḍiyan, for instance. The list will perhaps have to be amended in this respect.

Such errors are inseparable from a work of this nature, which is intended merely to precede the study of the subject and in no sense is put forth as summarizing the results of study completed.

Part IV contains a sketch of the genealogy and history of the dynasties and ancient families of Southern India, so far as I have as yet been able to compile them. This will serve as a rough chart to all students of the subject, and will enable any one who hits on an inscription and who is desirous of learning something about the sovereign therein mentioned, to ascertain who he was, and to what dynasty he belonged, and to gain some slight knowledge of the history of that dynasty, so far as it is hitherto known, or supposed to be known. The compilation speaks for itself and I need say little more. If it serves no other purpose, it will show how little is yet known, and what vast fields of study still lie open, calling for earnest and patient investigation. I have tabulated these lists alphabetically. This is, in some respects, open to objection, but for general use it is perhaps better than an attempt at any chronological sequence, where there were so many dynasties overlapping one another in point of time. Such an arrangement as the last might, it was thought, possibly give rise to misunderstanding.

I was in hopes of being able to complete the work by a set of chronological tables for computing the exact English equivalent for all dates given in South Indian inscriptions, but the unfortunate illness of the compiler, Mr. U. S. Krishṇasvāmi Nāyuḍu, Nāzir of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, has delayed their preparation. They are in the Press, and will be published separately.

A very interesting and valuable article has just made its appearance in the pages of the *Indian Antiquary* (Vol. XII, pp. 207, 291) "*On the Nomenclature of the Principal Hindu Eras, and the Use of the word* Saṁvatsara *and its Abbreviations*," by Mr. J. F. Fleet, which, had it appeared before, would have prevented my disfiguring the pages of these two volumes by an abbreviation which is now shown to be wrong, and which will appear more and more wrong to scientific readers as the years go on. I allude to the method of denoting the *Śaka* year by "Ś.Ś.", meaning "*Śālivāhana Śaka.*" Mr. Fleet satisfactorily establishes that the "*Śaka*" era was in use from a very early date amongst the Gurjara kings, and that various modifications of the name were used by various writers; but that the expression "*Śālivāhana Saka*" is the most modern of all. The earliest instance yet known is in a grant of the Devagiri Yādava King Rāmachandra, of the year Ś. 1194 (A.D. 1272–3), and the expression was not fully established till the time of the Vijayanagar kings, the earliest instance amongst the grants of the latter dynasty being in the reign of Bukka, Ś. 1275 (A.D. 1353–4). "Whatever may have been its origin, it was plainly adopted by them (the Vijayanagar kings) as their dynastic expression," writes Mr. Fleet; and therefore it would appear to be wrong to write "Ś.Ś." for any other dynasty, or for any period earlier than the thirteenth century. The proper abbreviation which will apply to all inscriptions using that era, is simply "Ś." for "*Śaka.*" I much regret that so excellent a paper did not appear earlier and save me from my error.

Mr. Fleet has now been appointed Epigraphist to the Government of India, and his duties are defined to be "the preparation and editing, with historical comments and indexes, of texts and translations of all ancient inscriptions discovered either on copper-plate or on stone" (*Proceedings of the Government of India, Home Department, Archæology, 29th February* 1884, *Nos. I*—24, 36). The publication of inscriptions by Government has thus been placed on a sound scientific basis, and it is to be hoped that now the very numerous inscriptions in Southern India will receive the attention they deserve.

With reference to Mr. Fleet's appointment the Government of India has made the following important "Observations" (*Proceedings above quoted*) :—

"In order to the successful carrying out of the work entrusted to Mr. Fleet, it is necessary that he should have the hearty co-operation of local Governments and Administrations. The Governor-General in Council is confident that this co-operation, which is now invited, will be readily given, and accordingly desires that all local Governments and Administrations will render Mr. Fleet every assistance that lies in their power by forwarding to that officer (for inspection and return) original copper-plates that may be in their own records, or in local museums, when this can be done without risk of damage or loss; by procuring for him, when possible, the temporary loan of similar plates in the possession of private individuals; and by directing district officers to furnish him with any information which he may require relating to inscriptions which may exist in their districts.

"To further aid the work it seems necessary to take such precautions as may be possible to prevent the passing out of the country, by sale or otherwise, of inscribed plates or stones without the knowledge of the Epigraphist. His Excellency in Council would be glad if local Governments and Administrations would issue the necessary instructions to secure this object, so that the Epigraphist may have an opportunity of informing himself of the contents of all ancient inscriptions which may be anywhere discovered, of taking copies of them, and of judging whether the originals are of sufficient interest and value to justify their purchase for the Government Museums in this country. District officers should be directed to put forward the claims of Government under Act VI of 1878 (the Treasure Trove Act) in cases to which that Act applies, and officers in all departments be requested to report to the district officer any discoveries which may come under their notice."

The Government of Madras follow this up (G.O., No. 520, Public, dated 13th March 1884) with the following order:—

"The Right Honorable the Governor in Council desires all district officers to give their cordial co-operation and assistance to Mr. Fleet by forwarding to him such original copper-plates as may be available, by procuring for him where feasible the loan of similar plates in the possession of private persons, and by giving him such information as he may require relating to the inscriptions existing in their districts. They will also endeavour to carry out the instructions contained in paragraph 3 of the Observations prefixed to the Proceedings read above, and will see that the Treasure Trove Act is worked whenever such a course may forward the ends of the Epigraphical Survey."

I must again acknowledge gratefully the ready help given to me by S. M. Nateśa Śāstrī, who has worked cordially with me in the preparation of this volume.

R. SEWELL.

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LIST OF COPPER-PLATE GRANTS SENT FOR EXAMINATION.

In the Proceedings of Government dated 1st March 1881, No. 281, paragraph 10 (Public Department), all officers were authorized to hand over to me for examination any copper-plate grants that might be lying in their offices; and this was followed by a direct order published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 16th March 1881.

The following is a list of all the grants which I have as yet been able to procure or examine.

I am especially desirous that it should be thoroughly understood in scientific circles that this list does not pretend to any critically minute accuracy. The scrutiny has been made as carefully as possible under the circumstances, but each plate needs to be examined by the best authorities. All that can be claimed for the following list is that the information given is probably fairly accurate, since we devoted much labour and time to the examination of these plates. Epigraphists will readily appreciate the difficulties attendant on the deciphering of the ancient characters in many instances and on the fact of the plates being often injured and corroded.

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1. (*From the Collector's Office, Kistna District. Now deposited in the Madras Museum.*) This and No. 2 were found in the Collector's Office in the Kistna District, and were published by me in the March number of the *Indian Antiquary* for 1879 (VIII, 73). They now lie in the Madras Museum. No. 1 is a grant in three plates, with a ring, and seal bearing the Chalukyan boar, sun, moon, *śaṅkha*, and elephant-goad, with the legend "*Śrī Tribhuvanāṁkuśa.*" It is a grant, by Amma Rāja II, surnamed "Vijayāditya," of the Eastern Chalukyan dynasty, of some lands in the eastern delta of the Kṛishṇā. Its date is between 945 and 970 A.D. according to Mr. Fleet's grant; but the chronology of this dynasty is still somewhat confused in places. (Compare Mr. Fleet's No. XXXIV in *Ind. Ant.* VII, 15.)

2. (*From the same. Now in the Madras Museum.*) See remarks under No. 1. This was published by me in *Ind. Ant.* VIII, 76. It is an Eastern Chalukyan grant in three plates, with a ring and seal bearing the Chalukyan boar, moon, and elephant-goad, and the legend "*Śrī Tribhuvanāṁkuśa.*" The grant is by Amma Rāja I, surnamed "Vishṇuvardhana." (A.D. 918 to 925, or thereabouts. See remarks on the chronology under No. I.) The king grants to the general of his army a village on the north of the river, about 19 miles north-west of Bezvāḍa. The genealogy given agrees in all respects with that given by Dr. Burnell in his *South Indian Palæography* (pp. 21, 22), except that forty years are given to Vijayāditya Bhaṭṭāraka.

3. (*From the Kistna District. Recently discovered at Pedda Maddāli, in the Nūzivīḍu Zemindari. It has been returned to the finder, a man of the Kamma caste named Kachala Veṅkanna of Pedda Maddāli.*) This grant, in three plates, was dug up by a Brahman at the end of 1880, and was sent to me for examination. I forwarded it to Mr. Fleet, who was kind enough to give me the following note on it. "A set of three plates, each about 6⅞ inches long by 3¼ inches broad, with a seal which bears the moon, the motto *Śrī Sarvasiddhi*, and the remains of apparently the name Jayasiṁha. . . .This is an Eastern Chalukya inscription of Jayasiṁha I. It is dated in words, in the eighteenth year of his reign, at the time of the equinox; the Śaka year is not given. The order is issued from the city of Udayapura, and records a grant of the village of Pinukapaṟu or Pinukapaḷu, on the east of the village of Mardavalli, in the district of Gudrahāra." The date of Jayasiṁha I's reign is A.D. 632 to 662 or thereabouts. He was the eldest son and successor of Kubja Vishṇuvardhana, the conqueror of the kingdom and founder of the dynasty.

4. (*From the Collector's Office, North Arcot. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) It is not known how this plate got into the Collector's office, nor to whom it belongs, nor how long it has been there.

This is one of a very curious series of 13 plates, all from the same locality. (See Nos. 13, 14, 15, 139, 140, 143, 144, 147, 149, 150, 177, 178 of this list.) I am at present quite unable to say anything decisively about them. They all purport to be grants by a Chola sovereign in the years Ś.Ś. 1008 or 1011 (A.D. 1086 or 1089), to which period they cannot, palæographically, belong. Moreover they bear a seal at the top in characters resembling the Persian, but which no one whom I have yet met with can decipher; and this would seem to be a clear anachronism. This grant is on a *leaden* plate, coated with a thin sheet of copper. It purports to be a grant by Rāja Vīra Chola in Ś.Ś. 1011 (A.D. 1089) in the year of the *Kaliyuga* 4190 and cyclic year *Plavaṅga*. But Ś.Ś. 1011 corresponds to the cyclic year *Śukla*, twenty-two years subsequent to *Plavaṅga*. It seems difficult to suppose that all these plates can be forgeries, partly from their number, and partly because no forger would be so foolish as to annex the Persian seal to such a document. The only other explanation that seems reasonable is that they form a series of copies of older authentic documents, recording grants confirmed by the Muhammadan chief at the time the copies were taken, and therefore bearing his seal. The year 1089 A.D. corresponds with the twenty-fifth year of the reign of the sovereign variously known as "Vīra Chola," "Rāja Vīra," "Rāja Rājendra," "Kulottuṅga," and "Koppara Keśarivarmā." (See this list, grant No. 101; Burnell's *South Indian Palæography*, p. 40; Sir Walter Elliot's Paper in the *Madras Journal*, XIII, 36; Carr's *Seven Pagodas*, pp. 132–145.)

5. (*In the District Court, South Tanjore.*) Grant by Āṇḍavarāyar Vaṇaṅgāmuḍi Toṇḍamān [1] to certain members of his family. The cyclic year is given, but no other date. The characters are Tamil, and not old.

6. (*In the District Court, South Tanjore.*) Grant by seventy-four artizans in Ś.Ś. 1640 (A.D. 1718), "while Rājādhirāja Ēkōjī's sons Sarfōjī and Dukkōjī were reigning as kings," to a Gaṇeśa temple "on the west of the road from Rāmeśvaram,"—the other boundaries being very vaguely given. The temple is presumably in or near the Tanjore District. Language, Tamil, except two lines at the end in Telugu. Ēkōjī was half-brother to the Mahratta ruler Sīvājī. He became master of Tanjore in 1675 A.D.

7. (*In the District Court, South Tanjore.*) Deed of sale in Ś.Ś. 1681 (A.D. 1759) by Vijaya Aruṇāchala Vaṇaṅgāmuḍi Toṇḍamān, son of Āṇḍavarāyar Vaṇaṅgāmuḍi Toṇḍamān, of lands to Andoni Muttu Tēvar, son of Koṭṭa Rāyappa Tēvar. (See No. 5 and note 1.)

8. (*In the District Court, Salem.*) Grant by a Rāja of Maisūr, part of whose name is "Krishṇa Rāja," given in a year of the *Kaliyuga*, of which only the first three figures, 482, are visible, the last figure, the name of the cyclic year, and the *Śaka* date all having been tampered with. The grantor was probably Doḍḍa Krishṇa Rāja, who reigned over Maisūr from A.D. 1714–1731. The grant, then, dates within the years A.D. 1719-1728. (Rice's *Mysore and Coorg*, I, 240.)

9. (*In the District Court, Salem.*) A deed drawn up in Ś.Ś. 1683 (A.D. 1761), in the year *Vrisha*, by certain merchants of Hosūr in the Salem District, promising to give to the priests a certain fixed proportion on every bale of cloths and thread bought in that town.

10. (*In the District Court of Tinnevelly.*) Grant of twelve villages in the Tinnevelly District by Viśvanātha Nāyakka, the first of the great Nāyakka dynasty of Madura, and his celebrated minister and general Āryanātha, who built the thousand-pillared maṇḍapam at Madura. The former is styled "the pious son of Kōṭyam Nāgama Nāyuḍu," the latter "*Mandaraputtanēri Ārya Nāyaka Mudaliyār.*" The grant is in Ś.Ś. 1482 (A.D. 1560), in the cyclic year *Raudri*.

11. (*In the District Court of Tinnevelly.*) Private grant of land in a village of the Tinnevelly District for the support of a temple of the village god and goddess, during the reign of Vijaya Chokkanātha of Madura, dated Ś.Ś. 1637 (A.D. 1715), and *Kollam* era 887. These dates do not correspond by four years.

12. (*In the District Court of Tinnevelly.*) A long grant of the Vijayanagar dynasty on five plates, with a handsomely decorated ring, having the boar, moon, and dagger. The grant is by the Vijayanagar sovereign Veṅkaṭapati in Ś.Ś. 1512, cyclic year *Vikṛiti* (A.D. 1590), of villages in the Tinnevelly

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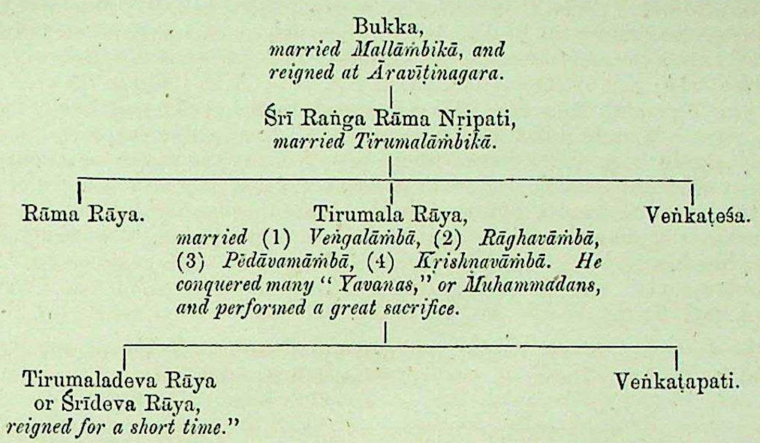
[1] The Honorable A. Śēshayya Śāstriyār, c.s.i., Dewān of the Pudukōṭṭai State, to whom I referred for information regarding these chiefs, tells me that the title of "Vaṇaṅgāmuḍi" belongs to the Polegars of Palayavanam in the Pattukoṭṭai Taluk of the Tanjore District, and that they used also to be styled "Toṇḍamān." The present Polegar does not bear that title, and is in no way connected with the Toṇḍaman House of Pudukōṭṭai. *Vaṇaṅgāmuḍi* means one who does not bow his head, and the title is said to have originated in the fact that the Polegars of this family in more ancient times did not attend on the Rāja of Tanjore during the *Dasarā* festivals, as did the other Polegars, but sent an agent instead, being powerful enough to refuse with impunity to pay this token of humble allegiance.

District, to a Vaishṇava shrine under the management of one Krishṇa Dās. It is dated from Kumbhakoṇam. The genealogy is traced through the Lunar line from Chandra, but only a few names are given. Veṅkaṭapati's father, Tirumala Rāya, is mentioned as son of Śrī Raṅga Rāma and grandson of one Bukka, thus:—



Bukka,
married Mallāmbikā, and
reigned at Āravīṭinagara.

Śrī Raṅga Rāma Nṛipati,
married Tirumalāmbikā.

Rāma Rāya.
Tirumala Rāya,
married (1) *Veṅgalāmbā*, (2) *Rāghavāmbā*,
(3) *Pēdāvamāmbā*, (4) *Krishṇavāmbā. He conquered many "Yavanas," or Muhammadans, and performed a great sacrifice.*
Veṅkaṭeśa.

Tirumaladeva Rāya
or Śrīdeva Rāya,
"*he reigned for a short time.*"
Veṅkaṭapati.

13. (*From the District Court, Chingleput. Now deposited in the Madras Museum.*) This is one of the series mentioned in the remarks regarding No. 4. The grant is on a copper plate, and purports to have been executed three years earlier than No. 4, namely, in Ś.Ś. 1008 (A.D. 1086), *Kaliyuga* 4187, year *Nandana*. But the character is modern Grantha. It bears a Persian seal at the top. It is noticeable that the cyclic when compared with the *Śaka* year is wrong by 26 years; and that, even if the cyclic year mentioned in No. 4 was accurately given therein as *Plavaṅga*, this year *Nandana* is not three years earlier than *Plavaṅga*, but fifteen years earlier. The grant purports to have been executed by one Vīra Śaṅguḍayān of the Chola country.

14. (*From the District Court, Chingleput. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) In all respects similar to No. 13, of which it is apparently a duplicate.

15. (*From the District Court, Chingleput. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) One of the same series. This grant is on a copper plate, bearing date Ś.Ś. 1008 (A.D. 1086), *Kaliyuga* 4187, year *Nandana*. But the character is modern Telugu. Persian seal. The grantor's name is omitted, but it states that he constructed the village of Mannavēḍu, near Ārṇī, "after having divided the city of the Rāyalu and dug a reservoir in the Agrahāram" of a Brahman. On the reverse is a *mantram* in Grantha characters.

16. (*From the District Court, Chingleput. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) Grant by a Mussulman chief, styled in the Tamil of the deed *Mahā rāśa rāśa māniya rāya Śrī Rirāyaśi Kuppa Chandu Sāyapu avergaḷ*, otherwise Kuṭb Chand Saheb,[1] in the cyclic year *Pramādīcha*, of certain lands, fees, exemption from taxation, and liberty to ride in a palankeen, to Śivandapāda Śeṭṭiyār, of the village of Arikośati Pudupēṭai, as a reward for faithful service.

17. (*From the District Court, Chingleput. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) A grant made by some one, whose name and place of residence are omitted, in Ś.Ś. 1488 (A.D. 1566), year *Prabhava*, of 1,000 *pons* to one Tambu Śeṭṭi, as a reward for the discovery of a theft in the grantor's palace. It is dated from the village of Kaḷaṭṭūr in Chingleput District.

18. (*From the same. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) Grant by the Vijayanagar sovereign Achyutadeva Rāya in Ś.Ś. 1454 (A.D. 1532), *Kaliyuga* 4633, cyclic year *Nandana* (all these correspond). He is styled "*Vīra Pratāpa Śrī Vīra Achyutadēva Mahārāyaravāru*." The grant bears at the top the devices of the sun and moon, the boar and the dagger. The sovereign granted to one Rāmānujāchāri the privilege of receiving the holy water and consecrated food after the worship of the god in the temple of *Śrī Devanāyakkasvāmi* in the village of Tiruvahīndrapuram. It should be ascertained where this village is situated. At present I have been unable to find out. The grant is in Telugu.

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[1] This *Chanda Sāheb* cannot be the *Chanda Sāheb* who placed *Mīnākshī* on the throne of Trichinopoly in A.D. 1734, and whose name is so well known in connection with the French and English wars in the south, since the year *Pramādīcha* occurs in A.D. 1733 and 1793, whereas Dupleix's Chanda Sāheb was in power only from 1734 to 1752, when he was murdered.

19. (*In the District Court, Madura.*) Grant in Telugu on a broad copper sheet with the lines running along the length. It narrates that in Ś.Ś. 1622 (A.D. 1700), in the year *Vṛisha*, "Śrī Maṅgamma, wife of Chokkanātha Nāyuḍu, who was son of Muttu Vīrappa Nāyuḍu, and grandson of Viśvanātha Nāyani Tirumala Nāyuḍu," gave the village of Bālakrishṇa Mahādānapuram as an *agrahāram* to certain Brahmans. The genealogy corresponds with those already published. The grantor is generally known as "Maṅgammāḷ." She is said to have been starved to death in her palace in Trichinopoly four years after this, namely in A.D. 1704.

20. (*In the same Court.*) A Telugu grant, consisting of two broad plates with the lines running along the length. The grantor, usually called Muttu Liṅgappa, a younger brother of the Madura Nāyakka Chokkanātha, who reigned from A.D. 1660 to 1682, succeeded for one year in dispossessing his brother at the time that he was at war with Tanjore. This grant is dated in the year of the former's power, A.D. 1678, Ś.Ś. 1600, year *Kālayukti*. It bestows the village of Krishṇapuram on a Brahman. The grantor is described as "Muddu Aḷugari Nāyuḍu," grandson of "Viśvanātha Nāyani Tirumala Nāyuḍu, and son of Muddu Vīrappa Nāyuḍu," and he dates his grant as "in the reign of Śrī Vīra Pratāpa Śrī Raṅga Rāya Mahādēvarāja." Śrī Raṅga III acceded to his nominal throne in A.D. 1665. (See Nelson's *Madura Manual*, pp. 201, 202.)

21. (*From the District Court of Chingleput. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) A grant by a "Vallabha Mahārāja" in Ś.Ś. 1377 (A.D. 1455), year *Bhava*, of certain lands and ceremonial privileges in some temples to one Vanniyappa Sinna Piḷḷai, minister (*Tantri*) of the Śiṅgeri Śaṅkarāchāriyār, the chief priest of the temple at Śiṅgeri. The deed was executed in the presence of the Śaṅkarāchāriyār and bears his (*Narasiṁha*) seal. The grantor states that he was reigning "from Kañchimaṇḍalam to Yeṟumaṇḍalam," *i.e.*, from Conjeveram to Ceylon. All the chief priests of Śiṅgeri, Kumbhakoṇam, and Pushpagiri are called *Śaṅkarāchāriyār*, but this one is known to belong to the first establishment by his seal. It is important that we should learn more about this Vallabha Mahārāja, as the date of this grant is just at the period of which we know least of the Chola country. The Hoyiśala Ballālas claimed supreme authority over the peninsula for some period previous to their final fall in A.D. 1326; and the Vijayanagar dynasty which succeeded had not established their power at so early a date as that of this grant. Stirling and Hunter place the conquest of Kañchi by Purushottamadeva, king of Orissa, about the year A.D. 1479, or later. But other authorities declare that Kañchi was seized by the Mussulmans in A.D. 1477 from the Orissa kings, whose conquest had taken place about A.D. 1450. If this last account is correct, this Vallabha Mahārāja was probably the king of Kañchi who refused to give his daughter's hand to the king of Orissa, and who was defeated by the latter in revenge.

22. (*In the District Court of Madura.*) A curiously worded Tamil document, dated Ś.Ś. 1691 (A.D. 1769), *Kaliyuga* 4785, year *Rākshasa*, conferring the property in some lands on a Śiva temple dedicated to the god *Viśveśvara* and the goddess *Akhilāṇḍeśvarī*. The dates do not correspond. Ś. Ś. 1691 is *Kaliyuga* 4870, and the cyclic year *Virodhi*. The grantor styles himself "*Śrī mudu Iraṇya-karpayāchi Ragunāta Sētupati Kattār Avargaḷ, lord of Tēvainagara*," and he states that the grant was made "while the Aśvapati, Narapati, Gajapati and Sētupati kings were reigning over the countries of Chola-maṇḍalam, Toṇḍamaṇḍalam, Yāpāṇapaṭṭanam" (Jafna in Ceylon), and Yeṟumaṇḍalam (Ceylon)." All this is sufficiently absurd. (Compare Nos. 23, 30, 32.)

23. (*In the same Court.*) A document by a relative of the grantor of No. 22, whose titles are given similarly, as well as the names of the ruling dynasties and countries. In this case, Muttu Kumāra Vijaya Raghunātha Sētupati, son of Kumāra Muttu Vijaya Raghunātha Sētupati, and son-in-law of Hiraṇyakarpayājī Raghunātha Sētupati Kattār, grants some lands to a Brahman in Ś.Ś. 1658 (A.D. 1736), year *Nala*.

24. (*In the same Court.*) A beautifully written modern Tamil plate, engraved in Ś.Ś. 1728 (A.D. 1806), cyclic year *Akshaya*, "in the reign of Kumāra Chinna Nāyakkar, a successor of Maṅgammāḷ." (!) It narrates that at some previous date, unmentioned, a pilgrim named Vema Reḍḍi had erected a chattram on the Paḷani (Pulney) Hills. His descendant, Raṅga Reḍḍi, executes the plate to commemorate his ancestor's charity.

25. (*In the possession of M. Kuppana Ayyaṅgār of Pūṇḍi, in Wālājāpet Taluk, North Arcot.*) A copper-plate grant in five plates, recording a double gift by the Vijayanagar sovereign Achyutadeva Rāya in the year Ś.Ś. 1478 (A.D. 1556). The king is styled "Achutendra Mahārāya." The first part bestows the village of Naṅgamaṅgalaṁ, in the district of Chandragiri, in the province of Posturī, on a Rāja whose name is omitted, but who is noted as the son of Salaka Rājendra and Tippāṁbikā. He was probably

connected with the ruling family. The genealogy of the sovereign in the Lunar line is shortly given with only eight names. The first six correspond with those given in Plate No. 12; but here, after Yayāti, are mentioned Turvasu, and then Timmadeva. From him descended Narasiṁha, the first king of the second Vijayanagar family. From him the line is given thus :—

Narasiṁha.
Narasiṁha. Krishṇa Rāya.
Achyutendra.

Inscriptions vary as to the relationship between Krishṇadeva Rāya and Achyutadeva Rāya. Here they are distinctly mentioned as father and son. The second part of the grant bestows the village of Vīrukombu on 54 Brahmans.

26. (*In the possession of Varadāchāriyār of Pūṇdi, Wālājāpet Taluk, North Arcot.*) Another Vijayanagar copper-plate of Achyutadeva Rāya from the same village as No. 25. It records that that sovereign, in the year Ś.Ś. 1456 (A.D. 1534), in the year *Jaya*, endowed the temple of *Viṭṭaleśvara* (probably the temple of *Viṭṭalasvāmi* in Vijayanagar) with the village of Teṅgūru "in the Chandrāchala District (? Chandragiri), of the province of Toṇderamaṇḍalam." The grant was made in the first year of Achyuta's reign. The document is in five plates, and is very similar to No. 25 in appearance and wording. The genealogy is identical.

27. (*In the District Court of Madura.*) A private document drawn up between two brothers, after a dispute as to which was the elder. The younger, Śinna Vadavāḍa Nāyakkar Tummiśi, having admitted that he was junior, the elder, Rāma Rāya Tummiśi Nāyakkar, granted him some lands. Rāma Rāya styles himself "King of Vaṅga." The document is in Tamil, and is dated Ś.Ś. 1455 (A.D. 1533), *Śobhakṛit*, but these years do not correspond, *Śobhakṛit* falling nine years after Ś.Ś. 1455, which was the year *Vijaya*. The character appears quite modern.

28. (*In the District Court of Madura.*) A copper-plate deed of grant executed in Ś.Ś. 1706 (A.D. 1784), *Kaliyuga* 4885, cyclic year *Śobhakṛit*. The cyclic year does not correspond with the *Śaka* by one or two years, but it must be noted that in the Madura and Tinnevelly countries the cyclic year is not in general use, the people almost invariably using the Quilon era or *Kollam Āṇdu.* By this document the then Zemindar of Śivagaṅga makes over certain lands in *Sarvamānyam* (freehold) to a Muhammadan named Moṭṭai Fakīr Sāheb of Śivagaṅga. The Zemindar's name is given as "Muttu Vaḍuganātha Tēvar, son of Vijaya Raghunātha Śivanna Periya Uḍaya Tēvar." (See Nelson's *Manual of the Madura District*, Part III, page 160.)

29. (*In the possession of Raṅgappa Kauṇdan of Kanakanipāḷaiyam, in the Mettapolliem Division of the Coimbatore District.*) A document drawn up on a small copper sheet, roughly executed in apparently modern characters, purporting to be a deed by which, in Ś.Ś. 1504 (A.D. 1582), cyclic year *Vrisha*, Tirumala Nāyakka of Madura, "King of Karnāta-deśa" constituted Timma Kauṇdan spiritual head of his caste in 24 divisions of the "Koṅganāḍu." But *Tirumala Nāyakka* only commenced his reign in A.D. 1623. His grandfather was reigning in A.D. 1582. The document appears spurious.

30. (*In the District Court of Madura.*) Grant by "Daḷavāy Sētupati Kattār, lord of Tēvainagar," (*see Nos.* 22, 23, 32), of eight villages to the temple of *Rāmanāthasvāmi* in Rāmeśvaram in Ś.Ś. 1521 (A.D. 1599), in the year *Parābhava.* (The cyclic does not correspond with the *Śaka* year by seven years. See remarks under No. 28.)

31. (*In the same Court.*) An unimportant but rather curious document, drawn up by one of "three dismissed chieftains of Kañchivaram Kāmākshi Ammāḷ, Rāṇī of the Akhaṇḍa Kāverī," who had settled down in Vaḍamāttūr. Their names as given in the Tamil are "Vannikkan, Manitakkān, and Pulukkan." The terminations appear to be the common Mussulman title, *Khān.* Vaḍamāttūr is probably a village of that name in the Tanjore District, six miles north of the road leading to Kumbhakoṇam. *Akhaṇḍa Kāverī* is the name given to the western portion of the Trichinopoly District from Karūr to Tirupalaturai, above the spot where the Kāveri divides into the two great rivers, the Kāveri and Coleroon. (*Akhaṇḍa*=broad). The document states that one of the three chiefs (name not mentioned) decided a dispute between some thieves and some people who had settled at the village, and received some land

for his services. This was in Ś.Ś. 1525 (A.D. 1603), in the year *Jaya* (*Jaya* fell nine years before Ś.Ś. 1525).

32. (*In the same Court.*) Grant to the Rāmeśvaram temple, in Ś.Ś. 1530 (A.D. 1608), cyclic year *Plavaṅga*, by Daḷavāy Sētupati of Tēvainagar (see Nos. 22, 23, 30), of lands lying under eight tanks in the district of Appanūr.

33. (*In the same Court.*) Grant made in Ś.Ś. 1651 (A.D. 1729), *Kaliyuga* 4830, cyclic year *Saumya*, by Śinna Kadirappa Nāyakkan, a chief residing near Dindigul, of a village named Bhūpālasamudra to a number of paṇḍits in Saundararājapuram, otherwise called Aṇaipaṭṭi. The grant was made during the reign of Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha at Madura, and it states that he was governing the country as Viceroy for the Vijayanagar sovereign Śrī Raṅga Rāya. The grant gives lists of the ancestors of Śrī Raṅga Rāya, Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha, and the grantor, but they are useless and misleading.

34. (*In the District Court, Vizagapatam.*) A document of no antiquity, dated only in the cyclic year *Nala*, given by one Śrī Rāja Veṅkaṭa Raṅgarāya Baṅgāru (Rāja of Bobbili ?), to a certain person, granting certain privileges in the Rājam Perganah of the Bobbili Zemindāri.

35. (*In the same Court.*) An undated deed executed by "Śrī Vijaya Rāmarāzu Mahārāja," Rāja of Vizianagram, conferring certain benefits on a private person. It is probably not two centuries old.

36. (*In the same Court.*) A grant dated in the cyclic year *Kālayukti*, by which some ryots, with permission of the Navāb Sayyad Mustafā, make a grant of land. It is not old.

37. (*In the same Court.*) A grant of land by some ryots in *Fasli* 1116 (A.D. 1706), by permission of "Mahāddikha Bēgu," for a charitable object. The cyclic year *Vyaya* is also given.

38. (*In the same Court.*) A grant of land by the villagers of *Kaupaḍā* to a Mussulman in Fasli 1036, *Krodhana* (A.D. 1626). It mentions that Shīr Muhammad Khān had given some land in the same village for a mosque. This was probably the same man that built the great mosque at Chicacole in A.D. 1645 (*see Vol. I, p.* 7).

39. (*In the same Court.*) A grant by Śrī Lāla Krishṇadeva Mahārāja in Ś.Ś. 1570 (A.D. 1648), to the commander of his forces, conferring on him two villages. The grantor is probably a local chieftain, but I have not been able to ascertain who he was.

40. (*In the District Court of North Tanjore.*) A Tamil document dated Ś.Ś. 1418 (A.D. 1496), and cyclic year *Krodhi* (which does not correspond with the *Śaka* date by 11 years), by which the temple authorities at the Vedāraṇya temple of the god Chaṇḍīśvara (near Point Calimere) grant certain privileges to a priest.

41. (*In the District Court, Trichinopoly.*) Grant in Ś.Ś. 1714 (A.D. 1792), *Kaliyuga* 4893, cyclic year *Paridhāvi*, by "Śrī Muttu Vīrappa Nāyakkan, grandson of Śinna Lakka Nāyakkan, and son of Chokkanātha Lakkaya Nāyakkan," conferring certain lands and an annuity on a Mussulman priest.

42. (*In the same Court.*) A Tamil plate ornamented at the top with Śaiva emblems. It is an agreement by four private people, bearing the surname "Nāyakkan," to conduct the religious ceremonies of their village temple, dated Ś.Ś. 1602 (A.D. 1680), year *Raudri*.

43. (*In the same Court.*) A Tamil grant, by Kāmākshi Nāyakkan, of lands to a Mussulman priest for the maintenance of a *paḷḷivāśal* or place of worship. The grant states that Rāma Rāya was then ruling over the world. It is dated Ś.Ś. 1661 (A.D. 1739), cyclic year *Prabhava* (wrong by eight years), *Kaliyuga* 4841.

44. (*In the same Court.*) A Tamil grant by the Madura Nāyakkan, Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha, here called "Vijaya Chokka Raṅganātha Nāyakkan"—mentioning his father Muttu Vīrappa and grandfather Chokkanātha—to a Paṇḍāram (Śūdra priest), for worship at a *Durga Kālī* temple at the south gate of the Trichinopoly fort. Dated Ś.Ś. 1649 (A.D. 1727), *Kaliyuga* 4828, cyclic year *Parābhava*. The grant states that Veṅkaṭa Vema Mahā Rāya was then reigning at Kannakāma. The names of both chief and place are unknown to me.

45. (*In the same Court.*) A Telugu grant in Ś.Ś. 1714 (A.D. 1792), *Kaliyuga* 4893, *Paridhāvi*, by Vijaya Veṅkaṭachala Reḍḍi, of the village of Tiruppañjēri for a Śiva temple in the southern part of the district of Torayūr, place not mentioned. It states that Veṅkaṭapatideva Mahārāya (giving him royal titles) was ruling at Ghanagiri; and that a stone inscription had been made, confirming the grant.

46. (*In the same Court.*) A grant in Telugu of land at Tēnūru for a Śiva temple by the same Reḍḍi mentioned, in No. 45 in Ś.Ś. 1715 (A.D. 1793), *Kaliyuga* 4894, year *Pramādicha*, during the reign of Veṅkaṭapatideva Mahārāya of Vijayanagar at Ghanagiri. It is interesting to notice up to how late a date Vijayanagar supremacy was acknowledged.

47. (*In the same Court.*) Grant in Telugu of land to a Brahman in Ś.Ś. 1613 (A.D. 1691), *Kaliyuga* 4792, year *Prajotpatti*, by Maṅgammāḷ, widow of Chokkanātha of the Madura Nāyakkan dynasty.

48. (*In the same Court.*) Grant in Telugu of the village of Vokkera (?) for a Śiva temple at Torayūr, by a Reḍḍi, the same as the grantor in No. 46, during the reign of the same sovereign, but two years earlier, namely in Ś.Ś. 1713 (A.D. 1791), *Kaliyuga* 4182, year *Virodhikṛit*.

49. (*In the same Court.*) Grant in Telugu of land for a charitable object, at the Trichinopoly fort gate, in Ś.Ś. 1654 (A.D. 1732), *Kaliyuga* 4833, year *Pramādicha*, by Mīnākshī, widow of Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha, mentioned as being son of Raṅga Krishṇa Muttu Vīrappa and grandson of Chokkanātha. The Vijayanagar sovereign Veṅkaṭadeva then at Ghanagiri, is recognized as paramount lord. Mīnākshī was the last of the Nāyakkan dynasty. Four years after the issue of this grant the Mussulmans finally gained the upper hand.

50. (*In the same Court.*) Telugu grant of land for a charity at the great temple of Śrīraṅgam by Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha of the Madura Nāyakkan dynasty, in Ś.Ś. 1638 (A.D. 1716). The grant mentions his father Raṅga Krishṇa Muttu Vīrappa, and grandfather Chokkanātha, and states that the Vijayanagar sovereign Śrī Vīra Raṅga Rāya was then reigning at Ghanagiri.

51. (*In the same Court.*) Telugu grant of land to the priest at the great temple of Śrīraṅgam in Ś.Ś. 1584 (A.D. 1662), *Kaliyuga* 4763, year *Śobhakrit*, by Chokkanātha, son of Muddu Vīrappa and grandson of Tirumala of the Nāyakkan dynasty of Madura, noting that the Vijayanagar sovereign Śrī Raṅga was reigning at Ghanagiri.

52. (*In the Collector's Office, Tinnevelly.*) Telugu grant of land in the villages of Tirumalasamudram and Pudukkuḷam to a Brahman, in Ś.Ś. 1579 (A.D. 1657), year *Hevilambi*, by Śrī Raṅga Krishṇa Muttu Vīrappa Nāyakka, son of Chokkanātha Nāyakka, and grandson of Tirumala Nāyakka (so described). The date and cylic year correspond, but the sovereign mentioned as the donor commenced his reign at Madura in A.D. 1682, and reigned seven years. The grant may possibly have been given before he became the ruling Nāyakka.

53. (*In the Collector's Office, Tinnevelly.*) Grant in Telugu to a Mussulman for the maintenance of a mosque, in Ś.Ś. 1614 (A.D. 1692), during the reign of the (Vijayanagar) sovereign Śrī Raṅga at Kanakagiri, by " Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha, son of Raṅga Krishṇa Muttu Vīrappa, who was son of Chokkanātha and grandson of Muttu Vīrappa of the family of Viśvanātha Nāyakka." The cyclic year *Āṅgirasa* is given. It corresponds with the *Saka* year, and this year corresponds with the lifetime of the Vijayanagar king Śrī Raṅga ; but the donor, Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha, was not reigning sovereign of Madura till A.D. 1704, or twelve years later than the date of this grant, which was issued during the regency of his mother Maṅgammāḷ. The document, however, does not state that he was sovereign, but merely states that he was then " in the kingdom of Madura " (" *Madhura saṁstānamandduvuṇḍḍi*").

54. (*In the same office.*) A document in Tamil and Hindustani, dated A.D. 1777 (Ś.Ś. 1699, *Kollam Āṇḍu* 953, cyclic year *Hevilambi*), the Tamil being a translation of the Hindustani. It records the grant of certain lands by a Tēvar named Chinna Naiṇsa to a Muhammadan for the maintenance of a *paḷḷivāśal*.

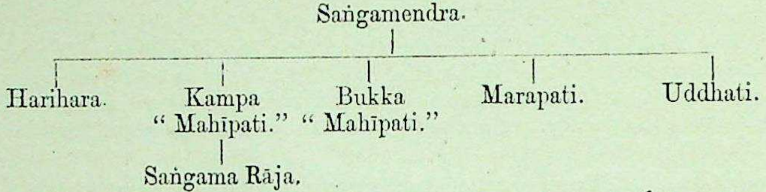
55. (*In the same office.*) A document very similar to No. 54, in Tamil and Hindustani, recording a grant of lands by another Tēvar named Ūttumalai Marudappa to the same Muhammadan, for the same purpose, in the same year.

56. (*In the same office.*) Grant of a house by certain persons to a female belonging to the Śiva temple in Tinnevelly for the maintenance of worship. It is dated Ś.Ś. 1653 (A.D. 1731), *Kollam Āṇḍu* 907, cyclic year *Virodhikṛit*, in the reign of Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha, of the Nāyakka dynasty of Madura. It is noticeable that though the grant is for a Śiva temple, the deed is ornamented with Vaishṇava figures, the engraver being a worshipper of Vishṇu, as appears from his name *Ānavattān Perumāḷ*.

57. (*In the same office.*) Grant by Vijaya Raṅga Chokkaliṅga Nāyakka in the year Ś.Ś. 1549 (A.D. 1627), *Kollam Āṇḍu* 803, of some lands in the " Kaittār" province of the Tinnevelly District, to Iruṅkoḷ Piḷḷai, the chief of Korkai, on account of his having settled a boundary dispute. The donor is not credited with royal titles, nor is his genealogy given. It must therefore be assumed that he belonged to a branch of the Nāyakka family who had acquired some territory in the south of the peninsula. He must

not be confounded with the Madura Nāyakka, Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha, who reigned A.D. 1704 to 1731.

58. (*In the Collector's Office, Nellore.*) Grant by an early sovereign of the Vijayanagar family in Ś.Ś. 1278 (A.D. 1356), cyclic year *Durmukhi.* There have been published several conflicting genealogies of the early kings of the Vijayanagar dynasty, and in this grant the date and the family tree differ from any others. It is possible that the grantor of this document may belong to a branch of the Vijayanagar family. If he be the identical Saṅgama from whom the rulers of Vijayanagar traced their descent, the date probably demands correction, as, according to most authorities, the year A.D. 1356 fell in the reign of Bukka I. The following is the table given :—



This Saṅgama Rāja grants the village of Biṭraguṇṭa, otherwise called Śrīkaṇṭhapuram, to a number of Brahmans.

59. (*In the Office of the Collector of Madura.*) Grant of lands for a charitable purpose, viz., for an *Annadāna maṭham*, or place where food is cooked and distributed gratis, by the chief of Punalpālainādu, Muttu Vaḍuganātha Periya Uḍayā Tevar, son of Vijaya Raghunātha Śēvarān Periya Uḍayā Tevar, in Ś.Ś. 1681 (A.D. 1759), cyclic year *Pramādi.* The document states that at that time the Aśvapati, Narapati, Sētupati, and Gajapati kings were ruling the earth.

60. (*In the same office.*) A deed executed in the name of all the inhabitants of a village called Vaittilaikūṇḍu Vairivanāyakkanēri, *alias* Vīra Bhūpālasamudram, jointly with Raghunātha Ayya, agent of one Veṅkaṭa Rāya, in Ś.Ś. 1665 (A.D. 1743), cyclic year *Rudirodgāri*, establishing a band of trumpeters and drummers in the Śiva temple of their village. The village is near Madura.

61. (*In the same office.*) A document, unfinished, having four lines of quite modern Tamil character, following twenty-two of an older type. The older portion commences with the praise of *Subrahmaṇya*, son of Śiva, and proceeds to state that in the family of the Pāṇḍiyans of Madura flourished one Maṅgammāḷ. There the inscription stops suddenly. It was probably engraved between A.D. 1689 and 1704, the period of Maṅgammāḷ's reign at Madura. The modern Tamil portion records that Vīrasiṁha Taittu, a descendant of Maṅgammāḷ, in Ś.Ś. 1765 (A.D. 1843), cyclic year *Bahudhānya* (presented something? the grant is unfinished, and does not state what) to the *Subrahmaṇya* temple at Tiruparaṅkundram, four miles south of Madura. (The year *Bahudhānya* fell in Ś.Ś. 1740, not in Ś.Ś. 1765.)

62. (*In the same office.*) A private Tamil document drawn up by two people of the Kauṇḍar caste, conferring certain privileges on the watchmen of the village of Amatūr, dated in the cyclic year *Krodhana*, but without any other guide to the period. The character not old.

63. (*In the same office.*) A Tamil deed, dated in the *Kollaṁ Āṇḍu* 775, cyclic year *Śārvari* (A.D. 1599), by which the Śūdra priests of a Rāja called "Todukulai Mūtta Rāja," or "the eldest son of the Rāja of Todukuḷai," created one Kuppayaṇḍi Piḷḷai Karaṇam of seven villages, and endowed the office.

64. (*In the same office.*) A Tamil deed drawn up by the villagers and temple authorities of the village of Vaittilaikuṇḍu Vairivanānūr (compare Nos. 60, 65A and 65B), authorizing their Karaṇam to collect a tax for temple purposes. Dated Ś.Ś. 1653 (A.D. 1731), cyclic year *Virodhikrit.*

65A. (*In the same office.*) This and No. 65B are engraved on either side of a single copper-plate. 65A is an agreement drawn up in Tamil by eight merchants of the village of Vaittilaikūṇḍu near Madura in Ś. Ś. 1641 (A.D. 1719), cyclic year *Vikāri*, promising to give a share of their gains annually to support the ritual of their village temple. The grant is stated to have been executed in the presence of the "Palace Agent," but beyond this no mention is made of any ruler. Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha was then in power at Madura.

65B. A Tamil deed drawn up in Ś.Ś. 1657, cyclic year *Ānanda* (A.D. 1735), by the village authorities of Vaittilaikūṇḍu, permitting a Mudaliyar to collect, for certain temple purposes, one fanam a day from the palace taxes. No king is mentioned. Mīnākshī, the last of the Nāyakkas, was then ruling at Madura, which finally fell under the sway of the Muhammadans in the ensuing year.

66. (*In the Office of the Collector of Nellore.*) A Telugu grant of the village of Tiruvīḍu in Ś.Ś. 1357 (A.D. 1435), cyclic year *Pārthiva*, by "Dēvarāya Voḍayal," in memory of his father Parvata Rāyalu, for the religious worship of the temple in that village. The grantor was probably a local chieftain. The cyclic year *Pārthiva* fell in Ś.Ś. 1327 and 1387, not in 1357.

67. (*In the Office of the Collector of South Arcot.*) A Telugu grant of the village of Lokeśvarapuram as an *Agrahāram*, or Brahman village, in Ś.Ś. 1666 (A.D. 1744), *Kaliyuga* 4845, cyclic year *Raktākshi*, by Raghunātha Nāyuḍu. His father's and grandfather's names are given, and he is said to belong to the royal family of "Dēvika Rāja." (?) The grant is made by permission of the *Devānaṁ*, or Muhammadan government of Yelavānāsūru.

68. (*In the same office.*) A Telugu grant of five villages for religious purposes by one Śrīnivāsa Dāsu, son of "Shakē Ghand," in the year Ś.Ś. 1637 (A.D. 1715), cyclic year *Jaya*, during the reign of the emperor Farokshīr at Delhi, here called *Paruśuśāhā Pāduśāhāgāru*.

69. (*In the same office.*) A Telugu grant of land for religious purposes in Ś.Ś. 1664 (A.D. 1742), *Kaliyuga* 4843, cyclic year *Dundubhi*, by the chief people of the village of Pullūrupaṭṭu, "belonging to Yelavānāsūru (*see No.* 67), in the province of Vāligoṇḍāpuram," under the Subah of Haidarābād.

70. (*In the same office.*) A Tamil document drawn up by Vāla (Bāla) Veṅkaṭapati Nāyakkan, son (or descendant) of Vāla Krishṇappa Nāyakkan, Rāja of Señji (Jinji, Gingi), in Ś.Ś. 1386 (A.D. 1464), *Kaliyuga* 4565, cyclic year *Pārthiva*, adjudicating oṅ a religious dispute. The name of "Rāma Deva Mahā Rāya" is mentioned as paramount sovereign, and much the same style of desultory mention of ancestors is adopted as in No. 33. It is clear that a Vijayanagar sovereign is intended, but the year given does not agree with the date of any sovereign bearing that name, according to other authorities. A.D. 1464 would fall in the reign of Salivagandi II according to the "traditional" list; that of Mallikārjuna according to some inscriptions; and that of Rāmachandra according to the Ānagundi list given to Mr. Ravenshaw. According to Dr. Burnell's list it fell during the reign of Prauḍhadeva.

71. (*In the Court of the District Munsif of Bimlipatam.*) A Telugu document recording the grant of an *Agrahāram* or Brahman village, to the Brahmans, in the year Ś.Ś. 1655 (A.D. 1733), cyclic year *Pramādīcha*, by a Rāja bearing the titles "Śrīman mahāmaṇḍaleśvara mahīmaṇḍala rāya Mannē Sultān Śrī Pūsapāṭi Veṅkaṭapati Rāja Mahārāja." He was a local chief.

72. (*In the District Court of Cuddalore, South Arcot.*) A Telugu document evidencing a gift of land by and to private individuals, in Ś.Ś. 1672, *Kaliyuga* 4851, cyclic year *Pramodūta* (A.D. 1750).

73. (*In the same Court.*) A deed in modern Tamil, purporting (probably falsely) to have been drawn up in Ś.Ś. 1447 (A.D. 1525), cyclic year *Ānanda*. It commences with a mythological account of the temple at Chidambaram, and continues to narrate that "5 caste people and 74 artizans" presented this document to the temple. The document authorizes the payment of certain money by all persons to whom it should be shown, to the holder thereof. The name of the reigning sovereign is given as "Pratividadēva Mahārāya." The cyclic year does not correspond by 29 years with the *Śaka* year; and Krishṇadeva Rāya was reigning in Vijayanagar in A.D. 1525. The characters are quite of a modern character and are very beautifully engraved.

74. (*In the same Court.*) A document drawn up by 74 chief priests of the Vaishṇava faith, conferring on a Brahman certain religious privileges, in Ś.Ś. 1460 (A.D. 1538), cyclic year *Vilambi*, during the reign of Achyutadeva Mahārāya of the Vijayanagar dynasty.

75. (*In the same Court.*) A Tamil document, on one side of a large plate, having on its reverse side a large number of mythological figures of both the Śaiva and Vaishṇava faiths (*Gaṇeśa*, the *liṅgam*, *Hanumān*, *Narasiṁha*) in high relief and beautifully executed. It states that in Ś.Ś. 1518 (A.D. 1596, cyclic year *Hevilambi*), when Vīra Pratāpa Veṅkaṭapatideva Mahārāya of the Vijayanagar dynasty was reigning, a Śūdra priest joined with a large number of other Śūdras and made one Kandiya Devar king of Vriddhāchalam, in the presence of Muttu Krishṇappa Nāyakka. The year corresponds with the reign of Veṅkaṭapati at Chandragiri; but at that time the Nāyakka viceroys of Madura were Liṅgaya (*alias* Kumāra Krishṇappa) and Viśvappa (or Viśvanātha III) governing jointly. The Nāyakka mentioned may possibly have been the first of these, or he may have been a local chieftain.

76. (*In the Office of the Collector of the Godāvarī.*) A Telugu grant of land to a Brahman in Ś.Ś 1606 (A.D. 1684), cyclic year *Raktākshi*, by a chief styling himself "Mahārāja Śrī Rāja Gaṇapati Rāja Jagannātha Rāja."

77. (*In the Office of the Collector of the Godāvarī.*) An important document, but unfortunately seriously injured. It is a grant by a descendant, or one who claims to be a descendant, of the Eastern Chalukya

kings. Commencing with the mythological list adopted by the Chola-Chalukyas after the eleventh century, it carries the line through the whole of the dynasty from Kubja Vishṇuvardhana to Vimalāditya, the Chalukya who married the Chola princess in the early part of the eleventh century and by her became the father of the sovereign Rāja Rāja Chola. The lists of Chola kings of the Veṅgi kingdom which we derive from other inscriptions, carry us only as far as Kulottuṅga's son Vīranātha, though the missing Piṭṭāpuram inscription mentions the latter's son Vishṇuvardhana as reigning in A.D. 1084, while a stone inscription at Uṇḍavalle near Bezvāḍa speaks of him as having made a grant in A.D. 1135. This is the latest mention of the dynasty hitherto known in the north of the Presidency, and it is clear that in the latter half of the thirteenth century the country about the Krishṇā and Godāvarī was in the hands of the Oraṅgal sovereigns, whose inscriptions are numerous in that locality. This inscription, however, carries on a line of so-called Chalukya sovereigns for twelve generations after Kulottuṅga. Now the end of the latter's long reign of forty-nine years being in A.D. 1064, if we allow his son Vikrama to have been born even as early as the first year of his reign, and give twenty years to a generation, this grant cannot have been executed earlier than A.D. 1263. And the character of the inscription confirms me in this belief. Who, then, was the grantor? His own declaration would make him a member of the Chola royal house ruling over the Chalukyan dominions. Part of this may be mere empty boasting, but it would be interesting to be able to trace this family.

The following outline of the contents of the grant will be found of use. The descent is traced in the Lunar line, as in No. 12, down to "Pāṇḍu Rāja," 37 names being given. The five Pāṇḍavas are then mentioned by name, and seven descendants of Arjuna. After the last of these, Udayaka, it is stated that 61 emperors reigned in Ayodhya, and "in their family Vijayāditya Chakravarti was born." The story of his having journeyed to Southern India, and lost his life in battle against Trilochana Pallava is given, together with the romantic history of the rise of the Chalukyas, as in the Piṭṭāpuram and other grants. Then his descendants Pulakeśi and Kīrtivarmā are mentioned, and the latter's two sons Satyāsraya and Kubja Vishṇuvardhana. All the above corresponds with the Piṭṭāpuram, and other of the later Chola-Chalukyan, plates.

After this is given the formula which marks the commencement of the older Chalukyan plates, as if to show that what precedes it is an addition,—"*Svasti Śrī sakala bhuvana saṁstūyamāna Mānavyasa gotrāṇām, etc.*" Then comes the list of sovereigns with the length of their reigns, more or less corresponding with those already published. It is only necessary to note differences. To Jayasiṁha Vallabha 33 years are given. Indrabhaṭṭāraka is said to have reigned seven days. This plate agrees with Dr. Burnell's Plate D (*South Indian Palæography*, 21, *note*) in saying that Vishṇuvardhana III conquered his elder brother Kokkili, but the former is only allowed 27 years for his own reign. His son Vijayabhaṭṭāraka is given 16 years, like Dr. Burnell's Plate E. To the latter's son, Vishṇuvardhana IV, 33 years are given. His son is given 40 years instead of 48. It is stated that Rāja Bhīma, brother of Amma Rāja I, "conquered" the son of Tārapa. The name of this son is illegible in the inscription, but it is clear that Yuddhamalla is meant. Shortly after this we come to the period of anarchy, the duration of which is given as 27 years. And here this plate differs from any other known to me by stating that *during* that period of 27 years Śaktivarmā (styled son, and not grandson, of Dānārṇava, or Dānanripa) reigned for 12 years, all other plates dating the commencement of his reign from the *conclusion* of the 27 years' anarchy. The expression is "*Atrāṁtare Dānārṇava Narendrasya nandanaś-Śaktivarmā dvādaśa varshāṇi.*" Vimalāditya is distinctly stated to have married a daughter of a Chola sovereign. The genealogy proceeds thus:—

Vimalāditya
7 years. Married a Chola princess,
and by her had a son.
|
Rāja Rāja Nripati[1]
20 *years.*
|
Vīra Rājendra Chola[2]
50 *years.*
|

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[1] This is the Rāja Rāja Chola of Burnell's List of Chola Sovereigns (*South Indian Palæography*, 40.) His reign is said therein to have lasted 40 or 41 years (A.D. 1023 to 1064).

[2] This is the celebrated Chola sovereign called variously "Vīra Chola," "Vīra Rājendra Chola," "Rāja Rājendra," "Kulottuṅga Chola" (the name generally given in Eastern Chalukya inscriptions), "Koppara Keśarivarmā" (*see this Series, Nos.* 4, 101). The length of his reign, as generally given, is 49 years.

Vikrama Chola[1]
"Went to govern Chola. At that time
Vīrājaketu was reigning in Veṅgī."
|

From this point I am unable to identify the persons mentioned, the names being entirely new to me. The grant proceeds to mention Vikrama Chola's descendants thus;—

(*His son*)
Beta Mahīpati.
|
Satyāśraya.
|
Vijayāditya
Married Mahādevī, of the Solar
Race.
|
Vishṇuvardhana.

Here the plate is injured, and the connection is lost between this prince and his successor,

Mallappadeva
Married Chandalā Devī.
|
Vijayāditya
"Ruled a long time."
|
Vishṇuvardhana
"He enjoyed the wealth of the
Veṅgī Kingdom."

Another injured portion of the plate destroys the connection. This king's successor was a king whose name ends with *-bhūpa*. His wife was *Chandalā Devī*, and they had a son whose name reads "Praṭāpa bhūdhara." The connection is again untraceable between him and his successor,

Vishṇuvardhana.
|
Mahādeva.

His successor was Śrīsena Sārathi, but whether a relation or not cannot be made out. He claims to be a Chalukya. It is doubtful, from the injured state of the plate, whether he or his minister was the grantor in this document, but one of them certainly was. The grantor, in order to the due execution of the grant, called together the principal families (*kuṭumbīs*) of the district of Beṅgurunāḍu. The inscription then gives the details of the grant, on a plate of which only a portion is left.

Enough has been said to show that, though the history of the Chalukya family is not to be implicitly relied on in this very late document, the grant is one of very considerable importance.

78. (*In the Office of the Collector of the Godāvarī.*) This plate was sent to Mr. Fleet (Bo.C.S.) for examination. It is a grant in characters similar to those of several Eastern Chalukya copper-plates, consisting of five plates joined by a ring bearing an entirely defaced seal. It narrates that in the twenty-fifth year of his reign a chief named Śrī Prithivīmūla Rāja, son of Prabhākara Viśruta Mahārāja, granted the village of Chuyipāka to his household priest and the members of the latter's *gotra* as an *agrahāram*, after having assembled the Rāshṭrakūṭa and other families of the district of Taṛupāka. The order is issued from the city of Kāndāḷi. No date of any kind is given, and at present the grantor cannot be identified. He was probably a local chieftain, and, judging from his style and titles, did not lay claim to belong to any kingly family, or to have extensive territories, though he adopts generally the form of grant issued by the Chalukyas. Chuyipāka is said to be in the middle of the four villages of Viḷendi, Reṅguṭa, Kampāḷu and Tukura.

79. (*In the Office of the Collector of Nellore.*) A Nandināgarī grant of the first (?) year of the great Vijayanagar dynasty, viz., 1336 A.D., Ś.S. 1258, by king Harihara. It consists of three plates, and was originally joined by a seal which, as stated in the document, bore a figure of the *Vāmana*, or dwarf, *avatāra* of Vishṇu. This has, however, been lost. The grant is of the village of Kāpalam, other-

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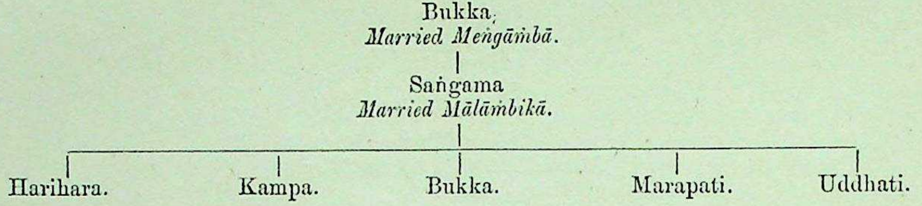
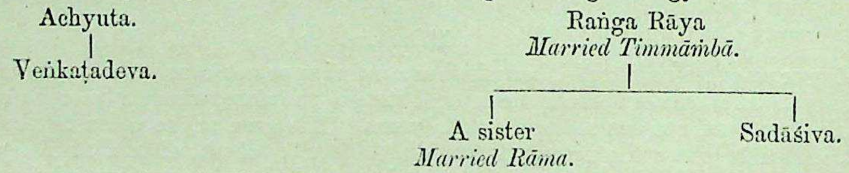
[1] According to Dr. Burnell's List this Vikrama Chola ruled 15 years, A.D. 1113-1128. He ruled in the south, leaving a governor in Veṅgi. But there is at present confusion in the accounts.

wise called Hariharapuram, in free gift to the son of a Brahman named Keśava Bhaṭṭa. Harihara appears to have been a worshipper of Vishṇu. The genealogy given is very similar to that in No. 58, and as these plates were both issued within twenty years of one another the agreement is important. The genealogy is traced roughly from Chandra as in No. 12. After the mention of a few of the mythological kings it is stated that a number of "dumb" or unimportant sovereigns reigned, and that then came Bukka. The table is then given thus :—



80. (*In the Office of the Collector of Nellore.*) A grant in Nandināgarī characters by Achyutadeva of the Vijayanagar dynasty, in Ś.Ś. 1463 (A.D. 1541), cyclic year *Plava*, of a village called Chirumana (otherwise Yadavalli) to a Brahman named Tirumala Bhaṭṭa. The village is said to be situated in the *Udayāchala Sīmā*, *i.e.*, the district of Udayagiri, now part of the Nellore District. The genealogy given exactly corresponds with that given in No. 25, which was issued fifteen years later. The plates are joined by a ring, with a seal bearing the Vijayanagar emblems—the sun, moon, boar and dagger.

81. (*In the Tahsildar's Office, Sattenapalle Taluk, Kistna District.*) A Vijayanagar *Śāsanam* of five copper-plates joined with a ring bearing the emblems of the sun, moon, boar, and dagger. The plates are considerably injured. Grant by king Sadāśiva in Ś.Ś. 1482 (A.D. 1560), cyclic year *Siddhārti*. The name of the village reads, doubtfully, *Gonaṁgaripadra*. The grant was made to a Brahman. The genealogy of the sovereign corresponds exactly with that given in No. 25 (compare also Nos. 12, 58, 79, 80, 132), as far as Achyuta or Achyutendra. The grant then continues to say[1] that after Achyuta's death, his son Veṅkaṭadeva Rāja became king and reigned gloriously. He died much regretted (*abhāgadeyāt*). After him, Sadāśiva was raised to the throne by his (Sadāśiva's) sister's husband Rāma, Sadāśiva being son of Raṅga Rāya and Timmāṁbā. This gives the genealogy as follows :—



This genealogy differs from that given by Burnell ("*Elements of South Indian Palæography*," p. 55), who makes Sadāśiva to be son of Achyuta. Compare the account given in one of the Mackenzie MSS. published by Campbell (*Telugu Grammar Introd.*, pp. xi, xii), which contains the following passage; "From the cycle year Veecrooty (Ś.Ś. 1452, A.D. 1530), Achoota Dava Royaloo will reign twelve years. From thence Saleca Timma Raaze.[2] From the beginning of the cycle year Soobakroot (*Śobhakṛit*, Ś.Ś. 1464, A.D. 1542), in the Jasta month, Rama Royaloo will rule 22 years in the name of Sadaseevoo Royaloo and keeping him in his possession. The kingdom of Veejeyanagar will then end with Rama Royaloo. The country will then be in great confusion for five years."

82. (*In the Office of the Head Assistant Collector of North Arcot.*) A *Śāsanam* in three plates, written in Grantha characters, recording a grant by one Śrīgirīndra Mahārāja of a village named Vijaya Rāmapuram as free gift to a number of Brahmans and to two temples in Ś.Ś. 1425 (A.D. 1503), cyclic year *Krodhi*. (This does not correspond by 19 years.) A genealogy is given by which the grantor claims connection with the royal family of Vijayanagar, but I am unable to state at present who he was or where he ruled. Vijaya Rāmapuram is not now traceable in North Arcot, the only villages approaching that name being Vijayagopālapuram and Vijayapuram, the former in the Kālahastī, and the latter in the Karvēṭinagar Zemindari. The genealogical descent is thus traced :—

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[1] "Timmāṁbā vara garbha mauktika maṇi Raṅga kshitīndrātmajaḥ | atrālaṁkaraṇena pālita mṛihā (mahā ?) Karṇāṭa rājyaśriyā | Sauryodārya dayāvatā sva bhagini bhartrā jagattrāyiṇā | Rāmākhya patināpya mātya tilakaiḥ kḷiptābhisheka kramaḥ || Sadāśiva mahārāyaś-chirāya kshamām śāsāsa."

[2] *Bellary District Manual*, 113

Saṅgama
of the Lunar Race.
Bukka.
Harihara.
Lokeśa.
Deva Rāja.
Vijaya Bhūpati.
Deva Rājendra. Śrīgirīndra, *the grantor.*

Supposing "Lokeśa" to be another name for Bukka II, this table corresponds with that given by Burnell (*Elements of South Indian Palæography*, p. 55), except that that author is doubtful as to Vijaya's connection with Deva Rāja; and, if so, the family of this chief would appear to have been unjustly displaced by others. But this is pure supposition.

83. (*In the possession of Raṅgappa Kauṇḍan Avl. of Kanakampālaiyam Village, Meṭṭupāḷaiyam Division, Coimbatore District. See No.* 29.) A document, probably spurious, purporting to be an agreement by the heads of the Kauṇḍan caste, in the village above mentioned, in the matter of several social and religious customs, executed in Ś.Ś. 1120, *Kaliyuga* 4299, cyclic year *Prabhava*, in the reign of "Śrī Vīra Nāgappa Raṅga Raṅgayyavāru" (no royal titles given), over the *Karṇāṭadeśa.* The chief is probably a local one, or fictitious. The *Śaka* and *Kaliyuga* years coincide, but the cyclic year is wrong by nine years. The characters do not appear to be so old, as is represented, by several centuries. The shape of the plate is quite modern and the symbols at the top are executed in a modern style.

84. (*In the District Court of the Kistna at Masulipatam.*) This grant was sent to Mr. Fleet (Bo.C.S.) for examination. He describes it as follows:—"A set of five plates, each about 11⅛ inches long by 5⅝ inches broad, with a seal which bears the usual Eastern Chalukyan boar, the motto *Śrī Tribhuvanāṁkuśa*, the moon, the sun, a closed umbrella or an elephant goad, and a floral device . . . . The whole inscription is very much corroded and very difficult to read. All that I can say at present is that it is an Eastern Chalukya inscription of Amma II or Vijayāditya, and that it gives the usual details of the genealogy and the length of the reigns." Amma II reigned from A.D. 945–970.

85. (*In the District Court of the Kistna, at Masulipatam.*) A grant written in Nandināgarī characters, and exactly corresponding in size and shape with the Vijayanagar series. It consists of five plates with a much corroded boar seal. The date is Ś.Ś. 1447 ("*Haya-nidhi-veda-indu*) (A.D. 1525), cyclic year *Yuva* (which, however, corresponds with Ś.Ś. 1437). The grantor is Śrī Raṅga Rāya, son of Bukka, and his genealogical descent is given precisely as in No. 12. It is curious that he mentions his wife and his three sons by name, whereas in every other grant with which I am familiar the grantor does not carry his account of the family beyond himself. He gives the village of Pallavāḷ to a Brahman. The year of this grant was just that in which the greatest of the Vijayanagar sovereigns, Kṛishṇadeva Rāya, was in the height of his prosperity. It is possible that Raṅga Rāya was the governor of the sovereign's eastern conquests. A question arises as to whether this Raṅga Rāya, husband of Tirumalāṁbā, and father of three sons, is the same with Raṅga Rāya, husband of Timmāṁbā and father of the king Sadāśiva.[1] (*Compare No.* 81.)

86. (*In the Collector's Office, Nellore.*) Grant, in Nandināgarī characters, by Kṛishṇadeva Rāya of the Vijayanagar dynasty in Ś.Ś. 1437 (A.D. 1515), cyclic year *Yuva*, of the village of Nāgalavaram to the temple of Mallikārjuna at Śrīśailaṁ, during a lunar eclipse that occurred in that year in the month *Śrāvaṇa.* The genealogy of the family is given precisely as in No. 25 up to the reigning sovereign.

87. (*In the same office.*) Grant in Nandināgarī characters, made in Ś.Ś. 1351 (A.D. 1429), cyclic year *Kīlaka*, by the Vijayanagar sovereign Deva Rāya of the village of Ābhūri, to a number of Brahmans of different gotras. The grant is said to have been made at the request of a dependent chief,

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[1] See the *Bellary District Manual*, 113, 114.

a devoted adherent of the king's, by name Maulara, described as son of Muṁmaḍi and Muṁbāṁbā, grandson of Pōta Mahībhuja, and cousin of Śūranṛipati. The genealogy of the king is given, but it differs from that of the grants previously noted in some respects. (Compare the genealogy given in No. 89.)

Harihara,
of the Lunar Race.
|
Deva Rāya.
|
Vijaya Bakra,
Bukka?
|
Deva Rāya,
the grantor.

88. (*In the District Court of South Canara.*) Grant of land, in Canarese characters, by Chennaṁma Devī, Rāṇī of Chautar, to one Viṭṭala Kaṁti of Kumbla. The grant is dated in the cyclic year *Yuva*, no *Śaka* year being given. It confers on the grantee certain lands near Bahujatra beṭṭa. Chautar is a small chieftainship at Mudbidri, 21 miles from Mangalore.

89. (*In the Sub-Court of South Canara.*) Grant in Canarese characters in language partly Sanskrit and partly Canarese, on three plates, joined by a ring having a seal with a Jaina figure on it. The grantor is King Deva Rāya of Vijayanagar, the date Ś.Ś. 1346 (A.D. 1424), cyclic year *Krodhi.* By this document the village of Varāṅganā is made over to endow the temple of *Varāṅganeminātha* (Śiva). The sovereign's genealogy is thus given:—

Bukka Mahīpati.
|
Harihara.
|
Deva Rāya.
|
Vijaya Bhūpati,
Married Nārāyaṇī Devī.
|
Deva Rāya.

The date corresponds with the reign of the king called by Burnell (*South Ind. Palæography*, p. 55) Devarāja, Vīradeva or Vīrabhūpati; but his descent differs from that given by that author. (Compare Nos. 82, 87, where the genealogy given is somewhat similar to that in this grant.) The preamble calls Vijayanagar the capital city of the country of Kuntala.

90. (*In the Sub-Court of South Canara.*) A Canarese grant of land in Ś.Ś. 1569 (A.D. 1647), cyclic year *Ānanda*, by a prince named Mulluru to a Brahman for the maintenance of worship in a Śiva temple. The land is in the village of Padūr.

91. (*In the Sub-Court of South Canara.*) A Canarese grant of land, by a prince named Kinniga Bhūpāla, for the purpose of maintaining the worship in a Jain temple, in Ś.Ś. 1513 (A.D. 1591), cyclic year *Khara.*

92. (*In the Collector's Office, Madura.*) This document bears no *Śaka* date. It narrates that in the year *Ānanda* Tirumala Nāyakka of Madura proceeded on a tour round his territories, and, being hospitably entertained by a man of the Kauṇḍan caste in the village of Nallamaram, he made him a grant of lands as a reward for his loyalty. Tirumala Nāyakka's date is A.D. 1623 to 1659, and the year of the grant, therefore (*Ānanda*), must be A.D. 1656.

93. (*In the Office of the Principal Assistant Collector of Vizagapatam.*) These plates, three in number, strung together by a ring, were sent to Mr. Fleet, Bo.C.S., for examination. The inscription records a grant by Śrī Devendravarmā (son of Anantavarmā, of the Gāṅga family, king of Kaliṅga) of a village to his uncle, name not mentioned. The name of the village is not given. The characters are transitional, between the type used by the Eastern Chalukyas and the modern Ūrya. The document evidently forms one of the series noted by Burnell in his "*South Indian Palæography*" (p. 53) as issued by a short dynasty of three or four kings, "fugitives of the Veṅgi family," who rose to power for a time during the anarchy in the Eastern Chalukya kingdom from A.D. 977 to 1004. It is dated "in the two hundred and fifty-fourth

year," but does not specify the era. "The order is issued," writes Mr. Fleet, "from the city of Kaliṅgānagara to the *Kuṭumbīs* of some villages in the district of *Dāvadāmadavaṁ*, and records a grant of those villages by Devendravarmā's maternal uncle Dharmakhēdī. The names of the villages are included in the word *Taḷuvamāsiṇāpuḷilāśoliga* . . (?) . . *muduḷā*, but they cannot be separated properly until some clue is had to the identification of them."

94. (*In the Office of the Collector of Nellore.*) This is an exceedingly confused and unsatisfactory document, and I can make little of it. After an invocation to Śiva there is mention of a king Harihara and his son Devarāja. The latter made a grant of land near Addaṅki to a Brahman. The *Śaka* year is mentioned in the words "*Śakerupālaye*," but this is unintelligble. The grant goes on to say that Devarāja placed his own son Udayādri Rāja on the throne of *Karnāṭadeśa*, and, after the enthronement, requested him to execute a deed of gift of the village in favour of the aforesaid Brahman. Udayādri consented. (It is remarkable that, *after* the enthronement the document styles Udayādri the *Yuva Rāja.*) In honor of his father, Udayādri called the village *Devarāyapuram.* Then follows half a *śloka*, the rest not being given, in which mention is made of one "Rāmachandra, sovereign of Udayādripuram," who conquered the Mussulman kings. But the sentence is incomplete, and two lines of the *śloka* are wanting. Without any explanation, the plate goes on to say that "Śrī Devarāya, after conquering many kings, ruled over Vijayanagara for a long time." His son, "the *Yuva Rāja* Rāmachandra," ruled for a long time ("1,000 years"), and, after making a grant, "he, together with the Paṇḍits and Deva Rāja, wrote this document."

It would seem most probable that the grant refers to the kings of Vijayanagar, in which case the Deva Rāja may be the king of that name who succeeded Bukka II and reigned from 1418 to 1434 A.D. But the only Rāmachandra yet known in that dynasty was one who reigned for only one year in A.D. 1487, and the description hardly seems to apply to him. This is the first mention I have met with of any sovereign called "Udayādri Rāja."

95. (*In the Collector's Office, Kurnool.*) A Chalukyan grant in three plates, joined with a ring bearing the usual boar device on the seal. This was sent to Mr. Fleet for examination. It is a document issued by Vikramāditya, son of the sovereign Satyāśraya, elder brother of Kubja Vishṇuvardhana who established the Eastern Chalukya dynasty. The genealogy given in the grant is :—

1. Satyāśraya Śrī Pṛithivīvallabha.
|
2. Kīrtivarmā Vallabha.
|
3. Satyāśraya Śrī Pṛithivīvallabha.
|
4. Ādityavarmā.

Other grants mention Ādityavarmā's brothers, Vikramāditya I and Chandrāditya. (*Ind. Ant.* XI, 66.) The grant is dated in the first year of his reign, which, according to Burnell, on the authority of other inscriptions, commenced in A.D. 652-3. It testifies to the grant of certain lands in the villages of Muṇḍakallu and Palgiṛe to two Brahmans. In describing (No. 3) Satyāśraya, mention is made of his conquest over Śrī Harsha. (See Nos. 98, 99, 100.)

96. (*In the same office.*) A document in old Telugu, evidencing the settlement of a dispute between the Vaiśyas and the "two upper classes of *Dvijas,*" *i.e.*, Brahmans and Kshatriyas, at the temple of Śrīśailaṁ, whereby the former were granted certain religious privileges. It is dated Ś.Ś. 1387 (A.D. 1465), cyclic year *Pārthiva.*

97. (A and B.) (*In the same office.*) This is a single plate, having two grants, one on each side.

(A.) One evidences the gift of certain land to one Vīradevamulu by the village officers of Bijanemulu, in Ś.Ś. 1702 (A.D. 1780), cyclic year *Śārvari.*

(B.) The other is a grant by Kolukoṇḍa Appānāyuḍu and Rāmanāyaniṁgāru, described as chiefs of the "Mahā Nāyakas," of lands to a Brahman in Ś. Ś. 1688 (A.D. 1766), cyclic year *Vyaya.*

98. (*In the same office.*) A Chalukyan (?) grant in three plates, joined with a ring bearing the boar-seal. It is stated by Mr. Fleet, to whom it was sent, to be a "very corrupt Western Chalukya inscription." It professes to be issued by Vikramāditya I (see Nos. 95, 99, 100) of the Western Chalukyas, bestowing the village of Āgundi on a Brahman. It bears no date.

99. (*In the same office.*) Grant of 15 acres (120 *Nivartanaṁs*) of land, at the village of Ratnagiri, in the district of Nāḷavāḍi, to a Brahman by Vikramāditya I of the Western Chalukyas. It is dated in

the third year of his reign, A.D. 655-6 according to Burnell. The king's genealogy is given from his great grandfather Paulikeśi Vallabha.

100. (*In the same office.*) Grant of 63¾ acres (510 *Nivartanaṁs*) of land in the village of Raṭṭagiri, on the west bank of the river Andirikā to a Brahman, in the tenth year of the reign of Vikramāditya I of the Western Chalukyas, *i.e.*, A.D. 662-3 according to Burnell's table. The genealogy exactly corresponds with that given in No. 99. The grant was made at the request of King Devaśokti of the Sendraka family.

101. (*In the Collector's Office, Chingleput.*) A grant on seven plates, in old Grantha and Tamil characters, but in the Tamil language. It records the dedication of certain lands to a Śiva temple at Nittapinoki Nallūr, issued by Tappunatta Muṁma Nayanār, in the fourteenth year of the reign of "Kopirirājakēśarivartmā." There can be little doubt that this is the Chola king called variously "Koppara Keśarivarmā," or "Koppara Rāja Keśari."[1] In this *śāsanam* no date of any kind is given. The seal on the ring joining the plates has a *triśūlam* between two *nandis*.

102. (*From the Collector's Office, South Canara. Now deposited in the Central Museum, Madras.*) Grant in Canarese of certain lands to a temple by Deva Rāja, acting under the orders of the Vijayanagar sovereign Deva Rāya, in Ś.Ś. 1352 (A.D. 1430), cyclic year *Sādhāraṇa*.

103. (*From the same; also deposited in the Central Museum.*) Grant in Canarese of certain lands to Dasanna Nāyakka, son of Bandi Yellappa Nāyakka, by Śaṅkaradevī, sister of "Vīra Narasiṁha Lakshmapparasa Baṅgār," in Ś.Ś. 1565 (A.D. 1643), cyclic year *Subhānu*.

104. (*From the same; deposited in the same Museum.*) Grant in Canarese of certain lands to one Veṅkaṭapatideva by the same Śaṅkaradevī in Ś.Ś. 1566 (A.D. 1644), cyclic year *Tāraṇa*, *i.e.*, the year following that in which grant No. 103 was executed.

105. (*From the same; deposited in the same Museum.*) Grant in Canarese of certain lands to the maṭham of Dharmapuram by Chennamājī, wife of Somaśekhara Nāyakka, in Ś.Ś. 1597 (A.D. 1675), cyclic year *Ānanda*.

106. (*From the same; deposited in the same Museum.*) Grant in Canarese of certain lands to a maṭham at Uppargeri by Keladi Vīrabhadra Nāyakka in Ś.Ś. 1554 (A.D. 1632), cyclic year *Prajotpatti*.

107. (*In the possession of Maniyam Rāmachandra of Kaḍalāḍi, Pōlūr Taluk, North Arcot.*) This is a Vijayanagar grant in the usual shape, having five leaves, strung on a ring with a seal bearing the emblems of the boar, sun, and moon. The mythological genealogy given is the same as in No. 12 down to Krishṇa, in whose family was subsequently born Timmabhūpati. Then we have the genealogy of the second Vijayanagar dynasty, as in No. 132. (Compare also No. 25, and the grant published by Mr. Fleet in J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, 336, No. III, of Krishṇadeva.) The names are given thus:—

Timma Bhūpati.
|
Īśvara Kshitipālaka,
Married Bukkāmbā.
|
Narasa Avanipālaka,
Married Tippājī and Nāgalā Devī, and had 2 sons.

(*By the first wife*) Vīra Nṛisiṁhendra. — Krishṇa Rāya.

The grant, although it states that Narasa had only two sons, distinctly asserts that Krishṇa Rāya's successor,[2] Achyutendra, was younger brother of Krishṇa Rāya ("*tadanujanmā*"). Achyuta gave three villages, Kaḍalāḍi, Kūrnatūru, and Mambākam, which he calls "ornaments of *Jayamkoṇḍa Cholamaṇḍalam*," in Ś.Ś. 1451, *Virodhi* (A.D. 1529).

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[1] Burnell (*South Indian Palæography*, page 40) holds that Sir Walter Elliot's identification of this sovereign with the Chola *Rājarājendra* is completely satisfactory from the inscriptions at Tanjore and at the *Varāhasvāmi* temple at the Seven Pagodas. The king is also called Vīra Chola and Kulottuṅga Chola, and commenced his reign in A.D. 1064. The above inscription, then, dates from the year A.D. 1078. See Carr's "*Seven Pagodas*," pp. 132, 145.

[2] Compare the statements in Copper-plate No. 207 of this list, which declare Achyuta to have been son of Narasiṁha or Narasāvanipālaka by another wife.

108. (*In the Tahsildar's Office, Dindigul, Madura District.*) Grant by a private person of some lands, in Ś.Ś. 1638, *Kaliyuga* 4827, cyclic year *Plavaṅga* (A.D. 1716), to the Rāmagiri temple. Rāmagiri is said to be in the "Taṭṭaināḍu." No sovereign is mentioned. Ś.Ś. 1638 does not correspond with the other years given. *Kaliyuga* 4827 is *Plavaṅga*, but the Ś.Ś. coinciding is 1649 (A.D. 1727).

109. (*In the Head Assistant Collector's Office, Tinnevelly.*) An inscription on copper in Telugu characters, recording a grant of a village in charity by Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha of Madura, in Ś.Ś. 1646, cyclic year *Krodhi* (A.D. 1724), during the reign of Mahādeva Rāya of Vijayanagar at Ghanagiri.

110. (*In the same office.*) A Telugu plate recording a grant by Maṅgammāḷ of Madura, widow of Chokkanātha Nāyakka of Madura, in the year Ś.Ś. 1628, cyclic year *Vyaya* (A.D. 1706), during the reign of Veṅkaṭadeva Rāya at Ghanagiri.

111. (*In the same office.*) A Vijayanagar grant in seven plates, with ring and Vijayanagar seal. The grant greatly resembles No. 136 from Madura. (*Compare also No.* 12.) It concerns the village of Padmanēri, in the Nāṅgunēri Taluk of the Tinnevelly District, which was given away by the Madura Nāyakka, Kumāra Kṛishṇappa in Ś.Ś. 1520, *Vilambi* (A.D. 1598). The Nāyakka acknowledges his paramount sovereign, Veṅkaṭapati of Vijayanagar, as the original donor, he himself being secondary donor. Genealogy as in No. 12.

112. (*In the Collector's Office, Bellary.*) A Canarese document evidencing a sale of land in Ś.Ś. 1574 (A.D. 1652), cyclic year *Nandana*, by the village authorities of Vyāparāla (Rayadrug Taluk) to a private person, apparently a local chief from the title *Śrīmat* prefixed to his name.

113. (*From the same.*) A document in badly executed fairly-modern Telugu characters, purporting to be a grant of a village to two Brahmans in Ś.Ś. 1186 (A.D. 1264), cyclic year *Akshaya*, when Sadāśivadeva Rāya was ruling at Vijayanagar; the grantor being the Ānagundi Rāja, Dēśāyi Kṛishṇa Rāya. I believe it to be a forgery. The date given to the sovereign is wrong by at least 278 years, and the year *Akshaya* does not fall in Ś.Ś. 1186.

114. (*In the same office.*) A Canarese deed of sale of land, dated in the cyclic year *Krodhi* only, by two Reḍḍis to two shepherds. The characters may be two centuries old, probably not more. They are roughly executed.

115. (*In the same office.*) A Canarese deed of sale of land, dated in the cyclic year *Parīdhāvi* only, by a merchant to a private person. Characters as in 114.

116. (*In the same office.*) Grant of land to the mosque at Sultānpur by Māsud Ḳhān in Ś.Ś. 1586 (A.D. 1664), cyclic year *Pramādīcha*. These years do not correspond. *Pramādīcha* falls in Ś.Ś. 1595.

117. (*In the same office.*) Grant of land to the mosque at Kanamara by the same Māsud Ḳhān, in the same year.

118. (*In the same office.*) A second grant of land to the mosque at Sultānpur by the same man, in the same year.

119. (*In the same office.*) Grant of land to a Reḍḍi by Koṇḍappa Nāyuḍu, son of Appā Nāyuḍu, styled "Rājāmānya Rājādhirāja," in Ś.Ś. 1642 (1720 A.D.), cyclic year *Vikāri*.

120. (*In the same office.*) A very roughly executed Canarese document of a seemingly absurd character, as it narrates the erection of a temple and endowment thereof in the year Ś.Ś. 2001 (!), during the reign of Achyutadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar. The cyclic year *Jaya* is given. It happens that the year *Jaya* occurred during the reign of Achyuta in Ś.Ś. 1456 (A.D. 1534), and it is just possible that this document really may have been then drawn up, the *Śaka* year being wrongly given. But the characters are so roughly scrawled that it is difficult to judge of their age palæographically. Even if the deed is genuine, it is of no public importance.

121. (*In the same office.*) A deed executed in Ś.Ś. 1718 (A.D. 1796) between private parties, by which some land is restored to one of their number. Cyclic year *Nala*.

122. (*In the same office.*) An agreement executed in Ś.Ś. 1729 (A.D. 1807), cyclic year *Akshaya*, between private parties, by which some land was restored to one of their number.

123. (*In the same office.*) Grant of the villages of Yāpalaparla, rechristened "Kṛishṇarāyapuram" and Kundurti, as agrahārams, by Kṛishṇadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar in Ś.Ś. 1433 (A.D. 1511), cyclic year *Prajotpatti*. The character of the grant is Telugu, but very roughly and badly engraved, so much so as to be almost illegible.

124. (*In the same office.*) A Canarese document, written in lines alternately upside down, purporting to have been written in the year Ś.Ś. 1011, cyclic year *Jaya* (A.D. 1089), by "Rājādhirāja Śrī Bukka Rāya Deva" of Vijayanagar, granting a village, Alligrāma, to the temples of *Vīrabhadra* and *Chennakeśava.* As Bukka's reign commenced in A.D. 1336, the deed is manifestly all wrong as regards the *Śaka* year, and is probably a forgery. The cyclic year given does not correspond with the *Śaka* date. The character is not ancient.

On the reverse is a further inscription in some character, apparently a running-hand, that I am quite unable to identify. I sent a *fac-simile* to Mr. Fleet, but he also has been unable to throw any light on the matter. It does not, however, look old, and is certain to be identified before long.

125. (*In the same office.*) A Telugu document, evidencing an agreement between two private individuals of the *Gauḍu* caste, in Ś.Ś. 1719 (A.D. 1797), cyclic year *Piṅgala,* each to have half the other's village.

126. (*In the same office.*) A Canarese deed declaring the settlement of a boundary dispute, in Ś.Ś. 1709 (A.D. 1787), cyclic year *Plavaṅga*, between the towns of Rāyadurgaṁ (*Raidroog*) of the Bellary District, and Molakalamūru of the Maisūr territories. Both these towns possess important hill fortresses.

127. (*In the same office.*) A Canarese deed of sale of two villages, the parties to the deed belonging to the Reḍḍi caste, dated in Ś.Ś. 1670 (A.D. 1748), cyclic year *Vibhava.*

128. (*In the same office.*) A Telugu grant in three plates,—with ring and boar seal, similar in shape to the other Vijayanagar plates—whereby the village of Bairehaḷḷi is bestowed on a Brahman of Śrīśailaṁ by the Vijayanagar sovereign Śrī Raṅga III in Ś.Ś. 1585 (A.D. 1663), cyclic year *Śobhakrit.* No genealogy whatever is given. The grant is issued from the village of *Vēlāpuri*, where the sovereign is said to be sitting on his "jewelled lion throne." Śrī Raṅga had, however, little more than mere nominal power at that time. He was the chief that granted the village of Madras, then called Chennakuppam,[1] to the English in A.D. 1639, his residence being at Chandragiri.

129. (*In the same office.*) A document that is worthy of more examination than can at present be bestowed on it. It is in five plates, joined by a ring having a Vaishṇava seal with figures and legend engraved in old Grantha characters, seriously deteriorated in places, especially on the first leaf. It is a grant of a number of plots of land, of which the boundaries are given, to a Vaishṇava temple, but beyond this little can be made out, as the grantor's name, the name of the village, and other important matters all fall in the first corroded plate. The characters seem, at a rough guess, to date from about the tenth century A.D.

130. (*In the same office.*) Grant of land to the mosque at Sultānpur by Māsud Khān in Ś.Ś. 1586 (A.D. 1664), cyclic year *Pramādīcha.* These years do not correspond ; *Pramādīcha* falls in Ś.Ś. 1595.

131. (*In the same office.*) Grant of land to the mosque at Tārapuram, by the same individual in the same year.

132. (*In the same office.*) A Vijayanagar grant of five plates, joined with a ring having a seal bearing the usual emblems—the sun, moon, boar, and dagger. By this document the sovereign Krishṇadeva Rāya grants the village of Krishṇarāyapuram, in the district of Gutti (Gooty), to a Brahman named Koṇḍābhaṭṭa in Ś.Ś. 1431 (A.D. 1509), cyclic year *Śukla.* This was in the first year of his reign. A short genealogical table is given, which, if authentic, helps to establish Krishṇa Rāya's ancestry up to the third generation. (Compare No. 107, etc.)

Timma,
Timma Bhūpati of the Lunar Race.
|
Īśvara Bhūpati,
Married Bukkāṁbā.
|
Narasāvanipālaka
Narasiṁha.
|
Narasiṁha. | Krishṇa Rāya.

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[1] *Kuppam* is a term applied to small sea-coast fishing villages. As the place grew in importance the termination *kuppam* was changed to *paṭṭaṇam*, or "city," by which name (*Chennapaṭṭaṇam*) it is now known to the natives.

One of Krishṇadeva Rāya's copper-plate grants published by Mr. Fleet in J.B.B.R.A.S. (XII, 335, No. III) gives the same genealogy. Timma is there said to have married Devakī, while Narasiṁha, who is also called "Nṛisiṁha or Narasa"), married Tippājīdevī, and Nāgalādevī or Nāgāṁbikā.

133. (*In the same office.*) Another grant of land to the mosque at Tārapuram by Māsud Khān in the same year as that in which Nos. 116, 117, 118, 130, 131 were issued, viz., Ś.Ś. 1586 (A.D. 1664), cyclic year *Pramādīcha.*

134. (*In the same office.*) A Canarese deed of sale of land dated in the cyclic year *Subhānu* only, by a Reḍḍi and two others to two private persons. Characters as in Nos. 114, 115.

135. (*In the same office.*) A Canarese document purporting to be a grant of certain land to two private individuals by Krishṇadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar, but the date given is Ś.Ś. 1080, *Śobhakrit*, (A.D. 1158), which is, of course, absurd. Whether it is a forgery, or whether the date is wrongly written owing to a clerical error, I am unable to say.

136. (*In the Collector's Office, Madura.*) A long grant in nine plates, in the Vijayanagar Nandināgarī character, in shape very like the Vijayanagar plates. The ring and seal are lost. This is an interesting and valuable document. It is a grant of two villages in the Madura District, Marudaṅguḍi and Karupuram, otherwise called Madanagopālapuram, to several Vaishṇava Brahmans in Ś.Ś. 1519 (A.D. 1597), cyclic year *Hevilambi.* Their names occupy more than half the space devoted to this lengthy deed. In the year in question two brothers, great-grandsons of the celebrated Viśvanātha Nāyakka, by name Liṅgayya, or "Kumāra Krishṇappa," and Viśvanātha III, or Viśvappa, were ruling at Madura, nominally as governors under the then sovereign of Vijayanagar, Veṅkaṭapati. But Veṅkaṭapati was residing at Chandragiri, with very little real power, the Mussulmans having defeated his father and uncles at the battle of Telikōṭa 32 years previously, and the fortunes of the family being irretrievably lost. This grant, however, is made to appear as if issued by the sovereign Veṅkaṭapati, "at the request of" Krishṇappa of Madura, while the extraordinary power of the governor of Madura is recognized by his being styled *Pāṇḍya Pārthiva Krishṇa Nṛipatiḥ*, or "Krishṇa, the Pāṇḍya King." Mr. Nelson, in his *Manual of the Madura District* (Part III, pp. 106, 107), has described the brothers who then governed the Madura country as being entirely under the sway of the great Ārya Nāyakka, their protector. The genealogy of Veṅkaṭapati is precisely the same as in No. 12, except that Tirumala Rāya's four wives are not mentioned. The genealogy of the Madura Nāyakkas is given thus;—

Nāganṛipati,
generally known as Nāgama Nāyakka.
|
Viśvanātha,
stated to have been a great conqueror, and
to have reigned gloriously in Madura.
|
Krishṇa,
married Lakshmāṁbā. He is generally
called Kumāra Krishṇappa.
|
Vīrabhūpati,
otherwise called Periya Vīrappa or Krishṇappa.
|
Krishṇa,
the grantor.

137. (*In the Office of the Deputy Collector on general duty, Trichinopoly.*) A private Tamil grant, no ruler's name being mentioned, by which the inhabitants of 17 villages agree to pay every year a tax for the maintenance of service in the Śiva temple at Āḍuturai. It is dated Ś.Ś. 1720 (A.D. 1798), cyclic year *Kālayukti.*

138. (*In the Tahsildar's Office of Wālājāpet in North Arcot.*) These plates were found by the Monigar or headman of Āyal (a village 12 miles north-east of Wālājāpet, and 2½ miles north of Sholinghur Railway Station, Wālājāpet Taluk, North Arcot, and handed over to the headman of Karikkal, a village near Sholinghur. They were discovered underground in digging foundations for a new temple wall. The document is a Vijayanagar grant in three plates, joined by a ring without a seal, in Nandināgarī characters. It evidences the bestowal of the village of Dēvarāyapuram, as an agraharam, by the

sovereign Deva Rāya, in Ś.Ś. 1349 (A.D. 1427), cyclic year *Parābhava*, on his household priest Narasiṁhāchāri. The latter divides his village into shares between himself and eight other Brahmans. No regular genealogy is given, the only ancestral names mentioned being Chandra, Yadu, Harihara, Pratāpa Deva, and Vijaya. This does not assist us in any way.

139. (*Madras Museum Plate No.* 1.) Another plate of the series noted in No. 4, from the Chingleput Collectorate. This time we have a grant in the Tamil language, but in Grantha characters, nevertheless exactly corresponding in words to No. 4. The plate is larger than those of the series hitherto noted. On the reverse is a rough diagram, showing the situation of the land, having an eight-pointed star in the middle enclosing a liṅgam.

140. (*Madras Museum Plate No.* 2.) Another plate, also from the Chingleput Collectorate, of the series noted in No. 4. This one is similar to No. 4 in its characters and in its wording, with the exception of the addition of some more lands. It is larger in size than No. 4, but not so large as No. 144.

141. (*Madras Museum Plate No.* 3.) A rough, modern Telugu *śāsanam* from the Chingleput Collectorate, in two plates, whereby one Periya Namaśivāya Nayanār made a gift of certain lands to the temple of Chandraśekhara, in the village of Madrāntakam in the Chingleput District. The grant, however, bears the date Ś.Ś. 482 (A.D. 560), which is absurd. The language of the deed, though mostly Telugu, has an admixture of modern Tamil terms. There are a number of figures of weapons, &c., at the top and bottom, including a matchlock with bayonet.

142. (*Madras Museum Plate No.* 4.) A copper-plate from the Chingleput Collectorate, having on one side some *mantrams*, with a Telugu seal; and on the other a representation of a tree, a cow, two human figures, and some other animals.

143. (*Madras Museum Plate No.* 5.) Another plate of the same series as No. 4, &c., from the Chingleput District, but, although similar in wording, slightly different in character. It mostly resembles No. 144.

144. (*Madras Museum Plate No.* 6.) Another plate of the same series and from the same district. This is in every respect identical with No. 4, except that the plate is somewhat larger.

145. (*Madras Museum Plate No.* 7.) Characters size and shape of plate singularly like No. 146. From the Chingleput Collectorate. A Tamil sale-deed by which the followers (*janaṅgal, uḻḻattār*) of Muttiyappa Nāyakka, of the village of Krishṇa-ōḍai, sold some lands to a merchant of Ārṇī, in Ś.Ś. 1351 (A.D. 1429), *Kaliyuga* 4519, cyclic year *Vikāri*, during the reign of "Vīraśiṅga Rāya Tēva Mahārāja" over the *Toṇḍamaṇḍalam*. The years in the different eras do not quite correspond, but they are not very wrong.

146. (*Madras Museum Plate No.* 8.) A Tamil document from the Chingleput Collectorate, declaring the settlement of a dispute about some lands near Kāñchipuram (Conjeveram), between some men of the Mudaliyār caste. It is dated in Ś.Ś. 1456 (A.D. 1534), *Kaliyuga* 4434, cyclic year *Nandana*. None of these years, however, corresponds with one another. *Nandana* fell in Ś.Ś. 1454. Ś.Ś. 1456 corresponds to *Kaliyuga* 4635. (Compare No. 145.)

147. (*Madras Museum Plate No.* 9.) A plate of the same series as No. 4, &c., and from the Chingleput Collectorate. This, however, has certain differences. To make its Mussulman character stronger than ever, the plate is shaped like the vertical section of a Muhammadan domed tomb. The characters are Telugu. It purports to have been executed in Ś.Ś. 1011 (A.D. 1089), *Kaliyuga* 4190, cyclic year *Manmatha*. In No. 4, however, the same *Śaka* and *Kaliyuga* year is called *Plavaṅga*. It is to be noted that, whereas in grants Nos. 13, 14, 15 of this series the year given is Ś.Ś. 1008, *Kaliyuga* 4187, and cyclic year *Nandana* (though these years do not agree), here the cyclic year *Manmatha* is given, which actually falls three years after *Nandana*. The writers of these documents, therefore, were careful to give a semblance of accuracy to their dates, though they were entirely wrong in fixing their relative positions. On the reverse is a *mantram* in Grantha characters, surrounded with Telugu letters, and a design with Vaishṇava emblems of very modern type. The lower line of the seal reads "*Ma a ra zu*," which may very possibly be intended for *Mahārāzu*, the Telugu rendering of "Mahārāja."

148. (*Madras Museum Plate No.* 10.) Compare No. 145. In size, shape, and character the two plates are very similar. It is a Tamil sale-deed (from the Chingleput Collectorate) by the followers of Muttiyappa Nāyakka of the same village, who sold, during the same reign, some lands to another merchant in Ś.Ś. 1349 (A.D. 1427), *Kaliyuga* 4517, cyclic year *Plava*. The years do not correspond. Ś.Ś. 1349 was the cyclic year *Plavaṅga*; and if the entry of *Plava* be due simply to a clerical error, then plate No. 145 is

decidedly inaccurate ; for, though dated two years later than this in the *Śaka* era, the cyclic year there given, *Vikāri*, falls two years earlier in the cyclic series than *Plava*, and eight years earlier than *Plavaṅga*.

149. (*Madras Museum, No.* 11.) Word for word the same as No. 4 (*q.v.*), so similar that every line begins with the same letter. This however is on a copper-plate. At first I thought that the North Arcot leaden plate was taken from a cast of this one ; but close examination shows that this is not the case. This plate came from the Chingleput Collectorate.

150. (*Madras Museum, No.* 12.) An exact copy in words of No. 4, to which series it belongs. I am informed that it is not known from what district it came. The plate is in the same shape, but a little narrower, the wording being the same.

[*For Madras Museum Plate No.* 13, *see this serial No.* 174.]

151. (*Madras Museum, No.* 14.) A *Vijayanagar* grant of five leaves. It records the gift by Veṅkaṭapatideva of the village of Gopālapuram in Ś.Ś. 1558 (A.D. 1636), cyclic year *Dhātu*, to Raṅganātha, son of Śiṅga Rāja and grandson of Lakka Rāja. It does not appear who the grantee was, or to what family he belonged. The genealogy of the sovereign is given exactly as in No. 136, *i.e.*, as in No. 12 with the difference that the names of Tirumala Rāya's four wives are omitted. The date of the grant ("*Vasu-bāṇa-kalamba-indu*") is very important. Dr. Burnell in his "*South Indian Palæography*" (p. 55) gives, mainly, as he says (*note* 2), on the authority of "the Villappākkam grant of 1601[1] and other documents," a genealogical table of the Vijayanagar dynasty, in which Veṅkaṭapati's reign ends in A.D. 1614, reference being given to Purchas (II, 1746). By this present grant, however, it seems clear that Veṅkaṭapati reigned till at least as late as A.D. 1636. In the manuscript from the Mackenzie collection, published by Campbell in the *Introduction* to his *Telugu Grammar* (pp. xi, xii), twenty-eight years, eight months, and fifteen days are given to Veṅkaṭapati from the year *Pārthiva* (Ś.Ś. 1507, A.D. 1585). This agrees with Burnell. The present grant seems to differ.

[*For the remainder of the Madras Museum Plates, see the numbers of this series* 175 *to* 181.]

152. (*In the Collector's Office, Coimbatore.*) A Tamil plate in characters apparently quite modern, purporting to be a deed by which, in *Kaliyuga* 4419, cyclic year *Piṅgala* (A.D. 1318), certain lands were presented by the villagers of Kāraittoṟu in Uḍamalpet Taluk, Coimbatore District, to their village priest for temple service. The document states that the grant was made while "Mallikārjuna Rāya, Vīradeva Rāya, Virūpāksha Rāya, and Prauḍhadeva Mahārāya" were ruling the world. These names are probably pure inventions. The Rāya dynasty of Vijayanagar did not rise to power till A.D. 1336. And the characters of the document are certainly not so old as A.D. 1318.

153. (*In the Judge's Court, Vizagapatam.*) A document in Ūriya characters, undated. It states that, by permission of Rājādhirāja Śrī Krishṇadeva Mahārāja (*i.e.*, probably, the Vijayanagar sovereign of that name), the village of Tuḍumu was granted for temple purposes, and for the endowment of a charity for supplying food to travellers. It is dated in the cyclic year *Īśvara*, which, if the Krishṇadeva mentioned was the Vijayanagar sovereign, fixes its issue in the year A.D. 1517-18.

154. (*In the same Court.*) A document in Ūriya characters. It states that by permission of Krishṇadeva Mahārāja, the village of Tuḍumu was placed in the possession of one Maṭamayya, who was to fulfil the charity for which the endowment was made (*see No.* 153). The grant is dated in the year *Śārvari*, but it is remarkable that no year bearing this name fell in the reign of Krishṇadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.

[*The following five plates were lately found at Chicacole in the Ganjam District by a householder, were recovered by Mr. W. F. Grahame, C.S., and have been presented by him to the Madras Museum.* (*Vol. I, p.* 7, *s. v.* CHICACOLE.)]

155. (*Mr. Grahame's Plate, No.* 1 ; *now in the Madras Museum.*) Mr. Fleet has examined this, and describes it thus : "A set of three plates, each about 7⅛ inches long by 1¾ inches broad, with a seal with a motto on it, which is now illegible; found together with Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 (*i.e.*, Nos. 156, 157, 158, 159), and a sixth grant which has been lost sight of, suspended by their rings on an iron bar across the mouth of a large pot which was discovered in digging the foundations of a wall at Chicacole in the Ganjam

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[1] *Indian Antiquary*, II, 371.

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District; purchased by Mr. W. F. Grahame, M.C.S., and presented to the Madras Museum. This is an inscription of Nandaprabhañjanavarmā, king of Kaliṅga. It is not dated; but it is decidedly ancient, and is probably pre-Chalukyan. The order is issued from the city of Sārapalli, to the *Kuṭumbīs* at the village of Aḍeyavāṭa or Āḍeyavāṭa, and records an agrahāra grant of that village." (*Ind. Ant.* X, 243.)

156. (*Mr. Grahame's Plate, No.* 2; *now in the Madras Museum.*) Mr. Fleet describes this plate in these terms: "A set of three plates, each about $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches long by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches broad, with a seal which bears what we might expect to be a bull couchant, but what seems to be more like a Chalukya boar standing; found with No. 1 (*i.e.*, No. 155); presented to the Madras Museum. This is an inscription of Indravarmā, king of Kaliṅga, of the Gāṅga family. It is dated, in numerical symbols, in the one hundred and twenty-eighth year of the victorious reign (of his dynasty), on the fifteenth day of the month *Chaitra*; the Śaka year is not given. The order is issued from the city of Kaliṅganagara, and records a grant of the village of Tāmaracheruvu, in the district of Varāhavartanī, on the occasion of an eclipse of the moon on the day of the full-moon of the month Mārgaśira." (*Ind. Ant.* X, 243.)

157. (*Mr. Grahame's Plate, No.* 3; *now in the Madras Museum.*) Mr. Fleet's description is as follows: "A set of three plates, each about $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches long by $2\frac{3}{16}$ inches broad, with a seal, the emblem on which is now unrecognisable; found with No. 1 (*i.e.*, No. 155); presented to the Madras Museum. This is another inscription of Indravarmā, of the Gāṅga family. It is dated in numerical symbols, in the one hundred and forty-sixth year of the victorious reign (of his dynasty), on the twelfth day of the month Māgha; the Śaka year is not given. The order is issued from the city of Kaliṅganagara, to the *kuṭumbīs* at the village of Tālamūla, in the Korosoṭaka *pañchālī*, and records a grant of that village on the seventh day of the month Māgha." (*Ind. Ant.* X, 243.)

158. (*Mr. Grahame's Plate, No.* 4; *now in the Madras Museum.*) Mr. Fleet has examined this, and describes it thus: "A set of three plates, each about $7\frac{7}{16}$ inches long by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches broad, with a seal which bears a bull couchant, with the moon above it; found with No. 1 (*i.e.*, No. 155); presented to the Madras Museum. This is an inscription of Dēvēndravarmā, son of Anantavarmā, of the Gāṅga family. It is dated, in words, in the fifty-first year of the victorious reign of the Gāṅgēya-vaṁśa; the Śaka year is not given. The order is issued from the city of Kaliṅgānagara, to the *kuṭumbīs* at the village of Tāmaracheru, in the district of Varāhavartanī, and records the grant of that village on the occasion of an eclipse of the sun. This Dēvēndravarmā must be another son of the Anantavarmā who is mentioned by Dr. Burnell in *South Indian Palæography*, p. 53, note 4. These kings are, from the style of their grants, undoubtedly lineal descendants of the Indravarmā of Nos. 2 and 3 above (*i.e.*, Nos. 156, 157), and they are assigned by Dr. Burnell to the end of the tenth century A.D." (*Ind. Ant.* X, 243.)

159. (*Mr. Grahame's Plate No.* 5; *now in the Madras Museum.*) Mr. Fleet has examined this, and writes as follows: "A set of three plates, each about 7 inches long by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches broad, with a seal which bears a bull couchant, with the moon, an elephant-goad, and a floral device; found with No. 1 (*i.e.*, No. 155); presented to the Madras Museum. This is an inscription of Satyavarmā, son of Dēvēndravarmā, of the Gaṅga family, and king of Kaliṅga. It is dated, in words, in the fifty-first year of the centuries of years of the Gāṅgēyavaṁśa; the Śaka year is not given. The order is issued from the city of Kaliṅganagara, to the *kuṭumbīs* at the village of Tārugrāma in the district of Galela, and records the grant of that village on the occasion of an eclipse of the sun." (*Ind. Ant.* X, 243.)

160. (*In the Office of the Tahsildar of Dindigul, Madura District.*) This document must be read with No. 33, which was a grant by Śinna Kadirappa Nāyakka, a chief near Dindigul, of some lands to some priests of the temple at Aṇaipaṭṭi. His table of descent for nine generations is there given, and the year of the grant was A.D. 1729. He recognized as his superiors the Nāyakka of Madura and the Vijayanagar king. In the present case we have a grant by Śinna Kadirappa Nāyakka, ancestor of the grantor of No. 33, who bore the same name as himself. His table of descent for five generations exactly corresponds with No. 33. The grant was in Ś.Ś. 1563 (A.D. 1641), cyclic year *Bahudhānya* (which does not correspond with the *Śaka* date by three years). No mention is made of fealty owed to Vijayanagar sovereigns or Madura Nāyakkas. The grant was to a Brahman for temple service at the same village of Aṇaipaṭṭi.

161. (*In the Head Assistant Collector's Office, Vizagapatam.*) Two large square plates, roughly engraved. They record the fact of a marriage, where the bridegroom is said to have won his bride after performing a miraculous action in killing a dragon who defended an island in the sea, by which he secured a precious stone that lay there. No date is given, but the characters appear to me to be about 100 years old. From the name of the man, *Mahigāḍu*, I infer that he belonged to one of the lowest castes.

162. (*In the Tahsildar's Office, Mēlūr Taluk, Madura.*) A grant of lands to erect and maintain two choultries, in Ś.S. 1703, *Kaliyuga* 4882, cyclic year *Plava* (A.D. 1781). The choultries are at Koṭṭāmpaṭṭi.

163. (*In the same office.*) A copper-plate grant belonging to the Vēlampaṭṭi choultry. This is so exactly similar to No. 162 in shape, style of characters, and manner of execution that it would seem to have been made and engraved by the same hands on the same day. Nevertheless it professes to have been executed in Ś.S. 1571, *Kaliyuga* 4750, cyclic year *Virodhi* (A.D. 1649), or 132 years earlier. Its genuineness is, to say the least, doubtful.

164. (*In the same office.*) A document belonging to the *Aḷagarkōvil* temple, professing to be executed in Ś.S. 1311 (A.D. 1389), cyclic year *Saumya*. These dates do not correspond. The shape of the plate, and of the characters, and the scratchy thin style of execution, together with the mode of representing the emblems of Vishṇu above, all lead me to think that this is a forgery, perpetrated (say) within the present century, or not much earlier.

165. (*In the same office.*) In shape and style this document is strikingly like No. 164. It belongs to the same temple, and the same remarks apply to it. The date has been tampered with. As it stands it professes to have been executed in Ś.S. 1135 (A.D. 1213), cyclic year *Ānanda*, but this is simply false.

166. (*In the same office.*) Another similar document, precisely similar in its rough, clumsy execution, and the fact of every letter slanting a different angle. It comes from the same temple. It professes to have been executed in Ś.S. 1394 (A.D. 1472), cyclic year *Virodhi*, during the reign of "Mallikai Rāyar, Arjuna Rāyar, Virūpākshi Rāyar, Śīraṅga Rāyar, Śivaśaṅku Rāya, Śapāśiva (? Sadāśiva) Rāyar, Gōpāla Rāyar, and Rāmadeva Rāyar"(!) I have no hesitation in proclaiming this also to be a modern forgery.

167. (*In the Collector's Office, Tinnevelly.*) A document of which the genuineness is doubtful. It has certainly been tampered with. It purports to be a sale deed by the chief of Vannikuḍam in the Tinnevelly District, of certain lands to the Tinnevelly temple. The name of the chief is not mentioned. But it is stated that the sale was undertaken in order to increase the merit (*puṇṇiyattukkāka*) of Raṅga Krishṇa Muttu Vīrappa Nāyakka and Tiruveṅginātha Ayyar. The dates have been tampered with. The *Kollam Āṇḍu* 858 is given, and the year *Durmukhi*. With these I do not find symptoms of alteration. Nevertheless they do not agree, there being 27 years difference between them. The *Śaka* year is given, but it has been altered, and it is impossible to make out what it was originally. The character is modern Tamil, and does not appear to be 200 years old.

168. (*In the Collector's Office, Tinnevelly.*) A Telugu plate evidencing a grant in Ś.S. 1622, cyclic year *Vikrama* (A.D. 1700), to the Śiva temple at Tinnevelly by Raṅga Krishṇa Muttu Vīrappa Nāyakka of Madura, son of Viśvanātha's descendant Tirumala Nāyakka,(?) in the reign of Rājādhirāja Narasiṁhadeva at *Ghanagiri*. It is remarkable that, according to the best authorities, the Madura Nāyakka of the name mentioned died in A.D. 1689, and was succeeded by his father's widow Maṅgammāḷ till 1704. In this serial list, No. 47, will be found a copper-plate grant of land by Maṅgammāḷ in her own name in A.D. 1691; while No. 19 is a grant by Maṅgammāḷ herself in this very year 1700. The sovereign mentioned as paramount is evidently intended to be the Vijayanagar sovereign. But as yet I have not found the name Narasiṁhadeva amongst the Vijayanagar chiefs later than A.D. 1508.

169. (*In the Office of the Deputy Collector at Ariyalūr, Trichinopoly.*) Grant by Raṅgappa Maṛava Rāya, Zemindar of Ariyalūr, to the Vishṇu temple at Ariyalūr, authorizing the temple authorities to collect certain taxes, in Ś.S. 1652 (A.D. 1730), *Kaliyuga* 4830, cyclic year *Sādhāraṇa*.

170. (*In the same Office.*) A document executed in such modern characters that it would appear to be either a copy of a more ancient grant, or a forgery. It purports to be a grant of land and privileges to a goldsmith, by the then Zemindar of Ariyalūr, Kumāra Vijaya Raṅgappa Maṛava Rāya, in Ś.S. 1431 (A.D. 1509), *Kaliyuga* 4610, cyclic year *Vibhava*. All the years coincide. The plate belongs to Kaṇṇāśāri, a goldsmith at Ariyalūr.

171. (*In the Office of the Tahsildar of Poḷḷāchi, Coimbatore.*) A copper-plate in the possession of Ponnayya Kuṛukkaḷ, a priest of the Śiva temple at Ānaimalai. Grant by Mādayya, "Agent of the Maisūr Rājas," at Coimbatore, of land to certain Brahmans, in Ś.S. 1685 (A.D. 1763), *Kaliyuga* 4864, cyclic year *Subhānu*, during the reign of Krishṇa Rāja Uḍayār at Śrīraṅgapaṭṭaṇam (Seringapatam). This was Chikka Krishṇa Rāja of Maisūr (1734–1766), a mere puppet Rāja, during whose reign Haidar 'Ali rose to greatness and assumed all power in the State.

172. (*In the same office.*) Grant of lands to the Śiva temple at Ānaimalai, by the same Mādayya, in the same reign, and in the same year.

173. (*In the same office.*) Grant of lands to a choultry on the road from Ānaimalai to Calicut, by the same Mādayya, in the same reign, and in the same year.

174. (*Madras Museum Plate No.* 13.) It is not known where this came from, but, by the style and character, I should say from the north of the Presidency. A document on five plates joined with a ring, bearing the boar, sun, moon, an illegible motto, and another object, as emblems. The plates, strung together, are a mixture of two grants, and it is doubtful whether the ring belonged to either of them. Of the five plates ("*a*" and "*b*" signifying the two sides of each plate) 1 *b*, 2 *a* and 2 *b*, 4 *a* and 4 *b*, and part of 3 *a* belong to one grant, of which at least one whole leaf would appear to be missing. The other plates, viz., the second half of 3 *a*, 3 *b*, and 5 *a*, contain part apparently of another inscription of later date, badly executed and in parts almost illegible. I would place the latter at about the thirteenth century, and as it is so difficult to make it out, I leave it for the present out of consideration. The former, and by far the best engraved, document belongs apparently to the latter half of the tenth century or early eleventh, strikingly resembling in character the Eastern Chalukyan grants 1 and 2 of this series, which date from the reigns of Amma Rāja I and II. It may, however, be a little later. The grantor is one Nripa Rāma, who does not assume royal titles, but gives his full genealogy from Brahma just as if he belonged to one of the great ruling races. As yet I have not been able to identify him. No *gotra* is given, nor is there the usual glorification of the family. The genealogy is given as follows. After the names of thirty descendants from Brahma, "Daśaratha and others" are mentioned. In this family was born Karikāla, and from him the descent is traced.

Karikāla.
|
Sundara Nanda.
|
Nava Rāma.
|
Dareyarmā.
|
Vijaya Kāma.
|
Vīrāmma.
|

|
Kokili.
|
Mahendravarmā.
|
Dalajaiṭha.
|
Nripa Rāma Bhūpati
(*the grantor*).

Unfortunately the document is not complete, for plate 4 *b* ends with the first mention of the donor Nripa Rāma, and the plate containing the entire details of the grant is wanting. The only sentences on plate 3 *a* which belong to this grant consist of the customary conclusion "*Yasya Yasya yadā bhūmiḥ,*" &c. . . . . . Immediately after this begins the second grant mentioned above.

175. (*Madras Museum Plate No.* 15.) It is not known where this grant came from, but the document is interesting and must be carefully examined. It is written in two different characters. The commencement—praise of Śiva and of the donor—is in the Chera-Grantha characters of about the eleventh century A.D.; but a large portion of the remainder (and the document contains seven plates with twelve sides of writing) is in an allied character which cannot easily be deciphered. The donor is Māravarmā, who calls himself a member of the *Pāṇḍyavaṁśa.*

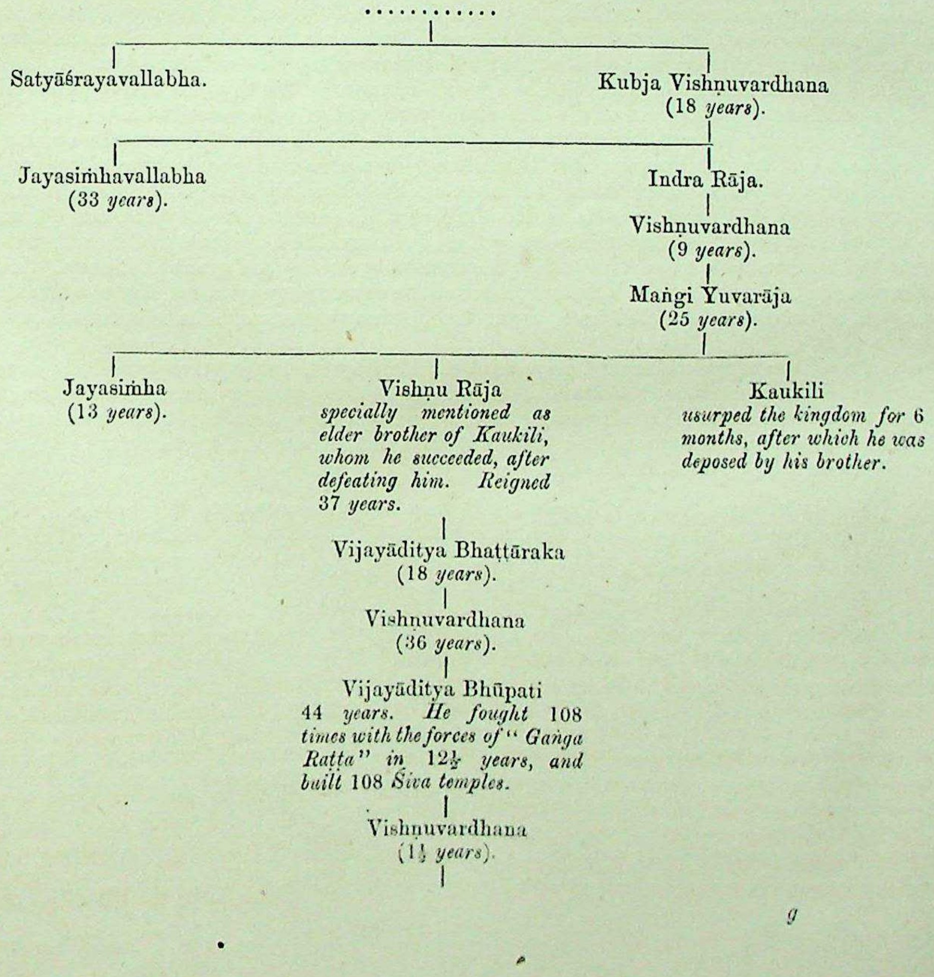
176. (*Madras Museum Plate No.* 16.) This is an Eastern Chalukyan grant in three small and thin plates, strung together with a ring and seal having a moon and the motto "*Vijaya Siddhiḥ.*" The last plate is unfortunately broken. After the usual Chalukyan introduction the document states that the son of Vishṇuvardhana, brother of Jayasiṁha Vallabha, made a grant. The donor's name, however, falls in the broken plate, and cannot be ascertained. He would appear to be the sovereign (Śaktivarmā)

Vijayāditya Bhaṭṭāraka. (See Burnell's *South Ind. Palæography,* p. 21.) The village granted is Kutulaparru in the Karmarāshṭra country.

[*Madras Museum No.* 17 *is a fac-simile on copper of Father Beschi's handwriting in Tamil.*]

177, 178. (*Madras Museum Plates Nos.* 18, 19.) These are exact *fac-similes* on leaden plates of the inscriptions Nos. 4 and 149 of this series. It is not known how they reached the Museum.

179. (*Madras Museum Plate No.* 20.) An extremely handsome and well preserved grant of five plates, joined with a ring having the clearest and best seal I have yet met with. The document evidences the charitable donation of a village by Amma Rāja I of the Eastern Chalukyan dynasty. It must have been executed, therefore, between the years A.D. 918 and 925, the period of that king's reign. The grant was found at the close of the year 1871 buried in the ground in a field in the village of Ēḍēru, near Ākiripalle in the Kistna District, 15 miles north-east of Bezvāḍa, a village belonging to the present Zemindari of Nūzivīḍu, and therefore in the heart of the Eastern Chalukyan country. The plates were presented, along with Nos. 180, 181, to the Madras Museum by the then Zemindar, since deceased. (*Vide Proceedings of Government, Public, No.* 367, *dated 7th April* 1873, *which contains a poor translation.*) The seal has the Chalukyan boar over the legend *Śrī Tribhuvanāṁkuśa,* with sun, moon, and three elephant goads. Below is a lotus. Above, something that looks like a triple umbrella, or it may be a crown. The grant bears no date of any kind. (Compare No. 2 of this list.) It commences with the usual Chalukyan titles, and gives the following genealogy :—


....
Satyāśrayavallabha.
Kubja Vishṇuvardhana (18 *years*).
Jayasiṁhavallabha (33 *years*).
Indra Rāja.
Vishṇuvardhana (9 *years*).
Maṅgi Yuvarāja (25 *years*).
Jayasiṁha (13 *years*).
Vishṇu Rāja *specially mentioned as elder brother of Kaukili, whom he succeeded, after defeating him. Reigned* 37 *years.*
Kaukili *usurped the kingdom for* 6 *months, after which he was deposed by his brother.*
Vijayāditya Bhaṭṭāraka (18 *years*).
Vishṇuvardhana (36 *years*).
Vijayāditya Bhūpati 44 *years. He fought* 108 *times with the forces of " Gaṅga Raṭṭa" in* 12½ *years, and built* 108 *Śiva temples.*
Vishṇuvardhana (1½ *years*).

Vijayāditya
44 years. Aided by "Raṭṭa" he beheaded Maṅgi. After him the "Kinsmen of Nava Raṭṭa" usurped the Veṅgī kingdom. The document does not say for how long. Then Chalukya Bhīma succeeded.

Vikramāditya.
Chalukya Bhīmādhipa
(30 *years*).
Vijayāditya
(*length of reign not given*).
Udayāditya *alias* Amma Rāja Mahendra
(*the grantor*).

The document states that Amma Rāja granted the village of Goṁṭūru to Kuṇḍāditya, son of Prithvīja Rāja, who was son of Somāditya, of the family of Paṭṭavardhana, which was very loyal during the days of Kubja Vishṇuvardhana. The grant was made in the presence of the principal families (*Kuṭumbīs*) of the district of Kanṭeruvāṭi. There is no subscribed signature of "*Kaṭaka Rājah*" as in some grants of the period. The genealogical table corresponds with that given by Dr. Burnell on p. 21 of his *South-Indian Palæography,* with the following exceptions:—To Jayasiṁhavallabha 33 years are given, corresponding with four of the plates noted by Dr. Burnell, as well as with Nos. 1 and 2 of this series. Seven grants therefore give 33, to two which give 30 years. This grant declares Maṅgi's son, Vishṇu Rāja, to be elder brother to the usurper Kaukili, while Dr. Burnell makes him younger. In this respect Dr. Burnell's Plates C, D, and Nos. 1 and 2 of this series agree with the plate under discussion, while No. 2 adds that Kaukili was Jayasiṁha's "half-brother." We thus have five plates which make Kaukili the younger. Only one out of the nine plates yet noted give 16 years to the reign of Vijayāditya Bhaṭṭāraka, the rest agreeing in giving 18. As to the latter's successor, Vishṇuvardhana, Dr. Burnell's C, D, F, Nos. 1 and 2 of this series, and this plate (six plates in all) give him 36 years. One, Dr. Burnell's B, gives 30 years. Dr. Burnell's E mentions 26, which is probably a mistake. To his successor Vijayāditya Bhūpati, or Vijayāditya-Narendra-Mṛigarāja, six grants give 48 years, one 40, and this one 44. To Vijayāditya's son Vishṇuvardhana one grant (Dr. Burnell's F) gives 6 months; the rest give him 1½ years. Vishṇuvardhana's son Vijayāditya is given 40 years by one grant (Dr. Burnell's F) and 44 by all the rest including this one. The usurpation of the sovereignty by some Raṭṭa chiefs for a period not defined is especially to be noted here, as, if true, it may upset previous calculations on the earlier chronology.

As to the village of "Goṁṭūru," I have tried to identify it, but at present without success. The boundaries are given in considerable detail, and it may be that the village intended is Guṇṭūru, one of the most important towns in the Kistna District; but the surrounding places must be identified before this point can be decided. The boundaries given are "East, Goṁguva; South, Gaiṇayūru; West, the Kalu Tanks (*Kalucheruvulu*); North, Maḍapalle."

180. (*Madras Museum, No.* 21.) A grant in three small plates, very roughly executed. It professes to be a Chalukyan document and has a Chalukyan seal, with sun, moon, and lotus, and the legend *Śrī Tribhuvanāṁkuśa*. It commences with the usual Chalukyan glorification (*Mānavyasa gotrāṇām*, &c.......), but only mentions three names, Vijayāditya, called *Mahārājādhirāja parameśva*(*ra*) *bhaṭṭāraka*, son of Vishṇuvardhana, and grandson of Vikrama Rāma. If the grantor be the sovereign usually styled "Vijayāditya Bhaṭṭāraka," we here have a new name, "Vijaya Rāma," for the sovereign Maṅgi surnamed the "Yuvarāja." But the point is doubtful. By this document a village is given to a Brahman during a solar eclipse. The plates were sent with Nos. 179, 181, to the Museum by the Zemindar of Nūzivīḍu in the Kistna District. (*See G.O., No.* 367, *Public, of 7th April* 1873.)

181. (*Madras Museum, No.* 22.) Sent with Nos. 179, 180, to the Museum by the Zemindar of Nūzivīḍu in 1871 (*see G.O., Public, No.* 367, *of April 7th,* 1873). An inscription, very badly executed, in Sanskrit, written in Telugu characters, recording a grant by a chief. It is dated A.D. 1355. The grantor traces his descent from the kings of the Solar race. He commences with Śiva, from whom sprung the sun and moon. Then Manu, offspring of the sun. In his family came Bhagīratha, Ikshvāku, and Rāma. Later on came Arikāla, and his son Karikāla. Karikāla is said to have overcome all the kings between

the Kāverī and Ceylon, to have captured Bhoja Rāja, and made Pallavendra blind. After Karikāla, Nalla Bhīma and many other sovereigns ruled. Then is given the following genealogy :—

Dūhatta Nārāyaṇa Dāma
(*married Lakshmī*).
|
Soma Nṛipāla
(*married Śūrāṁbikā*).
|
Gaṅgānṛivara (*sic.* Gaṅgādhara ?)
(*married Irugāṁbā, daughter of Kāma Bhūpati, of the Lunar Race, and sister of Veṅga Bhūpati*).
|
Bhakti Rāja.

This Bhakti Rāja, who bore the titles of *Gaṇḍa Bheruṇḍa* and *Rāyaveśyābhujaṅga*, granted the village of Kaṇḍvakolanu to a Brahman in Ś.Ś. 1277 (A.D. 1355). The boundaries are given thus: East, *Peddaghaṭṭa*; South-East, *Chiṁtājorupallamu* (*pallamu* = "low-lying fields"); South, *Vāṁgu* (probably for *vāgu*, a "watercourse"); South-West, *Meditāpanu Nandikaṁbanu* (a village? Possibly the *nu* may be a Telugu suffix, = *and*, the boundary being that of two villages, Meditāpa and Nandikaṁba); West, *Ganumeḷu*; North, *Vaḍlakuṇṭa*; and North-East, *Boṁmeḍamukkulu*.

182, 183. (*In the Office of the Tahsildar of Teṅkāśī Taluk, Tinnevelly District.*) These documents came from the great Śiva temple at Kuttālam. No. 183 is a copy of No. 182. No. 182 is a Tamil document whereby the Piḷḷai caste people of the Tinnevelly District (*Tirunelvēli Śīmai*) in Ś.Ś. 1676 (A.D. 1754), *Kollam Āṇḍu* 930, cyclic year *Bhāva*, bind themselves to pay a regular tax for the support of the evening worship at that temple. Each grant is roughly executed, and bears a number of Śaiva figures. On the back of No. 182, and copied into No. 183, is an agreement by the authorities of the Tiruvāḍuturai Maṭham to collect this tax.

184. (*In the same office.*) Lent by the authorities of the Śiva temple at Kuttālam. An agreement by certain villagers in Ś.Ś. 1710 (A.D. 1788), *Kollam Aṇḍu* 964, year *Kīlaka*, to pay tax to the temple. The document is headed by some Śaiva figures and emblems.

185. (*In the possession of Komaraliṅgam Rāmayya, residing at Komaraliṅgam in the Uḍamalpet Taluk, Coimbatore District.*) An early grant by a Punnāḍ Rāja. Unfortunately it is not dated. Punnāḍ is the tract in the extreme south of Maisūr. The grantor is named Ravidatta. During a solar eclipse he presented several villages "in the Punnāḍ country" to Brahmans, himself residing at the city of Kītthipura or Kītvipura. A genealogy is given.

Kāśyapā Rāshṭravarmā.
|
Nāgadatta.
|
Śiṅgavarmā.
|
Skandavarmā.
|
Ravidatta.

Mr. Rice, to whom I sent the plates, points out that there was a Skandavarmā reigning at Punnāḍ about A.D. 480. His daughter jilted her betrothed and married the Gaṅga king Avinita. (See *Mysore Inscriptions, page xliii of the Introduction.*) The characters of the plate are such as might belong to the sixth century A.D.

186. (*In the same office.*) A grant, in mixed Tamil and Grantha characters, of land in the village of Kaṇiyūr, 10 miles south-west of Uḍamalpet, to some Brahmans of the neighbouring village of Koṟumam, in Ś.Ś. 1587, cyclic year *Viśvāvasu* (A.D. 1665), by Chokkanātha Nāyakka of Madura, in the reign of Śrī Raṅgadeva Mahārāya. This latter is, of course, the Vijayanagar prince Śrī Raṅga III, then at Chandragiri. In this grant the donor mentions in succession his ancestor, grandfather, and father, styling himself "Viśvanātha Nāyakka Tirumala Nāyakka Vīrappa Nāyakka Chokkanātha Nāyakkarayyan Avargaḷ." (*See No.* 51.)

187. (*In the same office.*) A grant in the Tamil language, in mixed Tamil and Grantha characters.

The grantor is Raghunāthadeva Mahārāja, son of Śrī Veṅkaṭadeva Mahārāja of Uraiyūr (" Warriore," near Trichinopoly), who calls himself the agent of Viśvanātha Nāyakka Vīrappa Nāyakka of Madura. He acknowledges the Vijayanagar king, Vīra Rāmadeva, then at Pennakoṇḍa, as his suzerain. The date of the grant is much injured, but it seems to be Ś.S. 1542 (A.D. 1620), " Ś.S. 1541 having expired." The cyclic year is given as *Kālayukti*, which is wrong by two years, but no other *Kālayukti* year will suit the reigns of Vīra Rāmadeva and Vīrappa Nāyakka.

188. (*In the same office.*) A grant in the Telugu language, but in Grantha characters, of lands in Komaraliṅgam, 10 miles south-east of Uḍamalpet, in Ś.S. 1589, cyclic year *Plavaṅga* (A.D. 1667), by Chokkanātha Nāyakka of Madura, in the reign of Śrī Raṅgadeva Rāya, to a Brahman. (*Compare Nos.* 51, 186.) This is the first grant that I have seen where the Telugu language is rendered in Grantha characters. Chokkanātha Nāyakka's ancestry is given as in No. 186.

189. (*In the same office.*) A grant of lands in Puttūr and Kaṇiyūr villages (*see No.* 186) in Ś.S. 1682, cyclic year *Vikrama* (A.D. 1760), by Chikka Krishṇa Rāja of the Maisūr dynasty. (*Compare Nos.* 171, 172, 173 *of this List.*)

190. (*In the same office.*) Grant in Telugu characters and language, of lands in Kannāḍiputtūr, 10 miles south-east of Uḍamalpet, to a Brahman, in Ś.S. 1577, cyclic year *Manmatha* (A.D. 1655), by Tirumala Nāyakka of Madura, in the reign of Śrī Raṅga Rāya, of Vijayanagar.

191. (*In the Office of the Collector of the Godāvarī.*) A grant of lands to a Brahman in Ś.S. 1500 (A.D. 1578) by "Rāja Śrī Vitaraṇa Rāya." The plate is very badly executed and has been much damaged. The cyclic year I read doubtfully *Durmati*, which does not correspond with the *Śaka* date by 17 years.

192. (*In the District Mūnsiff's Court of Nandyāl, Kurnool.*) A Western Chalukya inscription in three plates, joined by a ring having a seal which has been broken away. It is much corroded and injured. It records a grant by Vinayāditya I, called " Vinayāditya Yuddhamalla " or " Vinayāditya Satyāśraya," (A.D. 680–695). The date of the grant is fortunately fixed. It was executed in Ś.S. 612 (A.D. 690), in the tenth year of the king's reign. This confirms the date given by Burnell in his *South Indian Palæography* (p. 18) for the commencement of Vinayāditya's reign, viz., Ś.S. 602 (A.D. 680). The full titles given to the grantor are *Vinayāditya Satyāśraya Śrī Prithivīvallabha Mahārājādhirāja Parameśvara Bhaṭṭāraka*. The genealogy is thus given :—

i. Paulakeśi.
|
ii. Kīrttivarmā.
|
iii. .... Vallabha.
|
iv. ....
|
v. Vikramāditya.
|
vi. Vinayāditya.

The date is given as " *Ekādaśottara shatśateshu Śaka varsheshvatīteshu pravarddhamāna vijayarājya saṁvatsare daśame vartamāne.*" The plate is much corroded where the names appear. The full name of No. iii should probably be " Satyāśraya Śrī Prithivīvallabha." In other genealogies No. iv does not appear at all, Vikramāditya being declared to be son of Satyāśraya.

193. (*In the Office of the Tahsildar of Salem, Salem District.*) A private agreement by the Śūdras of Rāśipuram (Rāzipur) to pay a tax for the maintenance of service in the Vishṇu temple at that village. It is dated Ś.S. 1726 (A.D. 1804), *Kaliyuga* 4905, cyclic year *Kālayukti*. The cyclic year is wrong by six years. The plate is ornamented at the top with Vaishṇava symbols.

194. (*In the same office.*) Another similar agreement for tax for the support of worship in the same temple. The plate similarly ornamented. Dated Ś.S. 1746 (A.D. 1824), *Kaliyuga* 4925, cyclic year *Tāraṇa*.

195. (*In the same office.*) Grant in Ś.S. 1698 (A.D. 1776), *Kaliyuga* 4876, cyclic year *Manmatha* (the years all coincide), of a garden to the Śiva temple at Vanavāśi in the " Vañjināḍu " of Maisūr, by

a private person, during the reign of Immaḍi Vīra Rāja Uḍayār at Maisūr. According to the lists given by Mr. Lewis Rice in his *Mysore and Coorg* (I, 240, 241) the date does not agree with the reign of any Immaḍi Rāja at Maisūr. Immaḍi Krishṇa Rāja died in A.D. 1766. He was succeeded by his son Chama (Śāma) Rāja, who died in A.D. 1775 and was succeeded by Śāma Rāja, son of Devarāja Arasu of Arkōṭār. It was this king who was nominal sovereign in 1776, the year of the grant, though Haidar 'Ali had all the real power.

196. (*In the Office of the Tahsildar of Salem.*) Language Canarese, characters Telugu. Date Ś.Ś. 1709 (A.D. 1787), *Kaliyuga* 4889, cyclic year *Plavaṅga*. A private agreement between villagers to maintain worship in a temple.

197. (*In the Office of the Collector of Madura.*) A grant by Tirumala Nāyakka of Madura to Śrī Raṅga Nāyakka, lord of Veḷḷikurchi (*Veḷḷikurichi śīmaikku Kartār*), as a reward for his services in slaying tigers. Dated in the year *Jaya*, which must have been A.D. 1654.

198. (*In the same office.*). An order signed by Kōḍi Nāgama Nāyakka, commanding Muttumuvaraittēvan, lord of Kōḍi Kulattukkōṭṭai and Araśirippu in the province of Muḍuku, to pay tribute to the Karṇāṭa Samasthānam (the Carnatic). A succession of Nāyakkas is given :—

Kōḍiya Nāgama Nāyakka.
Viśvanātha Nāyakka.
Vīrappa Nāyakka.
Vijaya Ragunātha Nāyakka.
Vijaya Raṅga Kitna Muttu Vīrappa Nāyakka.
Tuttuśu Tirumala Nāyakka.
Chokkanātha Nāyakka.

I am not able to identify these as yet. The names are similar to those of some of the Madura Nāyakkas, and the first two names coincide with those of that dynasty, but there the coincidence ceases. The date of the grant was in the reign of Tirumala Nāyakka of Madura. The date is *Kollam Āṇḍu* 821, *Pārthiva* (A.D. 1645).

199. (*In the same office.*) This plate came from the Tirumaṅgalam Tahsildar. It is a grant by Tirumala Nāyakka of Madura to a private individual in the year *Khara*. No other date is given, but the document must have been executed in A.D. 1651.

200. (*In the Sub-Judge's Court, Tinnevelly.*) A forgery. The plate professes to be a grant made by one of the Pāṇḍiyan kings in the year 475. No era is mentioned. If the *Śaka* was meant the date would correspond with A.D. 553; if the *Kollam Āṇḍu* was intended the year would be A.D. 1299. The name of the Pāṇḍiya given is *Vañji Śera Kula Rāma Pāṇḍiya*. No *Pāṇḍiya* of that name appears in any of the lists yet published. The characters of the document as well as the shape of the plate conclusively prove that it is quite modern.

201. (*In the same Court.*) A grant of lands to the Śiva temple at Kari-valam-vanda-nallūr by Rāmaliṅga Nāyakka of Madura, acting under orders of Navāb Asād Sīyal, who assumes royal titles. The grant is dated in Ś.Ś. 1693 (A.D. 1771).

202. (*In the same Court.*) Grant to the Tiruppuḍaimarudūr temple in Ś.Ś. 1617 (A.D. 1695) by the agents of Vijayaraṅga Chokkanātha Nāyakka of Madura. The lands are described as adjoining some lands given in Ś.Ś. 1408 (A.D. 1486), but the donor's name is not given.

203. (*In the Office of the Collector of North Arcot.*) A Telugu grant of lands in Ālattūr village, in Ś.Ś. 1501 (A.D. 1579), (see No. 204). The donor and donee are both Nāyuḍus.

204. (*In the same office.*) A Telugu grant of lands to a Brahman for temple worship at Ālattūr (*see No.* 203), by a Nāyuḍu. The year of the grant, as given, is "Ś.Ś. 1051, *Pramādi*;" but these years do not agree, and the style of the characters, coupled with other particulars, lead me to think that the entry is a clerical error for "Ś.Ś. 1501, *Pramādi*," which years coincide.

205. (*In the same office.*) A private grant to a maṭham. No date or sovereign's name. Modern.

206. (*In the same office.*) A Vijayanagar grant by Achyutadeva, on three long plates, strung on a ring having the usual Vijayanagar emblems on the seal. The genealogy is given as in No. 132 as far as Krishṇadeva, the mythological portion being as in No. 12. Achyuta's relationship to Krishṇadeva Rāya is not stated. The grant is one of lands to the Tirupati temple in Ś.Ś. 1466 ("*Rasarasāvabdīnduḥ*"), year *Vikāri*. The years do not coincide with one another, nor with Achyuta's reign, which ceased Ś.Ś.

1464. Possibly the error may be a clerical one for Ś.Ś. 1461, which corresponds with *Vikāri* and falls in Achyuta's reign. The document mentions that Achyuta began to make grants for charitable purposes in Ś.Ś. 1455 (A.D. 1533). This precedes by one year the date given by Dr. Burnell for Achyuta's enthronement.

207. (*In the same office.*) A Vijayanagar grant executed by and in the reign of Achyutadeva, in five plates, with ring and seal as usual. The document testifies to the grant of the village of Nārāyaṇapuram to a Brahman in Ś.Ś. 1459 (A.D. 1537). The cyclic year was *Hevilambi*, which is here shortened into *Bi.* The document is a very important one in one respect, as it fixes Achyuta's relationship to Krishṇadeva. The mythological genealogy is given as in No. 12, the historical portion from Timma to Krishṇadeva as in No. 206 and others. In No. 107 Achyuta was distinctly called *younger brother* of Krishṇadeva. Here the story is completed by his mother's name being added (*Tippājī Nāgalā devyokausalyā śrī sumitrayoḥ | jātau Vīra Nṛisiṁhendra Krishṇa Rāya mahīpatiḥ | Asmād-Obāṁbikā devyām Achyutendro-pi bhūpatiḥ*). Narasa, it seems, had three wives, Tippājī, Nāgalā Devī, and Obāṁbikā. By each he had a son, Achyuta being son of the last. It would seem, however, that there must be some reason for this studied withholding of information regarding Achyuta, even in most of his own plates; and probably we have much to learn yet.

208. (*In the same office.*) I am doubtful about this plate. It is a document in five leaves, resembling the general shape of Vijayanagar grants, but narrower than most, and having a rim for protection of the inscribed portion raised much more than usual. The characters, too, are not quite the same, though similar. It professes to be a grant by Vijayadeva, and a genealogy is given :—

Bukka.
|
Hari Hareśvara.
|
Deva Rāja,
married Demāṁbikā, daughter
of Vūka Bhūpati.
|
Vijaya Bhūpati,
the grantor.

This does not correspond with the genealogy given by other grants. The *Śaka* year is given as well as the cyclic year in most of the Vijayanagar grants, and given clearly and simply. Here there is remarkable confusion, only the name of the year *Vikṛiti* being clear, the *Śaka* era being mentioned without any figures. *Vikṛiti* does not fall in the reign of Vijaya.

209. (*In the same office.*) A set of seven plates, joined by a very large ring having a seal with several emblems. The principal figure is a bull. Above him is a *Śivaliṅgam*, a sun, moon, and certain other figures. The language of the first three plates is Sanskrit written in old Grantha characters; of the last four, Tamil in old Tamil characters mixed here and there with a few Grantha letters. A sovereign, whom I am unable to identify, named Nṛipatuṅga, grants, in the sixth year of his reign, some lands to Brahmans in the village of Pratimā Devī Chaturvedimaṅgalam. No date is given. His genealogy is given as follows. From Vishṇu descended Āṅgirasa.

Āṅgirasa.
|
Bharadvaja.
|
Droṇa.
|
Droṇī.
"Then *Pallava* was born in the world." *Pallava's* son was
Harigupta.
|
Aśokavarmā.
|
Kalārvyavarmā.
|
Narasiṁha.
|

Mahendra Nṛipati.

Rāja Siṁha.

Śrī Dantivarmā.

Nṛipatuṅga
the grantor; who married Prithivī Māṇikka,
daughter of Bhānumālī.

210. (*In the Office of the Tahsildar of Mēlūr Taluk, Madura.*) This plate belongs to the temple at Kōvilpaṭṭi. It authorizes the temple authorities to collect tax from visitors. Dated in Ś.Ś. 1663, cyclic year *Durmati*, A.D. 1741.

211. (*In the Office of the Collector of Madura.*) A grant in three plates by one of the earlier Nāyakkas of Madura. It is in shape very much like the Vijayanagar plates, but the character is Grantha. Language, Sanskrit. The first plate contains a fanciful account of the Pāṇḍiyan kings, the last two being "Abhi Rāma, or Ati Vīra Rāma, Pāṇḍiya," and his son Rāmābhi Rāma Pāṇḍiya. The second and third plates contain the details of the grant. By it, Rāma Krishṇappa, "sitting on the lion-throne of Vallabha Narendra after 33 years have passed, and after Ś.Ś. 1517," grants the village of Nadikkuḍi to a number of Brahmans. The year of the grant is Ś.Ś. 1518 (A.D. 1596). The 33 years may possibly refer to the date of the death of Viśvanātha Nāyakka (A.D. 1563). At the end of the plate is engraved a boar with a dagger standing on its nose.

212. (*From the Collector of Vizagapatam. Deposited in the Madras Museum, but to be returned if demanded*). A grant in five plates, of which only four contain writing, the fifth being blank. Size 7½ inches by 3⅜ inches. They are strung on a ring, which has been uncut, bearing a seal with a base made to represent leaves, on which sits a well-shaped *nandi* in full relief. The characters do not appear to belong to so old a date as that given in the document (A.D. 1081), but nevertheless the document gives a very circumstantial account of a gift of a village by a king of the Gaṅga family, reigning at Kaliṅganagara, while the date of the father of the grantor, who is said to have married a daughter of Rājendra Chola, corresponds with the date of the latter king. This makes the grant very interesting, as we have not met before with the kings whose names are herein given. They appear to be different from those mentioned in other grants of the Gaṅga family of an earlier date (*see Nos.* 155–159 *and others*). Moreover the characters, which are Devanāgarī of a northern type, differ altogether from those of the latter. The genealogical table given is as follows:—

Guṇamahārṇṇava Mahārāja.

Vajrahāstadeva,
ruled for 44 years.

Guṇṇama,
ruled for 3 years.

Kāmārṇṇavadeva,
ruled for 35 years after Guṇṇama.

Vinayāditya,
ruled for 3 years after his brother.

Vajrahasta,
ruled for 37 (?)[1] *years after battling with many "elephants"* (*gajān*).

Kāmārṇṇavadeva,
ruled for 2 years, married Vinaya Mahādevī of the Vaidumva family.

Vajrahastadeva,
ruled 33 years.

Guṇḍa Mahīpati,
ruled for 3 years after Kāmārṇava.

(*By another wife*)
Machukāmārṇṇava,
ruled for 19 years after Guṇḍa.

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[1] *Sapathaḥ triṁśat*, probably for *saptatriṁśat*.

Rāja Rāja,
married Rāja Sundarī, the daughter of Rājendra Chola.

Anantavarmā Chola Gaṅga Deva,
his abhisheka took place in Ś.Ś. 999, *A.D.* 1077.

The last-mentioned king, in the year Ś.Ś. 1003 (A.D. 1081), gives the village of Chākivāḍa, in the country of Saṁvā, to the temple in the village of Reṅgujeḍ. It is unfortunate that the length of the reign of Rāja Rāja is not given; but if, at a guess, we give him 15 years, we have the year A.D. 833 for the accession of the first king of the line. If, as is possible, Rāja Rāja never ascended the throne at all, Vajrahastadeva began to reign in A.D. 898. (*Compare Nos* 213, 219).

213. (*From the Senior Assistant Collector of Vizagapatam. Deposited in the Madras Museum, but to be returned on demand by the owners, the trustees of the temple of Saṅgam*). A grant in three plates, measuring $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches, strung on an uncut ring, with a small seal bearing a much injured figure of an animal, possibly a *nandi*. The characters are Devanāgarī, differing in style from those of No. 212. The document is word for word the same as No. 212 as far as regards the genealogy. The *abhisheka* of the grantor, Anantavarmā Chola Gaṅga Deva, in Ś.Ś. 999, is alluded to. It is then stated that that monarch, in some year not given, gave the village of Tidimastachata (?) in charity.

These two plates are very interesting, as they give us information of a dynasty about which, so far as I know, nothing has as yet been published; and specially because they seem to clash with a number of other plates regarding the Gaṅga kings of Kaliṅganagara, who established a dynasty in the seventh century, after being driven out of *Veṅgi-deśa* by the Chalukyas, and rose again to power during the 28 or 30 years' anarchy in the Chalukya dominions after the year 977 A.D. (Dr. Burnell's *South Indian Palæography*, 53, *n.* 4). (*Compare Nos.* 212, 219).

214.[1] (*From the Collector of Ganjam, to whom they have been returned.*) An inscription in three plates, in Māgadhi characters of no great age. By it Mahārāja Prithivivarmadeva, ruler of Kaliṅga, of the Gāṅga dynasty, son of Mahendravarmadeva, worshipper of Śiva on the Mahendrāchala mountain (Mahendragiri), while seated on his throne in Kolāhalapura gives a grant of two villages to a Brāhman of the Kāśyapa gotra.

215.[1] (*From the same. Returned.*) A broken plate with an inscription in Ūriya characters, fairly modern, testifying to the grant to the deity of the temple at Puri (*Jagannātha*) of three villages by the Zemindar of Tārla in the reign of Mahārāja Vīrakeśavadeva, by permission of Hariśchandadeva. Vīrakeśava is probably the Orissan sovereign of that name, styled in Dr. Hunter's list "Bir Kisor," who ruled from 1736 to 1773.

216.[1] (*From the same. Returned.*) A large copper-plate inscription in Māgadhi characters of comparatively modern date, the plate being of decidedly modern type. Above the inscription is the figure of a *nandi* with the sun and moon over him, and, underneath, the words *Śrī Mahā Sōmanāthasvāmi* in Telugu characters. The inscription gives us a short dynasty of Rājas, as follows:—

Lonabhara,
of the Lunar Dynasty.

Kusumabhara,
his throne was usurped, but his brother drove out the usurpers.

Indulālā,
rescued his brother's throne.

. . . . . . ? . . . . . .
married Dundi Mahādevī.

a son.

Śubhākara.

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[1] Nos. 214—217 inclusive were kindly transliterated and translated for me by . . . .

In the reign of Dundi Mahādevī, who succeeded her husband, the son probably being a minor, a village named Gōrasambha in the "Southern Kōsala" country was given to a Brāhman of the Kāśyapa gotra.

217.[1] (*From the same. Returned.*) A similar grant, on a similar but larger plate, and in the same character, by the same Dundi Mahādevī (genealogy given as above) to another Brāhman.

218. (*Discovered by the late W. DeN. Ramus, Esq., in the Ganjam District, and by him presented to the Madras Museum—see Vol. I, p.* 3, *under the notice of the* Chinna Kimedi Maliahs.) [These plates have been sent to Mr. Fleet for examination, and have not yet been returned.]

219. (*From the Collector of Vizagapatam. Deposited in Madras Museum.*) This grant and Nos. 212 and 213 must be read together. The series is very interesting, partly because the dynasty referred to is as yet, I believe, entirely unknown, and partly because we have here grants of the same sovereign in two different alphabets. The date is the end of the eleventh and beginning of the twelfth century A.D.; the place, Kalingapatam, or its neighbourhood, on the east coast of the peninsula not far south of Orissa. The documents profess to give a genealogy of kings of the Gāṅga family for three and a half centuries, ending with the grantor Anantavarmadeva, *alias* Chōḍa Gaṅga, whose *abhisheka* took place in A.D. 1077. He certainly reigned till A.D. 1119, as this grant, No. 219, is dated in that year. Two things are noticeable: one, that the chronicles of Orissa, as worked out by Stirling and Hunter, give us a *Chōr Gaṅga* establishing a new dynasty in Orissa on the collapse of the Keśari dynasty in A.D. 1132, he having been invited thither from his kingdom in the *south*; another, that the family of Gāṅga kings mentioned by Dr. Burnell on page 53 of his *South-Indian Palæography* (note 4), and commented on by Mr. Fleet and other writers, seems to be distinct from the present line, inasmuch as the Anantavarmadeva of that line was ruling in A.D. 985, while the king of this dynasty of the same name only received his sovereign titles in A.D. 1077. As to the alphabets used, the present grant is in the transitional character from the Cave alphabet to modern Telugu and Canarese, and corresponds clearly with the date therein given, while the characters of Grants 212 and 213 are those of a Bengali-Nāgarī type, and appear to me to be more modern. I am not aware whether characters of this type were in use in Magadha and adjacent countries so early as the end of the eleventh century. If they were, it is interesting to find them used so far south at that period. If not, those plates may be copies of the old ones made at a later date. Dr. Burgess has discovered on one of the Amarāvatī marbles recently excavated an inscription in a few lines of "Mediæval Nāgarī," which may belong to about the same period. On all three grants the ring bears a *nandi* seated *on* the seal, not forming part of the device on the surface of the seal, as usual in most other cases.

The present grant is in five plates, joined by a ring and seal (as just stated). On either side of the *nandi* are Śiva emblems. The genealogy of the reigning family is traced from *Atri* and *Chandra* down to *Gāṅgeya*, "from whom the family was named." Then come a series of rulers, Virochanavibhu, Samvedya, Dattasena, Sudatta, Vrittrāmbara, Jayasena, Vrishadhvaja, Sunaya. The latter is said to have built the city of Kolāhalapura. Then comes the genealogy given below. The tracing of royal families from Atri or some such primordial ancestor, with a string of mythological names following, is common in grants of the period of the grantor, which corresponds with the reign of the great Chola king Rājendra, or Kulottuṅga I, who had succeeded to the sovereignty of the Eastern Chalukyas, the kingdom adjoining Kaliṅga on the south. The genealogy from Sunaya is as follows:—

"In his family was born
Vīrasiṁha,"
ruled at the beginning of the eighth century, according to the lengths of the reigns of the kings who followed, as given in the grant.

Kāmārṇava I.
He came with his four brothers from Mahendrāchala (the Mahendragiri country), conquered Bālāditya, and seized the Kaliṅga country, which he ruled for 36 years. His capital was Jantāpuram (spelt °vuram). He gave the country of Kaṁṭikābaṁdhurakaṁdhara to Dānārṇava, the Bavādhi country to Gunārṇava, the Sedā country to Mārasiṁha, and the country of Kaṁṭakavartinī to Vajrahasta.

Dānārṇava,
ruled 40 years.

Guṇārṇava.

Mārasiṁha.

Vajrahasta.

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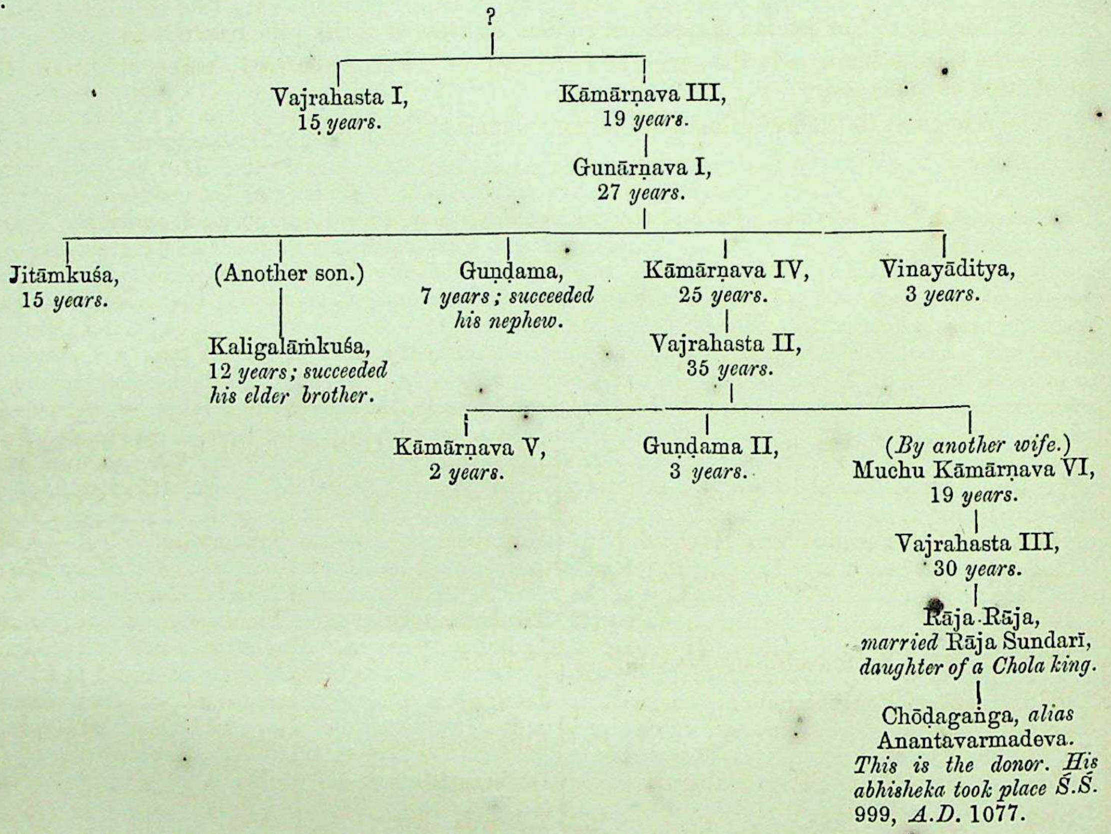
[1] See note on previous page.

Kāmārṇava II,
ruled 50 *years. Built a palace called Madhukeśa, in honor of the finding of a liṅga under a Madhūka tree, near the deserted city of Trivishṭapam.*

Raṇārṇava,
5 *years.*

After Raṇārṇava, Vajrahasta ruled for 15 years, but the latter's relationship to the former is not stated.



?

Vajrahasta I,
15 *years.*

Kāmārṇava III,
19 *years.*

Guṇārṇava I,
27 *years.*

Jitāṁkuśa,
15 *years.*

(Another son.)

Kaligalāṁkuśa,
12 *years; succeeded his elder brother.*

Guṇḍama,
7 *years; succeeded his nephew.*

Kāmārṇava IV,
25 *years.*

Vajrahasta II,
35 *years.*

Vinayāditya,
3 *years.*

Kāmārṇava V,
2 *years.*

Guṇḍama II,
3 *years.*

(By another wife.)
Muchu Kāmārṇava VI,
19 *years.*

Vajrahasta III,
30 *years.*

Rāja Rāja,
married Rāja Sundarī,
daughter of a Chola king.

Chōḍagaṅga, *alias* Anantavarmadeva.
This is the donor. His abhisheka took place Ś.Ś. 999, *A.D.* 1077.

The omission of the length of reign of Rāja Rāja points to the probability that he did not come to the throne at all; and if so, we have the date A.D. 734 for the commencement of the reign of Kāmārṇava I. If, however, the 40 years of the reign of Dānārṇava include the 36 of his elder brother, as is possible, on the presumption that the former ruled 36 years over his own tract of country and then 4 years over the whole after his brother's death, the beginning of Kāmārṇava I's reign was A.D. 770. The name Anantavarmadeva is common to the Kaliṅga princes, who were, or claimed to be, descendants of the old Pallava kings of Veṅgī. *Chōḍa* (or *Chola*) Gaṅga, however, is plainly a southern name. In this grant he is represented as giving, in Ś.Ś. 1041 (A.D. 1119), the village of Tāmaraśunṭhi, in the Saṁvā country, to a Brahman named Mādhava.

(N.B.—*Plates Nos.* 129 *and* 132 *have been deposited in the Madras Museum.*)

LIST OF INSCRIPTIONS AS YET KNOWN IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, ARRANGED IN ORDER OF DATE.

"S." or "C.P." in column 2 mean inscriptions on *stone* or *copper-plate* respectively.

In the third column, only the names of Sovereigns or Chiefs are entered; names of private persons are omitted as unnecessary.

The references in the last column are to the volumes of this publication.

N.B.—The dates must not be depended upon for historical purposes, as they are yet mostly unverified.

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
690	C.P.	Vinayāditya	Sent by the District Munsif of Nandyāl and returned to him.	Kurnool	II, 28
774	C.P.	Perumāḷ Vīra Rāghava	Koṭṭayam	Travancore	I, 258
908(?)	S.	Vīra Vasanta Rāya	Tāramaṅgalam	Salem	I, 200
1059	S.	... ...	Tirukkaraṅguḍi	Tinnevelly	I, 315
1076	S.	Vishṇuvardhana Mahārāja	Chēbrōlu	Kistna	I, 82
1078	S.	Veṅgīśvara	Juttiga	Godāvarī	I, 37
1080	S.	... ...	Kanumarlapūḍi	Kistna	I, 66
Id.	S.	Sanni Chōḍa Mahārāja	Dēgaramūḍi	Do.	I, 69
1083	S.	A Chola	Talagaḍa Divi	Do.	I, 54
1088	S.	... ...	Śrīkākuḷaṁ	Do.	I, 55
1091	S.	... ...	Eṭṭūr	Madura	I, 285
1092	S.	"Rāja Deva, the Tribhuvana Chakravarti."	Drākshārāma	Godāvarī	I, 27
1093	S.	Tribhuvana Malla Deva	Do.	Do.	I, 30
1095	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola	Do.	Do.	I, 27
1096	S.	... ...	Do.	Do.	I, 29
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do.	I, 30
Id.	S.	... ...	Tammalūru	Nellore	I, 137

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1100	S.	Rāja Rājadeva	Śrīkākuḷam	Kistna	I, 55
1102	S.	... ...	Paṇideṁ	Do.	I, 65
1105	S.	Uttama Chola	Nārāyaṇavanam	North Arcot	I, 158
1106	S.	... ...	Śrī Siṁhāchalam	Vizagapatam	I, 16
Id.	S.	... ...	Śrīkākuḷam	Kistna	I, 55
Id.	S.	"Uttama Chōḍa Velanāṭa Goṅkayya," in reign of Tribhuvana Chakravarti.	Bāpaṭla	Do.	I, 81
1107	S.	... ...	Śrīkākuḷam	Do.	I, 55
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
1108	S.	Prōli Nāyuḍu, a dependent of "Kulottuṅga Chōḍa Goṅka Rāja.	Amarāvatī	Do.	I, 64
1112(?)	S.	Rāja Deva, the Tribhuvana Chakravarti.	Drākshārāma	Godāvarī	I, 27
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do.	I, 29
1116(?)	S.	Kulottuṅga Rājendra Chola.	Ikkurru	Kistna	I, 69
1117	S.	... ...	Vuyyālapalle	Nellore	I, 146
1119	S.	... ...	Kommūru	Kistna	I, 83
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
1119(?)	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola	Ponnūru	Do.	I, 84
1120	S.	... ...	Muṇḍlapāḍu	Kurnool	I, 98
1121	S.	Tribhuvana Malla Deva	Drākshārāma	Godāvarī	I, 28
1122	S.	... ...	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
1123	S.	Vijaya Rāja	Bikkavōlu	Do.	I, 25
Id.	S.	Tribhuvana Malla Deva	Drākshārāma	Do.	I, 28
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do.	I, 29
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do.	I, 30
1124	S.	(An Arabic inscription)	Māḍai	Malabar	I, 242
1126	S.	... ...	Drākshārāma	Godāvarī	I, 29
1127	S.	The Minister of Veṅgi Goṅka Rāja.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
1128	S.	The wife of Anantavarmadeva.	Do.	Do.	I, 27
Id.	S.	Do.	Do.	Do.	I, 29
Id.	S.	Do.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1128	S.	The wife of Anantavarmadeva.	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvarī ...	I, 29
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	The minister of Anantavarmadeva.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	"The Vishṇuvardhana Mahārāja."	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	A Chola	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 30
Id.	S.	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Kulottuṅga Choḷa II ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 31
1129	S.	... ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 26
Id.	S.	... ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 28
Id.	S.	... ...	Masulipatam ...	Kistna ...	I, 53
Id.	S.	... ...	Amarāvatī ...	Do. ...	I, 64
Id.	S.	... ...	Kommūru ...	Do. ...	I, 83
1130	S.	... ...	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvarī ...	I, 26
Id.	S.	... ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 27
Id.	S.	... ...	Veldurti	Kistna ...	App. xxiii.
1131	S.	Naṁbi Rāja	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvarī ...	I, 25
Id.	S.	... ...	Yellamanda ...	Kistna ...	I, 74
Id.	S.	A Chola	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*
1131(?)	S.	Vīra Rājendra Chola ...	Śeṅgama	South Arcot ...	I, 206
1131(?)	S.	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
1132	S.	... ...	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvarī ...	I, 28
Id.	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 29
Id.	S.	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Son of the Pāṇḍiyan King ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*
1132(?)	S.	Rāja Rāja	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*
1132	S.	A son of Boddanna Maṇḍaleśvara.	Yanamalakuduru ...	Kistna ...	I, 56
1132(?)	S.	... ...	Nandivelugu ...	Do. ...	I, 79

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1132(?)	S.	Vikrama Chola	Niḍubrōlu	Kistna ...	I, 80
1133	S.	Vishṇuvardhana	Rāmatīrtham ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 13
Id.	S.	Velanāṭi Goṅkayya ...	Drākshārama ...	Godāvarī ...	I, 25
Id.	S.	... ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 28
Id.	S.	... ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 30
Id.	S.	Bhīmayya, son of Boryana Kulottama.	Purushottapaṭṇaṁ ...	Kistna ...	I, 51
Id.	S.	... ...	Yellamanda ...	Do. ...	I, 74
Id.	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II ...	Bāpaṭla	Do. ...	I, 81
1134	S.	... ...	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvarī ...	I, 27
Id.	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II ...	Pāṇḍuva	Do. ...	I, 39
Id.	S.	... ...	Duggirāla	Kistna ...	I, 79
Id.	S.	... ...	Kommūru	Do. ...	I, 83
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
1135	S.	Kōna Mummaḍi Rāja ...	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvarī ...	I, 26
Id.	S.	... ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 29
Id.	S.	Kōna Mummaḍi Rāja ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Kocharlakōṭa ...	Nellore ...	I, 136
1136	S.	Bhīmayya	Yanamalakuduru ...	Kistna ...	I, 56
1137	S.	... ...	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvarī ...	I, 26
Id.	S.	... ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 27
Id.	S.	... ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 31
1138	S.	... ...	Rājahmundry ...	Do. ...	I, 22
Id.	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II ...	Drākshārāma ...	Do. ...	I, 29
1139	S.	Anantavarmadeva	Mallicharla ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 13
Id.	S.	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Drākshārāma	Godāvarī ...	I, 30
Id.	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Tribhuvana Choladeva ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Gōrukallu	Kurnool ...	I, 95

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1140	S.	... ...	Drākshārāma	Godāvarī ...	I, 27
Id.	S.	The Minister of Rājendra Chola.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 30
1141	S.	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 27
1142	S.	Goṅka Nṛipa	Do.	Do. ...	I, 29
Id.	S.	... ...	Tubāḍu	Kistna ...	I, 319
1144	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II ...	Kāza	Do. ...	I, 75
Id.	S.	... ...	Peddacherukūru ...	Do. ...	I, 84
Id.	S.	... ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Bhaṭṭiprōlu	Do. ...	I, 78
Id.	S.	... ...	Drākshārāma	Godāvarī ...	I, 29
1145	S.	... ...	Rājahmundry ...	Do. ...	I, 22
Id.	S.	... ...	Pālakōl	Do. ...	I, 41
Id.	S.	... ...	Chebrōlu	Kistna ...	I, 82
1146(?)	S.	Rājendra Chola	Konakañchi	Do. ...	I, 44
Id.	S.	... ...	Bhīmavaram	Do. ...	I, 43
1147	S.	Sōmanna Peggaḍa ...	Bezvāḍa	Do. ...	I, 48
1148	S.	... ...	Sarpavaram	Godāvarī ...	I, 24
Id.	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II ...	Drākshārāma ...	Do. ...	I, 26
Id.	S.	... ...	Masulipatam	Kistna ...	I, 53
1149	S.	... ...	Dākamarri	Vizagapatam ...	I, 14
Id.	S.	... ...	Drākshārāma	Godāvarī ...	I, 26
Id.	S.	Peddana Bhīmana ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 27
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 28
Id.	S.	Kammanāṭi Tribhuvana Malla Deva.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Kōṭa Nāyaka	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 30
Id.	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola Goṅka Rāja.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1149	S.	... ...	Masulipatam	Kistna ...	I, 53
Id.	S.	... ...	Pedda Kañcharla ...	Do. ...	I, 67
Id.	S.	Vijaya Rāja	Bāpaṭla	Do. ...	I, 81
1150	S.	Nārāyaṇadeva	Bezvāḍa	Do. ...	I, 49
Id.	S.	... ...	Kanumarlapūḍi ...	Do. ...	I, 66
1151	S.	Anantavarmadeva	Rellivalasa	Vizagapatam ...	I, 13
Id.	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola Goṅka ...	Drākshārāma	Godāvarī ...	I, 25
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 26
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	The Minister of Kulottuṅga Chola Goṅka Rāja.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 30
Id.	S.	Tribhuvana Malla Deva ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Kolanisāmi Nāyaka ...	Gaṇapavaram	Do. ...	I, 39
1152	S.	Anantavarmadeva	Tāḍiparti	Vizagapatam ...	I, 15
Id.(?)	S.	Rāja Rāja Deva	Drākshārāma	Godāvarī ...	I, 27
Id.	S.	Śiri Goṭṭam Bayya Rāja ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 28
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 29
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	The Vishṇuvardhana King.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 30
Id.	S.	Tribhuvana Malla Deva ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Malli Rāja	Juttiga	Do. ...	I, 37
Id.	S.	... ...	Koḍamanchili ...	Do. ...	I, 40
Id.	S.	Mallanna Sāmi Nāyuḍu, son of Kōna Mummaḍi Bhīma	Āchanṭa	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Chandachōḍa Nārāyaṇadēva	Avanigaḍḍa	Kistna ...	I, 53
Id.	S.	Dhanadaprōli Nārāyaṇadēva	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
1153	S.	Anantavarmā	Śiripuram	Vizagapatam ...	I, 13
Id.	S.	Do.	Śārike	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Drākshārāma	Godāvarī ...	I, 26
Id.	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 27
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 28

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1153(?)	S.	Rāja Rāja Deva	Drākshārāma	Godāvarī	I, 28
Id.	S.	Kulōttuṅga Choḍa Goṅka Rāja.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
Id. (?)	S.	Rāja Rāja Chola	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II	Do.	Do.	I, 29
Id.	S.	Kōna Sīma Tutturuvāka Svāmi.	Do.	Do.	I, 30
Id.	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Do.	Do.	Do.	I, 31
Id.	S.	Do.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Kulottuṅga Rāja Rāja	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Velanāṭi Kaḍamanḍa Peddi Rāja.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Dumpagaḍapa Agrahāram.	Do.	I, 39
Id.	S.	Dhanadaprōli Chōḍa Nārāyaṇadēva.	Avanigaḍḍa	Kistna	I, 53
1154	S.	... ...	Drākshārāma	Godāvarī	I, 26
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Rāja Rājadeva *alias* Kulottuṅga Chola.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Chōḍa Goṅka Rāja	Do.	Do.	I, 29
Id.	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Kulōttuṅga Chōḍa Goṅka Rāja.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola	Do.	Do.	I, 31
Id.	S.	Ballu Narēndra	Pedda Kallepalle	Kistna	I, 55
Id.	S.	Do.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Kulōttuṅga Chōḍa Goṅka Rāja.	Kārempūḍi	Do.	I, 59 App. xv.
Id.	S.	... ...	Chandavōlu or Tsandavōlu.	Do.	I, 78
Id.	S.	Velanāṭi Rāja	Bāpaṭla	Do.	I, 81
Id.	S.	Velanāṭi Goṅkayya	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Velanāṭi Kammanāṭi	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Minister of Goṅka Rāja	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
Id.	S.	A Chola	Chebrōlu	Do.	I, 82

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1155	S.	Kulōttuṅga Chōḍa Goṅka Rāja.	Drākshārāma	Godāvarī ...	I, 27
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 28
Id.	S.	Rāja Rāja	Gaṇapavaraṁ ...	Do. ...	I, 39
Id.	S.	Boddana Nārāyaṇadeva ...	Bezvāḍa	Kistna ...	I, 48
Id.	S.	Balla Bhūpati	Ayyaṅki	Do. ...	I, 54
Id.	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola Rāja ...	Bāpaṭla	Do. ...	I, 81
1156	S.	Velanaṭi Goṅkayya ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Tribhuvanamalladeva ...	Nārāyāṇavanam ...	North Arcot ...	I, 158
1157	S.	Anantavarmadeva	Peddipāḷeṁ(?) ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 15
Id.	S.	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Tribhuvanamalladeva ...	Drākshārāma	Godāvarī ...	I, 25
Id.	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 26
Id.	S.	Śira Goṇṭapu Bayya Rāja ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Śiri Goṭṭaṁ Bayyappa Rāja.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 28
Id.	S.	Prōlammadēvī, daughter of Pōta Rāja.	Pōtavaraṁ or Nave Pōtavaraṁ.	Kistna ...	I, 50
Id.	S.	The son of Prōlāmbā ...	Zakkampūḍi	Do. ...	*Id.*
1158	S.	Bhīmavallabha Rāja ...	Pālakōl	Godāvarī ...	I, 41
Id.	S.	Kulottuṅga Rājendra Chola.	Śrīkākuḷaṁ	Kistna ...	I, 55
1159	S.	Kulottuṅga Choladeva ...	Drākshārāma	Godāvarī ...	I, 26
Id.	S.	A Chola	Do.	Do. ...	I, 28
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Gaṅga Pērūru ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 129
1160	S.	... ...	Juttiga	Godāvarī ...	I, 37
Id.	S.	Koṭa Gaṇḍapa Rāja ...	Peddamakkena ...	Kistna ...	I, 65
Id.	S.	Kōṭappa Nāyaka ...	Guḍipūḍi	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Govindapuraṁ ...	Do. ...	I, 69
Id.	S.	Tribhuvana Chakravarti ...	Bāpaṭla	Do. ...	I, 81
Id.	S.	Kulōttuṅga Chōḍa Goṅka Rāja.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
1161	S.	... ...	Drākshārāma	Godāvarī ...	I, 27

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1161	S.	Kumāra Rāya	Keravāśe	South Canara ...	I, 232
1163	S.	Mādamma Devī, wife of Rājendra, son of Kulottuṅga Chola Goṅka.	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvarī ...	I, 28
Id.	S.	... ...	Guḍipūḍi	Kistna ...	I, 65
1164	S.	... ...	Drākshārāma	Godāvarī ...	I, 31
Id.	S.	... ...	Gaṇapavaraṁ	Do. ...	I, 39
Id.	S.	Son of Vāsta Nṛipa ...	Guḍimeṭla	Kistna ...	I, 44
1165	S.	... ...	Drākshārāma	Godāvarī ...	I, 29
Id.	S.	Rājendra Chola, son of Kulottuṅga Chola Goṅkayya.	Śiripuraṁ	Kistna ...	I, 65
Id.	S.	... ...	Chēzarla	Do. ...	I, 68
1168	S.	Rāja Rāja Deva	Drākshārāma	Godāvarī ...	I, 30
Id.	S.	Chola Nārāyaṇadeva ...	Avanigaḍḍa	Kistna ...	I, 53
Id.	S.	... ...	Śrīkākuḷaṁ	Do. ...	I, 55
Id.	S.	Mallideva Chola	Hemāvatī	Anantapur ...	I, 121
1169	S.	... ...	Drākshārāma	Godāvarī ...	I, 28
1170	S.	Rāja Rāja	Do.	Do. ...	I, 31
Id.	S.	... ...	Govindapuraṁ ...	Kistna ...	I, 69
1171	S.	... ...	Chandavōlu (or Tsan—)	Do. ...	I, 78
1172	S.	Velanāṭi Chola Nṛipa ...	Palivela	Godāvarī ...	I, 32
Id.	S.	... ...	Śrīkākuḷaṁ	Kistna ...	I, 55
Id.	S.	Rāja Rājadeva	Kollūru	Do. ...	I, 79
Id.	S.	... ...	Appikaṭla	Do. ...	I, 81
1173	S.	... ...	Drākshārāma	Godāvarī ...	I, 27
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola	Do.	Do. ...	I, 31
Id.	S.	... ...	Niḍumōlu	Kistna ...	I, 54
Id.	S.	Rāja Rājadeva	Kollūru	Do. ...	I, 79
1174	S.	Veṅgi Mallideva Rāja ...	Gaṇapavaraṁ ...	Godāvarī ...	I, 39
Id.	S.	... ...	Liṅgagiri	Kistna ...	I, 46
Id.	S.	Kulottuṅga Rājendra Chola.	Yenikēpāḍu	Do. ...	I, 50
1175	S.	... ...	Bhōgāpuraṁ	Vizagapatam ...	I, 13
Id.	S.	Anantavarmadeva	Do.	Do. ...	I, 14

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1175	S.	... ...	Sarpavaraṁ	Godāvarī ...	I, 25
Id.	S.	Kulottuṅga Rājendra Chola.	Drākshārāma	Do. ...	I, 28
Id.	S.	Rāja Rāja	Do.	Do. ...	I, 31
Id.	S.	... ...	Bezvāḍa	Kistna ...	I, 48
Id.	S.	Malla Bhūpati	Peddamakkena ...	Do. ...	I, 65
1176	S.	Vijaya Rāja	Chandavōlu or Tsandavōlu.	Do. ...	I, 78
1177	S.	... ...	Drākshārāma	Godāvarī ...	I, 29
Id.	S.	Rāja Chola	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Rāja Rāja	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Rāja Rājadeva	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 30
Id.	S.	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Tribhuvana Malla	Kollūru	Kistna ...	I, 79
1178	S.	... ...	Rājahmundry ...	Godāvarī ...	I, 22
Id.	S.	... ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Bezvāḍa	Kistna ...	I, 48
Id.	S.	Kulottuṅga Rājendra Chola.	Niḍumōlu	Do. ...	I, 54
1179	S.	... ...	Drākshārāma	Godāvarī ...	I, 28
1182	S.	Servant of Kulottuṅga Chola.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Koṭa Keta Rāja	Amarāvatī	Kistna ...	I, 64
Id.	S.	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Pennakoṇḍa	Anantapur ...	I, 120
1184	S.	Vijaya Rāja	Bhōgāpuraṁ	Vizagapatam ...	I, 13
Id.	S.	Anantavarmadeva	Do.	Do. ...	I, 14
Id.	S.	"Pōłi Kōśa Birrāja" ...	Koṇḍapalle	Kistna ...	I, 50
Id.	S.	... ...	Tsalivēndra	Nellore ...	I, 137
1185	S.	... ...	Drākshārāma	Godāvarī ...	I, 28
Id.	S.	... ...	Kañchala	Kistna ...	I, 44
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
1186	S.	A Chola	Piṭṭāpuraṁ	Godāvarī ...	I, 24
Id.	S.	... ...	Pedda Kallepalle ...	Kistna ...	I, 55
1187	S.	... ...	Gaṇapavaraṁ	Godāvarī ...	I, 39

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1189	S.	Vīrappa Nāyuḍu	Juttiga	Godāvarī	I, 37
Id.	S.	...	Drākshārāma	Do.	I, 30
Id.	S.	...	Ellore	Do.	I, 34
1190	S.	...	Rājahmundry	Do.	I, 22
Id.	S.	...	Drākshārāma	Do.	I, 31
1191	S.	...	Bōni	Vizagapatam	I, 14
Id.	S.	A Chola	Piṭṭāpuram	Godāvarī	I, 24
Id.	S.	...	Palivela	Do.	I, 32
1192	S.	...	Ellore	Do.	I, 34
Id.	S.	...	Amīnābād	Kistna	I, 64
Id.	S.	...	Bāpaṭla	Do.	I, 81
Id.	S.	...	Santārāvūru	Do.	I, 84
1193	S.	Mallayya Bhīma	Rājahmundry	Godāvarī	I, 22
Id.	S.	...	Pokkunūru	Kistna	I, 45
1194	S.	Rājādhirāja Rājadeva	Drākshārāma	Godāvarī	I, 31
Id.	S.	...	Yenamadala	Kistna	I, 77
1195	S.	...	Gaṇapavaram	Godāvarī	I, 39
Id.	S.	Kōna Maṇḍalika Sōmaya Rāja.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
1196	S.	Keśavadeva Rāja	Ellore	Do.	I, 34
Id.	S.	Do.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
Id.	S.	...	Pedda Kallepalle	Kistna	I, 55
1197	S.	...	Ellore	Godāvarī	I, 34
Id.	S.	Keśavadeva Rāja	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
1198(?)	C.P.	"Śrī Vīra Nāgappa Raṅga Raṅgayyavāru."	In possession of Raṅgappa Kauṇḍan, Kanakampāḷaiyam Village, Meṭṭupāḷaiyam Division.	Coimbatore	II, 12
1199	S.	...	Ellore	Godāvarī	I, 34
Id.	S.	...	Bezvāḍa	Kistna	I, 48
Id.	S.	Pōta Bhūpāla	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
Id.	S.	...	Donnepāḍu	Kurnool	I, 100
1200	S.	Keśavadevarāja	Ellore	Godāvarī	I, 34
1201	S.	...	Drākshārāma	Do.	I, 27

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1201	S.	... ...	Ellore	Godāvarī	I, 34
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Kākatīya Gaṇapatideva (?).	Bezvāḍa	Kistna	I, 49
1202	S.	A Chola	Piṭṭāpuram	Godāvarī	I, 24
Id.	S.	... ...	Ellore	Do.	I, 34
Id.	S.	A Chola	Kolakālūru	Kistna	I, 79
1203	S.	... ...	Anumañchipalle	Do.	I, 43
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
1205	S.	Vīra Ballāḷadeva	Hemāvatī	Anantapur	I, 121
1206	S.	... ...	Niḍujuvvi	Cuddapah	I, 125
Id.	S.	Nandana Chakravarti	Mulkalacheruvu	Do.	I, 133
1207	S.	Kandrapāṭi Keśava Nripa...	Mukhtiyāla	Kistna	I, 44
1209	S.	... ...	Ellore	Godāvarī	I, 35
Id.	S.	Cheta or Bheta Mahārāja (?)	Pedda Cherukūru	Kistna	I, 84
1212	S.	... ...	Drākshārāma	Godāvarī	I, 30
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Keśavadeva Rāja	Ellore	Do.	I, 34
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do.	I, 35
Id.	S.	Pōta Bhūpati	Anumañchipalle	Kistna	I, 43
Id. (?)	S.	... ...	Naḍikūḍe	Do.	I, 61
1213	S.	... ...	Bezvāḍa	Do.	I, 48
Id. (?)	C.P.	... ...	Sent by the Tahsildar of Mēlūr.	Madura	II, 23
Id.	S.	Śrī Tripurāntakadeva	Dāchepalle	Kistna	I, 56
Id.	S.	... ...	Chebrōlu	Do.	I, 82
1215	S.	"Tulukam Velanāḍu Sāgi Doraya Rāja."	Yanamalakuduru	Do.	I, 56
Id.	S.	... ...	Kumārasvāmi Temple	Bellary	I, 108
1216	S.	Goṇṭūri Oḍaya Rāja	Bezvāḍa	Kistna	I, 49
1218	S.	... ...	Peddapāḍu	Godāvarī	I, 36
Id.	S.	... ...	Guṇṭūr	Kistna	I, 74
1222	S.	... ...	Tsavutapalle	Do.	I, 46
Id.	S.	... ...	Prattipāḍu	Do.	I, 76
Id.	S.	A Gaṇapati of Oraṅgal	Dāchepalle	Do.	App. xxvi.

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1223	S.	...	Ellore	Godāvarī	I, 35
Id.	S.	...	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
1224	S.	...	Kāza	Do.	I, 54
Id.	S.	...	Bezvāḍa	Do.	I, 49
1228	S	...	Rājahmundry	Do.	I, 22
Id.	S.	...	Ellore	Do.	I, 34
Id.	S.	Indradeva, son of "Narapati, the Chola sovereign."	Do.	Do.	I, 35
Id.	S.	...	Iragavaram	Do.	I, 36
Id.	S.	"Jana Pallava Sittiyadeva".	Bezvāḍa	Kistna	I, 48
1229	S.	...	Nandalūru	Cuddapah	I, 131
1230	S.	...	Ellore	Godāvarī	I, 34
Id.	S.	Chāgi Pōta Rāja	Navābpēṭa	Kistna	I, 45
Id.	S.	Do.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Do.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
1231	S.	Minister of Bhānudeva	Śrīkūrmaṁ	Ganjam	I, 10
Id.	S.	Gaṇapati	Talagaḍa Divi	Kistna	I, 54
Id.	S.	Kōṭa Doḍḍa Gēṭa Rāja	Paṇideṁ	Do.	I, 65
Id.	S.	Gaṇḍa Gōpāla	Conjeeveram	Chingleput	I, 186
1232	S.	...	Bezvāḍa	Kistna	I, 48
Id.	S.	"Tribhuvana Chakravartigaḷ Śrī Rāja Rāja Dēvar," *i.e.*, Rāja Rāja II.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput	I, 184
Id.	S.	...	Tirunāmanallūr	South Arcot	I, 211
1233	S.	...	Ellore	Godāvarī	I, 35
Id.	S.	...	Yellamanda	Kistna	I, 74
Id.	S.	Pratāpa Rāyadeva Mahārāja.	Rāyachōṭi	Cuddapah	I, 130
1234	S.	...	Iragavaram	Godāvarī	I, 37
Id.	S.	"Kodakasopati Dīpa Mahārāja."(?)	Prattipāḍu	Kistna	I, 76
1235	S.	Vīra Bhānudeva	Śrīkūrmaṁ	Ganjam	I, 10
Id.	S.(?)	...	Chēbrōlu	Kistna	I, 82
1237	S.	...	Guḍivāḍa	Do.	I, 52
Id.	S.	...	Guḍipūḍi	Do.	I, 65
1238	S.	...	Drākshārāma	Godāvarī	I, 29

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1238	S.	... ...	Bezvāḍa	Kistna ...	I, 48
1239	S.	... ...	Chintapalle	Do. ...	I, 64
1240	S.	... ...	Yanamalakuduru ...	Do. ...	I, 56
Id.	S.	"Pandāru Gaṅgu Bhūpati Rāja."	Kommanūru	Kurnool ...	I, 97, 98
1241	S.	... ...	Yanamalakuduru ...	Kistna ...	I, 55
Id.	S.	... ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 56
Id.	S.	... ...	Yenamadala ...	Do. ...	I, 77
Id.	S.	... ...	Kolakalūru	Do. ...	I, 79
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
1242	S.	... ...	Aḍivi Rāvulapāḍu ...	Do. ...	I, 43
Id.	S.	... ...	Rāvulapāḍu or Tōṭa Rāvulapāḍu.	Do. ...	I, 45
Id.	S.	... ...	Bezvāḍa	Do. ...	I, 48
Id. (?)	S.	... ...	Drākshārāma	Godāvarī ...	I, 29
1243	S.	... ...	Gaṇapavaraṁ ...	Do. ...	I, 39
Id.	S.	... ...	Bezvāḍa	Kistna ...	I, 49
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Koṇḍa Nāyaṇivaraṁ ...	Do. ...	I, 51
Id.	S.	... ...	Guḍivāḍa	Do. ...	I, 52
Id.	S.	... ...	Tērāla	Do. ...	I, 62
Id.	S.	... ...	Guḍipūḍi	Do. ...	I, 65
Id.	S.	... ...	Goṭṭipōḍla	Do. ...	App. xxiii.
1244	S.	... ...	Kommūru	Do. ...	I, 83
1245	S.	... ...	Yanamalakuduru ...	Do. ...	I, 56
Id.	S.	Muchhe Nāyaka	Rāzupāḷem	Do. ...	I, 65
1246	S.	... ...	Bōni	Vizagapatam ...	I, 14
Id.	S.	Chāgi Manma Rāja ...	Muppālla	Kistna ...	I, 45
Id.	S.	... ...	Chēzarla	Do. ...	I, 68
1247	S.	Mahādeva Chakravarti ...	Iragavaram	Godāvarī ...	I, 37
1248	S.	Gaṇapatideva Rāja ...	Rājahmundry ...	Do. ...	I, 22
Id.	S.	... ...	Yenamadala	Kistna ...	I, 77
Id.	S.	Kāśikaṇḍa Parākrama Pāṇḍya.	Teṅkāśi	Tinnevelly ...	I, 309
1249	S.	... ...	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvarī ...	I, 30

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1249	S.	... ...	Mācharla	Kistna ...	I, 60
Id.	S.	Kākatīya Rudradeva ...	Kāza	Do. ...	I, 75
Id.	S.	... ...	Yenamadala	Do. ...	I, 77
1250	S.	Pratāpa Vīra Narasiṁhadeva.(?)	Śrīkūrmaṁ	Ganjam ...	I, 10
Id.	S.	... ...	Pālakōl	Do. ...	I, 41
Id.	S.	... ...	Reḍḍipāḷeṁ	Kistna ...	I, 76
1251	S.	Vijaya Rāja	Bōni	Vizagapatam ...	I, 14
Id.	S.	Rāja Rāja	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvarī ...	I, 31
Id.	S.	Vīra Nārāyaṇa Buddiga (*sic*) Deva Rāja.	Koṇḍa Nāyaṇivaraṁ ...	Kistna ...	I, 51
Id.	S.	Kākatīya Gaṇapatideva Mahārāja.	Durgi	Do. ...	I, 57
1252	S.	Ānaṅga Bhīma	Śrīkūrmaṁ	Ganjam ...	I, 9
Id.	S.	Kākatīya Gaṇapati ...	Bhaṭṭiprōlu	Kistna ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 78
1253	S.	A Chola	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvarī ...	I, 28
Id.	S.	... ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Panda Nāyaka, uncle of Kulottuṅga Chola.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 30
Id.	S.	... ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 31
Id.	S.	Bhīmadeva Chakravarti ...	Palivela	Do. ...	I, 32
Id.	S.	... ...	Bezvāḍa	Kistna ...	I, 48
Id.	S.	A. Chola	Śaṅkararāmanallūr ...	Coimbatore ...	I, 222
1254	S.	Tribhuvana Chakravarti ...	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvarī ...	I, 31
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Kākatīya Gaṇapatideva ...	Mandapāḍu	Kistna ...	I, 52
Id.	S.	Ganapati Pratāpa Rudra ...	Inimella	Do. ...	I, 66
1255	S.	... ...	Sarpavaraṁ	Godāvarī ...	I, 24
Id.	S.	Four Chiefs—(i) Rāja Mahārāja, (ii) Yerra Lakshmi Rāja, (iii) Veṅgīśvara, and (iv) Pina Lakshmi Rāja.	Āchanṭa	Do. ...	I, 40
Id.	S.	" Gonṭūrī Nārāyaṇadeva Rāja. "	Bezvāḍa	Kistna ...	I, 49
Id.	S.	... ...	Dāchepalle	Do. ...	I, 56

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1256	S.	... ...	Śrīkākuḷaṁ	Kistna ...	I, 55
1257	S.	... ...	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvarī ...	I, 31
Id.	S.	... ...	Pālakōl	Do. ...	I, 41
Id.	S.	Manma Rāja	Koṇḍa Nāyaṇivaraṁ ...	Kistna ...	I, 51
1258	S.	... ...	Pālakōl	Godāvarī ...	I, 41
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Kākatīya Gaṇapatideva Mahārāja.	Durgi	Kistna ...	I, 57
Id.	S.	Manama Chāgi Rāja ...	Munagālapalle ...	Do. ...	I, 45
1259	S.	Pina Lakshmi Rāja ...	Āchaṇṭa	Godāvarī ...	I, 40
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Tyāgi Manma Gaṇapatideva	Vedādri	Kistna ...	I, 46
1260	S.	Manma Bhūpati	Anumañchipalle ...	Do. ...	I, 43
Id.	S.	... ...	Yanamalakuduru ...	Do. ...	I, 56
Id.	S.	... ...	Bhaṭṭiprōlu	Do. ...	I, 78
Id.	S.	... ...	Bujanūru	Kurnool ...	I, 94
Id.	S.	Sakalabhuvana Chakravartigaḷ Kopperiñjiṅga Tēvar	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 187
1261	S.	... ...	Śrīkākuḷaṁ	Kistna ...	I, 55
Id.	S.	Jagadeva Mahārāja ...	Pennakoṇḍa	Anantapur ...	I, 120
1264	S.	... ...	Yenamadala	Kistna ...	I, 77
Id.	S.	Jannigadeva	Kāreṁpūḍi	Do. ...	I, 59 App., xvi.
1265	S.	... ...	Śrīkūrmaṁ	Ganjam ...	I, 10
Id.	S.	... ...	Gaṇapavaraṁ ...	Godāvarī ...	I, 39
Id.	S.	Tribhuvana Chakravartigaḷ Vijaya Kaṇḍa Gōpala Dēvar.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 185
1266	S.	... ...	Śrīkākuḷaṁ	Kistna ...	I, 55
Id. (?)	S.	Tribhuvana Chakravartigaḷ.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 182
1267	S.	... ...	Bezvāḍa	Kistna ...	I, 48
Id.	S.	... ...	Koṇḍapāṭūru	Do. ...	I, 83
1268	S.	Kākatīya Rudra Mahādeva.	Guḍimeṭla	Do. ...	I, 43
Id.	S.	Kākatīya Rudradeva ...	Peddavaraṁ	Do. ...	I, 45
Id.	S.	Gaṇapatideva Mahārāja ...	Mutukūru	Do. ...	I, 60

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1268	S.	Rudradeva (Devī ?) ...	Mutukūru	Kistna ...	I, 60
1269	S.	Rudrammadevī of Oraṅgal.	Durgi	Do. ...	I, 57
Id.	S.	... ...	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvarī ...	I, 28
1270	S.	Gaṇapati Mahādeva Rāja ...	Palivela	Do. ...	I, 32
Id.	S.	... ...	Śrīkākuḷaṁ	Kistna ...	I, 55
Id.	S.	Rudra Mahādevī of Oraṅgal.	Kākāni or Kukkakākāni	Do. ...	I, 74
1271(?)	S.	Rājādhirāja Rāja Deva ...	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvarī ...	I, 28
Id.	S.	... ...	Bezvāḍa	Kistna ...	I, 48
1273	S.	Vijayāditya Chakravarti ...	Śrīkūrmaṁ	Ganjam ..	I, 10
Id.	S.	... ...	Gaṇapavaraṁ ...	Godāvarī ...	I, 39
1275	S.	... ...	Śrīkūrmaṁ	Do. ...	I, 10
Id.	S.	... ...	Palivela	Do. ...	I, 32
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Ponnūru	Kistna ...	I, 84
1276	S.	... ...	Vēlpūru	Godāvarī ...	I, 38
1277	S.	Purushottamadeva	Śrīkūrmaṁ	Ganjam ...	I, 10
Id.	S.	Bhīmadeva Chakravarti ...	Palivela	Godāvarī ...	I, 32
Id.	S.	... ...	Pālakōl	Do. ...	I, 41
1278(?)	S.	The Minister of Kākatīya Rudradeva in reign of Rājādhirāja Rāja Deva.	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvarī ...	I, 29
Id.	S.	... ...	Īpūru	Kistna ...	I, 66
1279	S.	Pratāpa Vīra Nārasiṁha (of Orissa ?).	Śrīkūrmaṁ	Ganjam ...	I, 10
Id.	S.	... ...	Kurnool	Kurnool ...	I, 92
1280	S.	... ...	Śrīkākuḷaṁ	Kistna ...	I, 55
1282	S.	... ...	Panideṁ	Do. ...	I, 65
Id.	S.	... ...	Mārkāpuram Agraharam.	Do. ...	I, 75
Id.	S.	Praudha Pratāpa Chakravarti Rāmachandra Nāyaka.	Halavāgalu	Bellary ...	I, 109
1283	S.	... ...	Ellore	Godāvarī ...	I, 35
1285	S.	... ...	Gaṇapuraṁ	Kurnool ...	I, 88
1287	S.	... ...	Śrī Siṁhāchalam ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 16

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1288	S.	...	Peddakallepalle	Kistna	I, 55
1289	S.	...	Śrī Simhāchalam	Vizagapatam	I, 16
Id.	S.	...	Yenamadala	Kistna	I, 77
1290	S.	...	Dāchepalle	Do.	App., xxvi.
1291	S.	...	Pedda Kallepalle	Do.	I, 55
1292	S.	...	Drākshārāma	Godāvarī	I, 31
Id.	S.	Kumāra Rudradeva	Peddakallepalle	Kistna	I, 54
Id.	S.	...	Bāpaṭla	Do.	I, 320
1293	S.	Kākatīya Pratāpa Rudra II.	Māchārla	Do.	I, 60
1294	S.	...	Navābpēṭa	Do.	I, 45
1295	S.	Rudrayadeva Mahārāzu	Guḍimeṭla	Do.	I, 43
1296	S.	...	Pālakōl	Godāvarī	I, 41
Id.	S.	...	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
Id.	S.	...	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
Id.	S.	...	Nallūr	South Canara	I, 232
Id.	S.	...	Sarpavaram	Godāvarī	I, 25
1297	S.	...	Palivela	Do.	I, 32
Id.	S.	Kunāṭi Mahādeva Rāja	Ellore	Do.	I, 34
Id.	S.	...	Durgi	Kistna	I, 57
Id.	S.	Pratāpa Rudra II	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Do.	Pedana	Do.	I, 53
1298	S.	Eruvattu Gaṇḍa Peddadeva Rāja.	Śrīgiripāḍu	Do.	I, 62
Id.	S.	Manivāḍi Gōpināyuḍu	Ellore	Godāvarī	I, 34
1299	S.	...	Oppicharla	Kistna	I, 61
Id.	S.	Pratāpa Rudra II ...	Pālakōl	Godāvarī	I, 41
1300	S.	Kōna Gaṇapatideva Rāja, son of Mahādeva Chakravarti.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Tōlēṭi Induśēkharadeva	Tāḍavāyi	Kistna	I, 46
Id.	S.	Kākatīya Pratāpa Rudradeva.	Kālva	Kurnool	I, 95
Id.	S.	...	Koṇḍamuḍusupāḷem	Nellore	I, 139
Id.	S.	...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput	I, 182
Id.	S.	Kampaṇa Uḍaiyār ...	Ēruvāḍi	Tinnevelly	I, 314
Id.	C.P.	...			

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1301	S.	...	Ellore	Godāvarī	I, 34
Id.	S.	...	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
Id.	S.	...	Brāhmaṇakōṭakūru	Kurnool	I, 87
1302	S.	A Muhammadan Inscription.	Beypore	Malabar	I, 246
Id.	S.	...	Śrīkākuḷaṁ	Kistna	I, 55
Id.	S.	...	Chintapalle	Do.	I, 56
1303	S.	Vuttuṅga Jaggan Mahādeva Rāja.	Pedana	Do.	I, 53
Id.	S.	Santāna Mahārāja	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Eruvattu Gaṇḍa Peddadeva Rāja.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Kākatīya Pratāpa Rudradeva II.	Śrīkākuḷaṁ	Do.	I, 55
Id.	S.	...	Pedda Kallepalle	Do.	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Pratāpa Rudra II	Kāreṁpūḍi	Do.	App., xvi.
1304	S.	Do.	Chintapalle	Do.	I, 56
1305	S.	...	Palivela	Godāvarī	I, 32
Id.	S.	...	Bezvāḍa	Kistna	I, 48
Id.	S.	Kākatīya Pratāpa Rudra II.	Kāreṁpūḍi	Do.	I, 59
1306	S.	...	Pandulaparru	Godāvarī	I, 37
Id.	S.	...	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Annayya Reḍḍi	Tāḍavāyi	Kistna	I, 46
Id.	S.	Kākatīya Pratāpa Rudradeva II.	Śrīkākuḷaṁ	Do.	I, 55
1307	S.	...	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Pratāpa Rudra II	Bilakalagūḍūru	Kurnool	I, 94
Id.	S.	...	Mūdabidri	South Canara	I, 235
1309	S.	...	Nandalūru	Cuddapah	I, 131
1310	S.	Pratāpa Rudra II	Kocharlakōṭa	Nellore	I, 136
Id.	S.	Mūppinna Nāyakka	Conjeeveram	Chingleput	I, 181
Id.	S.	Madarāntaka Poṟṟapi Śōṟan, or Chola.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
1311	S.	Pratāpa Rudra II	Oppicharla	Kistna	I, 61
Id.	S.	Do.	Dāmagaṭla	Kurnool	I, 88
1312	S.	Kākatīya Pratāpa Rudradeva II.	Dādivāḍa	Do.	I, 97

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1313	S.	Pratāpa Rudra II of Oraṅgal.	Darśi	Nellore ...	I, 135
1314	S.	... ...	Guḍimeṭla	Kistna ...	I, 43
Id.	S.	... ...	Peddavaraṁ	Do. ...	I, 45
1315	S.	... ...	Mōgaḷḷu	Godāvarī ...	I, 39
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
1317	S.	Kākatīya Pratāpa Rudra II.	Kāreṁpūḍi	Kistna ...	I, 59 App., xvi.
1318	C.P.	... ...	In the Collector's office, Coimbatore.	Coimbatore ...	II, 21
Id.	S.	Pratāpa Rudra II of Oraṅgal.	Kolakalūru	Kistna ...	I, 79
Id.	S.	Kākatīya Pratāpa Rudra of Oraṅgal.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Rāmanāthadeva, son of Kōna Bhīma Vallabha.	Pālakōl	Godāvarī ...	I, 41
Id.	S.	Kākatīya Pratāpa Rudradeva of Oraṅgal.	Śiṅgaruṭla	Kistna ...	App., xvi.
1318-28	S.	... ...	Kāreṁpūḍi	Do. ...	App., ii.
1319	S.	Pratāpa Rudra II ...	Dārivēmula	Do. ...	I, 57
Id.	S.	Kākatīya Pratāpa Rudra of Oraṅgal.	Kolakalūru	Do. ...	I, 79
1321	S.	... ...	Mōgaḷḷu	Godāvarī ...	I, 39
Id.	S.	... ...	Guṇḍlapāḍu	Kistna ...	I, 58
1324	S.	Muhammad Toghlak ...	Rājahmundry	Godāvarī ...	I, 22
Id.	S.	... ...	Kāreṁpūḍi	Kistna ...	I, 59 App., xiv.
1327	S.	... ...	Bōni	Vizagapatam ...	I, 14
Id.	S.	... ...	Perusōmula	Kurnool ...	I, 101
1329	S.	The son of Śrī Rāmadeva ...	Śrīkūrmaṁ	Ganjam ...	I, 10
1333	S.	... ...	Kāreṁpūḍi	Kistna ...	I, 59 App., xiv.
1334(?)	S.	Deva Rāja	Kārkaḷa	South Canara ...	I, 231

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1336	C.P.	Harihara of Vijayanagar ...	In the office of the Collector of the Godāvarī.	Godāvarī ...	II, 11
1339	S.	... ...	Kuṅkulaguṇṭla ...	Kistna ...	I, 71
1340	S.	... ...	Pedda Kallepalle ...	Do. ...	I, 55
Id.(?)	S.	Vaḷḷāḷa Rāja (?)	Erode	Coimbatore ...	I, 216
1341	S.	Komma Devī	Śrīkūrmaṁ	Ganjam ...	I, 10
1343	S.	Gaṅga Mahā Devī	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Velanāṭi Chōḍayya Nāyuḍu.	Talagaḍa Divi ...	Kistna ...	I, 54
Id.	S.	... ...	Kaṇiyūr	Coimbatore ...	I, 222
1344	S.	Ananta Laksmi, mother of Mahādeva.	Śrīkākuḷaṁ	Kistna ...	I, 55
Id.	S.	Vīrupaṇṇa Uḍayār ...	Pennakoṇḍa	Anantapur ...	I, 120
1345	S.	Pratāpa Vīra Narasiṁha (of Orissa?).	Śrīkūrmaṁ	Ganjam ...	I, 10
Id.	S.	The wife of Narasiṁha Deva (of Orissa?).	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
1346	S.	Nārāyaṇa Śambuva Rāyar.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 180
1349	S.	Gaṅga Mahādevī, in the reign of Śrī Vīrāri Vīra Vara Narasiṁha.	Śrīkūrmaṁ	Ganjam ...	I, 10
Id.	S.	... ...	Zuṭṭāḍa	Vizagapatam ...	I, 15
1350	C.P.	Ana Vēma Reḍḍi of Koṇḍavīḍu.	Koṇḍapalle	Kistna ...	I, 50
Id.	S.(?)	... ...	Dāchepalle	Do. ...	App., xxvi.
Id.	S.	... ...	Vallapūr	Salem ...	I, 204
1353	S.	... ...	Kōrukoṇḍa	Godāvarī ...	I, 21
Id.	S.	... ...	Rāvulapāḍu, or Tōṭa Rāvulapāḍu.	Kistna ...	I, 46
Id.	S.	Gajapati Vīra Narasiṁhadeva.	Śrīkākuḷaṁ	Do. ...	I, 55
Id.	C.P.	"Chālukya Chakravarti"(!)	Ātmakūru	Kurnool ...	I, 87
Id.	S.	... ...	Tiruvaṇḍuturai ...	Tanjore ...	I, 280
1354	S.	... ...	Sarpavaraṁ	Godāvarī ...	I, 25
Id.	S.	Vīrupaṇṇa Uḍaiyār ...	Pennakoṇḍa	Anantapur ...	I, 119
1355	C.P.	Bhakti Rāja	Madras Museum, Plate No. 22.	Madras ...	II, 26

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1356	S	Vēma Bhūmīśvara, probably Ana Vēma Reḍḍi.	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvarī ...	I, 28
Id.	S.	... ...	Talagaḍa Divi ...	Kistna ...	I, 54
Id.	C.P.	Saṅgama	In the office of the Collector of Nellore.	Nellore ...	II, 8
1357	S.	... ...	Sarpavaraṁ	Godāvarī ...	I, 25
1359	S.	... ...	Tāḷḷakera	Bellary ...	I, 114
1361	S.	Aṇa Vēma Reḍḍi of Koṇḍaviḍu.	Amarāvatī	Kistna ...	I, 64
1364	S.	Vīrupaṇṇa Uḍayār ...	Pennakoṇḍa	Anantapur ...	I, 119
1367	S.	Bukka of Vijayanagar ...	Chilamatūru	Anantapur ...	I, 121
1369	S.	Bukka's son Bhāskara ...	Porumāmiḷḷa	Cuddapah ...	I, 126
1370	S.	... ...	Dāchepalle	Kistna ...	I, 57
1371	S.	Kampaṇa Uḍaiyār	Tiruppullāṇi	Madura ...	I, 301
1372	S.	Aliya Vēma Reḍḍi of Koṇḍavīḍu.	Taṅgeḍa	Kistna ...	I, 62
1374	S.	... ...	Tīruppullāṇi	Madura ...	I, 301
Id.	S.	Kampaṇa Uḍaiyār	Do.	Do. ...	I, 302
1376	S.	Mārtāṇḍavarmā of Travancore.	Kaḷakāḍ	Tinnevelly ...	I, 314
Id.	S.	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
1377	S.	Arayaṇṇa Rāja Uḍaiyār ...	Tiruvaṇṇāmalai ...	South Arcot ...	I, 207
1378	S.	Āryēṇa Uḍaiyār	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 182
1383	S.	... ...	Kaulūru or Kāvulūru...	Kistna ...	I, 49
Id.	S.	Harihara of Vijayanagar ...	Chilamakūru	Cuddapah ...	I, 124
Id.	S.	... ...	Hānehaḷḷi	South Canara ...	I, 231
Id.	S.	Vīra Pāṇḍyadeva	Tiruuttarakōśamaṅgai,	Madura ...	I, 302
1385	S.	... ...	Sarpavaraṁ	Godāvarī ...	I, 25
Id.	S.	Śrī Vīradeva Rāya Vaḍiyal.	Vuyyālavāḍa	Kurnool ...	I, 99
Id.	S.	Harihara	Vijayanagar	Bellary ...	I, 106
Id.	S.	Vīrappaṇṇa Uḍaiyār ...	Śeṅgama	South Arcot ...	I, 206
Id.	S.	... ...	Miyāra	South Canara ...	I, 232
1386	S.	... ...	Amarāvatī	Kistna ...	I, 64
Id.	S.	... ...	Khairuvvala	Kurnool ...	I, 93
Id.	S.	... ...	Kārempūḍi	Kistna ...	App. i.

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1387	S.	... ...	Drākshārama	Godāvarī ...	I, 30
1388	S.	Vēma Reḍḍi	Sarpavaraṁ	Do. ...	I, 24
Id.	S.	... ...	Yenamadala	Kistna ...	I, 77
Id.	S.	... ...	Rācharla	Kurnool ...	I, 98
1390	S.	... ...	Tāḍēpalle	Kistna ...	I, 50
Id.	S.	... ...	Hānehaḷḷi	South Canara ...	I, 231
Id.	S.	Mārtāṇḍavarmā, of Travancore.	Śuchīndram	Travancore ...	I, 260
1391	S.	Pratāpa Siṅga Rāja ...	Chōḍavaraṁ	Vizagapatam ...	I, 15
Id.	S.	... ...	Piṭṭāpuraṁ	Godāvarī ...	I, 24
1392	S.	Harihara of Vijayanagar ...	Pennakoṇḍa	Anantapur ...	I, 119
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 120
1393	S.	... ...	Ponnūru	Kistna ...	I, 84
Id.	S.	Harihara of Vijayanagar ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181
1394	S.	Liṅga Rāja, son of Yerra Bhūpati.	Pañchadāralu	Vizagapatam ...	I, 17
Id.	S.	Prōli Kāma Rāja	Sarpavaraṁ	Godāvarī ...	I, 24
1396	S.	... ...	Kāreṁpūḍi	Kistna ...	I, 59 (App. xiv.)
Id.	S.	Vīradeva Rāya Vaḍayulu at Udayagiri.	Palugurāḷḷapalle ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 126
Id.	S.	Vīrappaṇṇa Uḍaiyār ...	Śengama	South Arcot ...	I, 206
1397	S.	... ...	Sarpavaraṁ	Godāvarī ...	I, 24
Id.	C.P.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 25
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Masulipatam	Kistna ...	I, 53
Id.	S.	... ...	Mācharla	Do. ...	I, 60
Id.	S.	... ...	Sarpavaraṁ	Godāvarī ...	I, 25
1399	S.	The son of Komaragiri Reḍḍi.	Kaḷakāḍ	Tinnevelly ...	I, 314
Id.	S.	Karamani Appan	Tirupati	Godāvarī ...	I, 23
1400	S.	... ...	Sarpavaraṁ	Do. ...	I, 25
1401	S.	... ...	Tirupati	Do. ...	I, 23
1402	S.	... ...	Sarpavaraṁ	Do. ...	I, 25
Id.	S.	... ...			

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1402	S.	... ...	Pālakōl	Godāvarī ...	I, 41
Id.	S.	Balla Rāja	Śrīkākuḷaṁ	Kistna ...	I, 55
Id.	S.	Kulaśēkharadeva	Karivalam Vandanallūr.	Tinnevelly ...	I, 306
1403	S.	A Chola, son of Upendra and Bimbāṁbikā.	Pañchadāralu	Vizagapatam ...	I, 17
Id.	S.	Annadevara Bhūpāla ...	Pālakōl	Godāvarī ...	I, 41
Id.	S.	Mallikārjunadeva Mahārāya.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181
Id.	S.	... ...	Bramhāvara	South Canara ...	I, 231
1404	S.	... ...	Tirupati	Godāvarī ...	I, 23
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Sarpavaraṁ	Do. ...	I, 24
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
1405	S.	... ...	Tirupati	Do. ...	I, 23
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Komaragiri Reḍḍi ...	Sarpavaraṁ	Do. ...	I, 24
1407	S.	... ...	Mūdabidri	South Canara ...	I, 235
Id.	C.P.	An Uḍaiyār of Goa ...	Subrahmaṇya	Do. ...	I, 238
1408	S.	Mukkunti Rāja ...	Tirupati	Godāvarī ...	I, 23
Id.	S.	... ...	Sarpavaraṁ	Do. ...	I, 25
Id.	S.	Mallayya Reḍḍi	Chuṇḍi	Nellore ...	I, 139
1409	S.	Vīra Nārāyaṇa Vēma Vibhu	Fariṅgipuraṁ or Phariṅgipuraṁ.	Kistna ...	I, 65
Id.	S.	... ...	Bezvāḍa	Do. ...	I, 47
Id.	S.	... ...	Marane	South Canara ...	I, 232
1410	S.	... ...	Mahānandi	Kurnool ...	I, 95
Id.	S.	Deva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Malapannaguḍi ...	Bellary ...	I, 105
1411	S.	... ...	Mullāndaram	North Arcot ...	I, 168
Id.	S.	... ...	Yiravettūru	South Canara ...	I, 232
1412	S.	... ...	Sarpavaraṁ	Godāvarī ...	I, 25
1414	S.	... ...	Bhīmavaraṁ	Do. ...	I, 24
Id.	S.	... ...	Sarpavaraṁ	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Drākshārāma	Do. ...	I, 27
1415	S.	Allāḍa Bhūpāla	Pālakōl	Do. ...	I, 41
Id.	S.	... ...	Koṇḍavīḍu	Kistna ...	I, 70

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1415	S.	... ...	Koṇḍavīḍu	Kistna ...	I, 70
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
1416	S.	... ...	Drākshārāma	Godāvarī ...	I, 27
Id.	S.	Doḍḍaya Allāḍa Bhūpāla ...	Pālakōl	Do. ...	I, 41
Id.	S.	Śrī Vīra Pratāpa of Bārkūr, and Rāmanātha Rāja of Vuppuṇḍa.	Vuppuṇḍa	South Canara ...	I, 230
1417	S.	Nagendra Chakravarti, "the Vishṇuvardhana king."	Pañchadāralu	Vizagapatam ...	I, 17
Id.	S.	... ...	Drākshārāma	Godāvarī ...	I, 27
1418	S.	... ...	Salakalavīḍu	Kurnool ...	I, 99
Id.	S.	Vīra Vijaya Bhūpati, probably Vīradeva of Vijayanagar.	Tiruvaṇṇāmalai ...	South Arcot ...	I, 207
1419	S.	... ...	Bezvāḍa	Kistna ...	I, 48
1421	S.	Ana Pōta Reḍḍi	Sarpavaraṁ	Godāvarī ...	I, 24
Id.	S.	... ...	Drākshārāma	Do. ...	I, 27
1422	S.	Nṛisiṁhadeva Chakravarti...	Pañchadāralu	Vizagapatam ...	I, 17
Id.	S.	... ...	Pālakōl	Godāvarī ...	I, 41
1423	S.	... ...	Tirupati	Do. ...	I, 23
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Koṭiphalam	Do. ...	I, 32
1424	C.P.	Deva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	In the Sub-Court of South Canara.	South Canara ...	II, 14
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Kārkaḷa	Do. ...	I, 231
1425	S.	... ...	Tēvūr	Tanjore ...	I, 281
1426	S.	... ...	Tirupati	Godāvarī ...	I, 23
Id.	S.	... ...	Drākshārāma	Do. ...	I, 31
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Koṭiphalam	Do. ...	I, 32
Id.	S.	... ...	Bezvāḍa	Kistna ...	I, 47
Id.	S.	Deva Rāja of Vijayanagar.	Vijayanagar	Bellary ...	I, 107
1427	S.	... ...	Drākshārāma	Godāvarī ...	I, 27
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 31
Id.	S.	Vīradeva Mahārāya of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1427	C.P.	Deva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	In the Tahsildar's office, Wālājāpeṭ.	North Arcot ...	II, 19, 20
Id.	C.P.	Vīra Siṅga Rāyadeva Mahārāja.	Madras Museum Plate No. 10.	... .	II, 20
1428	S.	Nṛisiṁha Bhūpati	Pañchadaralu ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 17
Id.	S.	... ...	Ràjahmundry	Godāvarī ...	I, 22
Id.	S.	... ...	Tirupati	Do. ...	I, 23
Id.	S.	Annamantrīśvara	Drākshārāma	Do. ...	I, 31
Id.	S.	Mīsaragaṇḍa Kaṭhāri Sāluva Teluṅgu Rāya Dēvara Mahārāja.	Santarāvūru	Kistna ...	I, 84
1429	C.P.	Vīra Siṅga Rāyadēva Mahārāja.	Madras Museum Plate No. 7.	... ...	II, 20
Id.	C.P.	Devarāya of Vijayanagar ...	In the Collector's office.	Nellore ...	II, 13
1430	S.	... ...	Drākshārāma	Godāvarī ...	I, 31
Id.	S.	... ...	Chuṇḍi	Nellore ...	I, 139
Id.	S.	... ...	Hānehaḷḷi	South Canara ...	I, 231
Id.	C.P.	Devarāya of Vijayanagar ...	Sent by the Collector; deposited in the Madras Museum.	Do. ...	II, 16
1431	S.	Urumaya Vīra Mahārāja ...	Dadivāḍa	Kurnool ...	I, 97
Id.	S.	Devarāya of Vijayanagar ...	Nandalūru	Cuddapah ...	I, 131
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Tiruvaṇṇāmalai ...	South Arcot ...	I, 207
1432	S.	Pratāpa Vallabha Rāja ...	Zuttāḍa	Vizagapatam ...	I, 15
Id.	S.	Kumāra Yerrama Rāja, son of Nāgendradeva.	Pañchadāralu	Do. ..	I, 17
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Vīra Paṇḍya	Kārkaḷa	South Canara ...	I, 231
1433	S.	... ...	Drākshārāma	Godāvarī ...	I, 31
1434	S.	Vēma Reḍḍi, son of Allāḍa Bhūpāla.	Bhīmavaraṁ	Do. ...	I, 24
Id.	S.	... ...	Drākshārama	Do. ...	I, 29
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 31
Id.	S.	... ...	Guḍimeṭṭa	Kurnool ...	I, 97
1435	S.	... ...	Tirupati	Godāvarī ...	I, 23
Id.	S.	... ...	Śrīkākuḷaṁ	Kistna ...	I, 55

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1435	S.	... ...	Saṅgaṁ	Nellore	I, 145
Id.(?)	C.P.	Devarāya Voḍayāl ...	In the office of the Collector of Nellore.	Do.	II, 9
1436	S.	... ...	Koṇḍapalle	Kistna	I, 49
Id.	S.	"Chāta Baddi" (?)	Koṇḍanāyanivaraṁ	Do.	I, 51
Id.	S.	Deva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Vijayanagar	Bellary	I, 107
1437	S.	... ...	Pañchadāralu	Vizagapatam	I, 17
Id.	S.	Nṛisiṁhadeva Chakravarti.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Bezvāḍa	Kistna	I, 48
Id.	S.	Deva Rāja of Vijayanagar.	Vijayanagar	Bellary	I, 107
1438	S.	A descendant of the Cholas.	Drākshārāma	Godāvarī	I, 28
Id.	S.	... ...	Vinnakōṭa	Kistna	I, 53
Id.(?)	S.	Bukka Rāya	Śeṭnepalle	Anantapur	I, 116
Id.	S.	Vīradeva Mahārāya of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput	I, 181
Id.	S.	Vīra Pratāpadeva Mahārāja.	Pirāmalai	Madura	I, 297
1438-39	S.	Śēra Uḍaiyār Mārtāṇḍavarmā of Travancore.	Shērmādēvī	Tinnevelly	I, 310
1439	S.	... ...	Peravali	Kistna	I, 80
1442	S.	"Pratāpa Vatsavāya Ayyappa Deva Mahārāja."	Tirupati	Godāvarī	I, 23
1444	S.	... ...	Tērāla	Kistna	I, 62
Id.	S.	... ...	Pesaravāya	Kurnool	I, 96
Id.	S.	Jagannāthadeva	Goṭṭipōḍla	Kistna	App. xxiii.
1445	S.	... ...	Būḍavāḍā	Do.	I, 43
Id.	S.	Vīradeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Vuppuṇḍa	South Canara	I, 230
Id.	S.	... ...	Kārempūḍi	Kistna	App. xvi.
1447	S.	Vīradeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Vuppuṇḍa	South Canara	I, 230
1448	S.	... ...	Drākshārāma	Godāvarī	I, 28
Id.	S.	... ...	Siddhēpalle	Kurnool	I, 90
1449	S.	... ...	Kōrukoṇḍa	Godāvarī	I, 21
Id.	S.	... ...	Dāchepalle	Kistna	I, 57
Id.	S.	... ...	Ellare	South Canara	I, 231
1451	S.	... ...	Tirupati	Godāvarī	I, 23

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1451	S.	(?) Vīra Narasiṁha Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Yerraguṇṭla	Kurnool ...	I, 96
1453	S.	Vīra Valivānāthi Rāya ...	Śrīvilliputtūr	Tinnevelly ...	I, 305
1454	S.	... ...	Drākshārāma	Godāvarī ...	I, 27
1455	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 26
Id.	C.P.	Vallabha Mahārāja (?) ...	Sent from the District Court of Chingleput; deposited in the Madras Museum.	Chingleput ...	II, 4
1456	C.P.	Sabala Vīrachandra Rāma Varmā.	Tirukkaraṅguḍi ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 315
1457	S.	... ...	Drākshārāma	Godāvarī ...	I, 28
Id.	S.	A servant of Vēma Reḍḍi of Koṇḍavīḍu.	Do.	Do. ..	I, 30
Id.	S.	... ...	Ellare	South Canara ...	I, 231
1458	S.	Mallikārjunadeva Mahārāya	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181
1459	S.	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 186
Id.	S.	Do. (?) ...	Āḍuturai	Trichinopoly ...	I, 263
1460	S.	Dantama Rāya	Udayagiri	Nellore ...	I, 141
Id.	S.	Tamma Rāya	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
1461	S.	... ...	Śrīsiṁhāchalam ...	Vizagapatam ..	I, 16
1462	S.	... ...	Mūdabidri	South Canara ...	I, 235
1463	S.	... ...	Gaṅgaikoṇḍaśōḻapuram	Trichinopoly ...	I, 265
1464	S.	... .	Puttūr	Malabar ...	I, 253
Id.	C.P.	Vāla Veṅkaṭapati Nāyakkan of Śeñji.	Sent by the Collector, and returned to him.	South Arcot ...	II, 9
1465	S.	Rāja Gaṇapati Rāja ...	Bezvāḍa	Kistna ...	I, 49
Id.	C.P.	... ...	Sent by the Collector, and returned to him.	Kurnool ...	II, 15
1467	S.	Pratāpa Vallabha Rāja ...	Chōḍavaraṁ	Vizagapatam ...	I, 15
1468	S.	... ...	Halenilla	South Canara ...	I, 233
Id.	S.	Ādityavarmā, Crown Prince of Travancore.	Tirukaraṅguḍi ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 315
1469	S.	Naraśiṁhadeva Mahārāya .	Vallam	North Arcot ...	I, 170
1470	S.	Śiṅga Rāja	Arjunagiri	Vizagapatam ...	I, 15
Id.	S.	... ...	Drākshārāma	Godāvarī ...	I, 27
Id. (?)	S.	... ...	Koṇḍapalle	Kistna ...	I, 50

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1470 (?)	S.	Virūpākshadeva of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 187
1471	S.	Narasiṃhadeva of Vijayanagar.	Āvūr	South Arcot ...	I, 205
Id.	S.	Alagunḍa Perumāḷ ...	Karivalamvandanallūr .	Tinnevelly ...	I, 306
Id.	S.	... ...	Tiruttarakōśamaṅgai ...	Madura ...	I, 302
1472	S.	... ...	Sent by the Tahsildar of Mēlūr, and returned .	Do. ...	II, 23
Id.	S.	... ...	Mūdabidri	South Canara ...	I, 235
1473	S.	... .	Vedādri	Kistna ...	I, 46
Id.	S.	Virūpākshadeva of Vijayanagar.	Mulkalacheruvu ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 133
1476	S.	Prauḍhadeva of Vijayanagar	Pārṇapalle	Cuddapah ..	I, 127
Id.	S.	... ...	Mūdabidri	South Canara ...	I, 235
Id.	S.	Valivānāthi Rāyar ...	Śrīvilliputtūr	Tinnevelly ...	I, 305
1477	S.	Sāgi Gannama	Vinukoṇḍa	Kistna ...	I, 67
1478	S.	... ...	Animelu	Cuddapah ...	I, 127
Id.	S.	... ...	Kalujuvvalapāḍu ...	Nellore ...	I, 137
Id.	S.	Rāmavarmā, king of Travancore.	Śuchīndram	Travancore ...	I, 260
Id.	S.	... ...	Viḷāchēri	Madura ...	I, 295
Id.	S.	"Sundara Tōḷuḍaiya Māpōlirāvu Rāja."	Tiruppullāṇi	Do. ..	I, 302
1481	S.	.. ..	Jambukeśvara Temple .	Trichinopoly ...	I, 267
1483	S.	Virūpākshadeva Rāya and Tirumala Rāja.	Gaṅgaikoṇḍaśōṛapuram	Do. ...	I, 265
1484	S.	... ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181
1485	S.	... ...	Yellūru	South Canara ...	I, 232
Id.	S.	... ...	Tentṛibhuvanam ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 310
1486	S.	... ...	Nandalūru	Cuddapah ...	I, 131
Id.	S.	... ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 182
Id.	S.	... ...	Tirupuḍai Marudūr ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 310
1487 (?)	S.	Narasiṁha Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 182
1487	S.	... ...	Yellūru	South Canara ...	I, 232
1489	S.	... ...	Avanāśippāḷaiyam ...	Coimbatore ...	I, 218
Id.	S.	... ...	Baḷañja	South Canara ...	I, 233

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1489	S.	... ...	Kārandūru	South Canara ...	I, 234
1490	S.	... ...	Yellūru	Do. ...	I, 232
1492	S.	... ...	Savaṇāl	Do. ...	I, 236
1493	S.	... ...	Uttamapāḷaiyam ...	Madura ...	I, 290
1494	S.	... ...	Bhīmavaraṁ	Godāvarī ...	I, 24
1495	S.	... ...	Śrīkūrmaṁ	Ganjam ...	I, 9
1496	C.P.	... ...	Sent from the District Court of North Tanjore, and returned.	Tanjore ...	II, 6
1497	S.	Narasiṁha of Vijayanagar .	Rāmapuram	Anantapur ...	I, 116
1499	S.	... ...	Sarkār Yēripāḷaiyam ...	Coimbatore ...	I, 217
Id.	S.	... ...	Yellūru	South Canara ...	I, 232
1500	S.	Narasiṁha Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Pirāmalai	Madura ...	I, 297
1501	S.	Vīra Nṛisiṁha Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Baśinepalle	Kurnool ...	I, 97
Id.	S.	... ...	Nandalūru	Cuddapah ...	I, 131
Id.	S.	... ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 182
1502	S.	... ...	Sarpavaraṁ	Godāvarī ...	I, 24
Id.	S.	Narasiṁha Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Pālagiri	Cuddapah ...	I, 128
Id.	S.	... ...	Lēpāka	Do. ...	I, 131
Id.	S.	... ...	Pirāmalai	Madura ...	I, 297
1503	S.	Narasiṁha of Vijayanagar .	Pāṇem	Kurnool ...	I, 96
Id.	C.P.	Śrīgirīndra Mahārāja ...	Sent by the Head Assistant Collector of North Arcot, and returned to him.	North Arcot ...	II, 12
1506	C.P.	... ...	Masulipatam	Kistna ...	I, 53
Id.	C.P.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
1507	S.	Narasiṁhadeva of Vijayanagar.	Liṅgaṁdinne	Kurnool ...	I, 102
Id.	S.	A Vijayanagar king ...	Tāḍpatri	Anantapur ...	I, 117
1508	S.	Nanda Rāja Rāmayyadeva.	Gurzāla	Kistna ...	I, 58
Id.	S.	... ...	Koḷḷam or Koyilāṇḍi ...	Malabar ...	I, 245
1509	S.	Krishṇadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Nidumukkula ...	Kistna ...	I, 75

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1509	S.	Krishṇadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Pāṇeṁ	Kurnool ...	I, 96
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Vijayanagar	Bellary ...	I, 107
Id.	S.	A Vijayanagar king ...	Tāḍpatri	Anantapur ...	I, 117
Id.	C.P.	Krishṇadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Sent by the Collector of Bellary; deposited in the Madras Museum.	Bellary ...	II, 18
Id.	C.P.	Kumāra Vijaya Raṅgappa Maṛava Rāyar.	Sent by the Deputy Collector at Ariyalūr, Trichinopoly District; returned.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 23
1510	S.	Krishṇadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 179
1511	S.	... ...	Erode	Coimbatore ...	I, 216
Id.	S.	Mārtāṇḍavarmā, King of Travancore.	Kaḷakāḍ	Tinnevelly ...	I, 314
Id.	C.P.	Krishṇadeva of Vijayanagar.	Sent by the Collector of Bellary District, and returned.	Bellary ...	II, 17
1512	S.	... ...	Drākshārāma	Godāvarī ...	I, 27
Id.	S.	... ...	Dādalūru	Anantapur ...	I, 117
1513	S.	... ...	Prattipāḍu	Kistna ...	I, 76
Id.	S.	Krishṇadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Saṅkalāpuraṁ ...	Bellary ...	I, 105
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Vijayanagar	Do. ...	I, 107
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	A Vijayanagar king ...	Tāḍpatri	Anantapur ...	I, 117
Id.	S.	Mārtāṇḍavarmā, King of Travancore.	Kaḷakāḍ	Tinnevelly ...	I, 314
1514	S.	... ...	Gundlapāleṁ	Nellore ...	I, 139
Id.	S.	Krishṇadeva Rāya ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 185
Id.	S.	"Deva Rāya Mahārāya" ...	Varaṅgā	South Canara ...	I, 232
1515	S.	Krishṇadeva Rāya	Amarāvatī	Kistna ...	I, 64
Id.	S.	... ...	Varaṅgā	South Canara ...	I, 232
Id.	C.P.	Krishṇadeva Rāya ...	Sent by the Collector of Nellore District, and returned.	Nellore ...	II, 13
1516	S.	Do. do. Record of a battle.	Mēdūru	Kistna ...	I, 51

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1516	S.	Kṛishṇadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Kommūru	Kistna ...	I, 83
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Śrīśailaṁ	Kurnool ...	I, 91
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Ahobilam	Do. ...	I, 101
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Vijayanagar	Bellary ...	I, 107
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Tiruvaṇṇāmalai ...	South Arcot ...	I, 206
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 186
1517	S.	... ...	Pagidyāḷa or Pagidēḷa.	Kurnool ...	I, 89
Id.	S.	Kṛishṇadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Erumaiveṭṭippāḷaiyam.	Chingleput ...	I, 172
1518	S.	Do. do. ...	Bezvāḍa	Kistna	I, 48
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Śrīkākuḷaṁ	Do. ...	I, 55
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Durgi	Do. ...	I, 57
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Paṭlavīḍu	Do. ...	I, 61
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Chēzarla	Do. ...	I, 68
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Koṇḍakāvūru	Do. ...	I, 70
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Bāpaṭla	Do. ...	I, 82
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Milleṁpalle	Kurnool ...	I, 86
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Kṛishṇadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 182
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Tiruppadikunṛam ...	Do. ...	I, 188
Id.	S.	... ...	Chippagiri	Bellary ...	I, 322
Id.	S.	... ...	Kadavakal	Anantapur ...	I, 323
1519	S.	... ...	Kadamalakālva ...	Kurnool ...	I, 95
Id.	S.	Kṛishṇadeva Rāya ...	Kaluvāya	Nellore ...	I, 143
Id.	S.	... ...	Mācharla	Kistna ...	I, 60
1520	S.	... ...	Babbellapāḍu	Do. ...	I, 43
Id.	S.	Kṛishṇadeva Rāya ...	Maṅgalagiri	Do. ...	I, 75
Id.	S.	Timma Rāja, son of Chikka Timmayyadeva.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 107
Id.	S.	Kṛishṇadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Anniyūr	South Arcot ...	I, 209
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Palni	Madura ...	I, 287

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1520	S.	... ...	Kannāguḍi	Madura ...	I, 296
1521	S.	... ...	Tanuku	Godāvarī ...	I, 38
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Kṛishnadeva Rāya	Vallabhāpuram ...	Bellary ...	I, 108
Id.	S.	Do.	Gārladinne	Nellore ...	I, 137
Id.	S.	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Do.	Anantasāgaram ...	Do. ...	I, 142
Id.	S.	Mārtāṇḍavarmā	Kaḷakāḍ	Tinnevelly ...	I, 314
Id.	S.	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
1522	S.	... ...	Kadamala Kālva ...	Kurnool ...	I, 95
Id.	S.	... ...	Hānehaḷḷi	South Canara ...	I, 231
Id.	S.	... ...	Varaṅgā	Do. ...	I, 232
Id.	S.	... ...	Kārandūru	Do. ...	I, 234
Id.	S.	... ...	Madura	Madura ...	I, 292
1523	S.	"Mahārāya" of Vijayanagar.	Īgalapāḍu	Nellore ...	I, 137
1524	S.	... ...	Pārumañchala ...	Kurnool ...	I, 89
Id.	S.	... ...	Taḷiparamba	Malabar ...	I, 243
1525	S.	... ...	Śrī Siṁhāchalam ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 16
Id.	S.	Kṛishṇadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Koṇḍavīḍu	Kistna ...	I, 70
Id.	S.	... ...	Hānehaḷḷi	South Canara ...	I, 231
Id.	S.	... ...	Tirupuḍai Marudūr ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 310
Id.	C.P.	"Prativīdadeva Mahārāya."	Sent from the District Court of South Arcot; and returned.	South Arcot ...	II, 9
Id.	C.P.	Śrī Raṅga Rāya	Sent from the District Court of Masulipatam; and returned	Kistna ...	II, 13
1526	S.	"Chālukya Śrīdhara Rāja Narēndrula Mahāpātriluṅgāru."	Pañchadāralu	Vizagapatam ...	I, 17
Id.	S.	... ...	Uṇḍavalle	Kistna ...	I, 77
Id. (?)	S.	Achyutadeva	Vijayanagar	Bellary ...	I, 107
1526	S.	Kṛishṇadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Katteragaṇḍla ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 126
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1527	S.	Kṛishṇadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Guḍihaḷḷi	Bellary ...	I, 109
Id.	S.	... ...	Erode	Coimbatore ...	I, 216
Id.	S.	Ānandaya Dēvar	Karivalamvandanallūr.	Tinnevelly ...	I, 306
1528	S.	A Muhammadan Inscription recording the capture of Koṇḍapalle by Sultān Ḳuli of Golkoṇḍa.	Koṇḍapalle	Kistna ...	I, 50
Id.	S.	... ...	Prattipāḍu	Do. ...	I, 76
Id.	S.	... ...	Bhaṭṭiprōlu	Do. ...	I, 78
1528 (?)	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Ayyalūru	Kurnool ...	I, 93
1528	S.	... ...	Ayyavāri Kōdūru ...	Do. ...	I, 94
Id.	S.	... ...	Māreḷḷa	Nellore ...	I, 136
Id.	S.	... ...	Sāmantapūḍi	Do. ...	I, 137
Id.	S.	... ...	Guḍimaṅgalam ...	Coimbatore ...	I, 222
Id.	S.	Kṛishṇadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Chippagiri	Bellary ...	I, 322
1529	S.	... ...	Kētavaraṁ	Kurnool ...	I, 88
Id.	S.	Kṛishṇadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Pāṇem	Do. ...	I, 96
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Vijayanagar	Bellary ...	I, 107
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181
Id. (?)	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Do.	Do. ...	I, 182
1529	C.P.	Do. do. ...	Sent by Maṇiyam Rāmachandrayya of Kaḍalāḍi Village, Pōlūr Taluk, North Arcot District ; and returned to him.	North Arcot ...	II, 16
1529	S.	Kṛishṇadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Velamakūru	Anantapur ...	I, 323
1530	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181
Id.	S.	Achyutadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Kālva	Kurnool ...	I, 95
Id.	S.	... ...	Pōlūru	Do. ...	I, 96
Id.	S.	"Vīra Pratāpa Mahādeva Rāya."	Katteragaṇḍla ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 126

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1530	S.	Achyutadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Talli	Salem ...	I, 195
Id.	S.	... ...	Pirāmalai	Madura ...	I, 297
1531	S.	Mallayya Chinna Bomma Nṛipati.	Yenamadala	Kistna ..	I, 77
Id.	S.	Rāyasam Ayyappayya ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Ayyalūru	Kurnool ...	I, 93
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 183
Id.	S.	Mārtāṇḍavarmā, King of Travancore.	Kaḷakāḍ	Tinnevelly ...	I, 314
1532	S.	.. ..	Āluvakoṇḍa	Kurnool ...	I, 99
Id.	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Mallinayanipalle ...	Anantapur ...	I, 118
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 182
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 187
Id.	C.P.	Do. do. ...	Sent by the District Court of Chingleput; deposited in the Madras Museum.	Do. ...	II, 3
1533	S.	Do. do. ...	Mārkāpūr	Kurnool ...	I, 86
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Pulimaddi	Do. ...	I, 96
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Iñjēḍu	Do. ...	I, 100
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Kanagānapalle ...	Anantapur ...	I, 118
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 182
Id.	S.	... ...	Kocharlakōṭa	Nellore ...	I, 136
Id.	C.P.	Rāma Rāya Tummiśi Nāyakkar, styling himself "King of Vaṅgā."	In the District Court of Madura.	Madura ...	II, 5
Id.	S.	... ...	Kollūru	Kistna ...	I, 79
1534	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Lēpāksha	Anantapur ...	I, 122
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Nandalūru	Cuddapah ...	I, 131
Id.	C.P.	Do. do. ...	Sent by Varadāchāriyār of Pūṇḍi Village, Wālājāpeṭ Taluk, North Arcot District. Returned to him.	North Arcot ...	II, 5

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1534	C.P.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	In the Collector's Office, Bellary.	Bellary ...	II, 17
Id.	C.P.	... ...	Madras Museum, Plate No. 8.	... ...	II, 20
1535	S.	"Masanadaya Alīku Dupan Malaku" (*sic*), who captured Koṇḍapalle.	Malkāpuram	Kistna ...	I, 50
Id.	S.	A Nāyakka	Madura	Madura ...	I, 292
Id.	S.	... ...	Pattai	Tinnevelly ...	I, 315
1536	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Bandi Ātmakūru ...	Kurnool ...	I, 94
Id.	S.	... ...	Gārladinne	Nellore ...	I, 137
Id.	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Mālyakoṇḍa	Do. ...	I, 140
Id.	S.	Kulaśekhara Perumāḷ ...	Karivalam Vandanallūr	Tinnevelly ...	I, 306
1537	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Lēpāksha	Anantapur ...	I, 122
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 186
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Tiruvaṇṇāmalai ...	South Arcot ...	I, 206
Id.	C.P.	Viṭṭhala Rāya, son of Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar.	Tirukkaraṅguḍi ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 315
Id.	C.P.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	In the Collector's Office, North Arcot.	North Arcot ...	II, 30
1538	S.	Hari Narendra	Pañchadāralu ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 17
Id.	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Donnepaḍu	Kurnool ...	I, 99
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Lēpāksha	Anantapur ...	I, 122
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Mūḍabidri	South Canara ...	I, 235
Id.	S.	... ...	Koṇḍavīḍu	Kistna ...	I, 70
Id.	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Vōlēru	Do. ...	I, 81
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Dindigul	Madura ...	I, 289
Id.	C.P.	Do. do. ...	Sent from the District Court of South Arcot; and returned.	South Arcot ...	II, 9
1539	S.	Do. do. ...	Musalamaḍugu ...	Kurnool ...	I, 89
Id.	S.	... ...	Iñjēḍu	Do. ...	I, 100
Id.	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Timmalāpuraṁ ...	Bellary ...	I, 105
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1539	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 183
1540	S.	Do. do. ...	Turumilla	Kurnool ...	I, 99
1541	S.	Do. do. ...	Vijayanagar	Bellary ...	I, 107
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Tummaḍihaḷḷi ...	Anantapur ...	I, 121
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 182
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Tāramaṅgalam ...	Salem ...	I, 200
Id.	C.P.	Do. do. ...	In the Office of the Collector of Nellore.	Nellore ...	II, 12
1542	S.	... ...	Bhaṭṭiprōlu	Kistna ...	I, 78
Id.	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181
Id.	C.P.	Sadāsiva of Vijayanagar ...	Mārkāpur	Kurnool ...	I, 86
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Gaḍigerēvula	Do. ...	I, 94
1543	S.	"Guru Mahādēva Rāyaluvaru," one of the Vijayanagar family, Sadāśiva being sovereign.	Animelu	Cuddapah ...	I, 127
Id.	S.	Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Uḍayagiri	Nellore ...	I, 141
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181
1544	S.	Do. do. ...	Vaḍḍamānu	Kurnool ...	I, 91
Id.	S.	Chinna Āvulayya Rāja ...	Iḍamakaḷḷu	Do. ...	I, 97
Id.	S.	Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Āluvakoṇḍa	Do. ...	I, 99
Id.	S.	... ...	Kolimiguṇḍla ...	Do. ...	I, 100
Id.	S.	Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Pennakoṇḍa	Anantapur ...	I, 119
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Nallacheruvupalle ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 127
1545	S.	... ...	Kaḍumūru	Kurnool ...	I, 88
Id.	S.	... ...	Narṇūru	Do. ...	I, 92
Id.	S.	Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Bētaṁ Cheruvu ...	Do. ...	I, 94
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Vijayanagar	Bellary ...	I, 107
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Niḍujuvvi	Cuddapah ...	I, 125
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Tāramaṅgalam ...	Salem ...	I, 201
Id.	S.	Mārtāṇḍavarmā, King of Travancore.	Kaḷakāḍ	Tinnevelly ...	I, 314
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1546	S.	... ...	Koṇḍavīḍu	Kistna	I, 71
Id.	S.	Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar	Udayagiri	Nellore	I, 141
Id.	S.	Do. do.	Pennakoṇḍa	Anantapur	I, 120
1547	S.	Do. do.	Cherukucharla	Kurnool	I, 87
Id.	S.	Do. do.	Chintalapalle	Do.	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Do. do.	Gāḍidemaḍugu	Do.	I, 88
Id.	S.	Do. do.	Miduttūru	Do.	I, 89
Id.	S.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Do. do.	Nāgalūṭi	Do.	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Do. do.	Guṇṭanāla	Do.	I, 95
Id.	S.	Do. do.	Pedda Kānāla or Kṛishṇarāyasamudram.	Do.	I, 96
Id.	S.	... ...	Vallaṁpāḍu	Do.	I, 101
Id.	S.	Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar	Koṭṭūru	Bellary	I, 110
Id.	S.	Kōṇappayya, son of Tirumaladeva.	Pennakoṇḍa	Anantapur	I, 120
Id.	S.	Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar	Katteragaṇḍla	Cuddapah	I, 126
Id.	S.	Do. do.	Podile	Nellore	I, 138
Id.	S.	... ...	Pattai	Tinnevelly	I, 315
Id.	S.	Adusumilli Rāma Nāyuḍu.	Kāreṁpūḍi	Kistna	App. xv.
Id.	S.	... ...	Pedda Polamada	Anantapur	I, 323
1548	S.	... ...	Babbellapāḍu	Do.	I, 43
Id.	S.	Rāma Rāzu Nīlandīma Rājayyadeva Mahārāja.	Kommūru	Do.	I, 83
Id.	S.	... ...	Kaḍumūru	Kurnool	I, 88
Id.	S.	Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar	Bētaṁ Cheruvu	Do.	I, 94
Id.	S.	... ...	Ahobilaṁ	Do.	I, 101
Id.	S.	... ...	Bhūpasamudra	Bellary	I, 111
Id.	S.	Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar	Niḍujuvvi	Cuddapah	I, 125
1549	S.	Kōnēṭi Timmarasayya	Ātmakūr	Nellore	I, 143
1550	S.	... ...	Piḍugurāla	Kistna	I, 61
Id.	S.	... ...	Chintalacheruvu	Do.	I, 66
Id.	S.	... ...	Pōtavaraṁ	Kurnool	I, 98

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1550	S.	Kulaśekhara Perumāḷ	Karivalam Vandanallūr	Tinnevelly	I, 306
Id.	S.	... ...	Kummanamalla	Anantapur	I, 323
1551	S.	... ...	Koṇḍavīḍu	Kistna	I, 70
Id.	S.	... ...	Kannamaḍakala	Kurnool	I, 88
Id.	S.	... ...	Gāḍidemaḍugu	Do.	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Timma Rāja, son of Timmayadeva.	Yerraguḍipāḍu	Cuddapah	I, 129
Id.	S.	Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar	Pāmulapāḍu	Nellore	I, 138
Id.	S.	Do. do.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput	I, 182
Id.	S.	A Portuguese epitaph	Kuḍaṅgalūr	Cochin	I, 254
Id.	S.	... ...	Tirumōkūr	Madura	I, 295
1552	S.	Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar	Taṅgeḍa	Kistna	I, 62
Id.	S.	Do. do.	Kētavaram	Do.	I, 65
Id.	S.	... ...	Ātmakūru	Kurnool	I, 87
Id.	S.	Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar	Ahobilaṁ	Do.	I, 101
Id.	S.	Do. do.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput	I, 183
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do.	I, 185
1553	S.	... ...	Chēbrōlu	Godāvarī	I, 36
Id.	S.	... ...	Bezvāḍa	Kistna	I, 48
Id.	S.	... ...	Chēbrōlu	Do.	I, 82
Id.	S.	Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar	Midutūru	Kurnool	I, 89
Id.	S.	Do. do.	Nallūru	Anantapur	I, 119
1554	S.	... ...	Prattipāḍu	Kistna	I, 76
Id.	S.	Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar	Mārkāpur	Kurnool	I, 86
Id.	S.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Do. do.	Vōruvakaḷḷu	Do.	I, 96
1555	S.	... ...	Doṇḍapāḍu	Godāvarī	I, 34
Id.	S.	Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar	Yellamanda	Kistna	I, 74
Id.	S.	Do. do.	Pagidyāḷa or Pagidēḷa.	Kurnool	I, 89
Id.	S.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Bādinēnipalle	Do.	I, 97
Id.	S.	Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar	Saudiradinne	Do.	I, 101
Id.	S.	Do. do.	Ahobilaṁ	Do.	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1555	S.	Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Porumāmiḷḷa	Cuddapah ...	I, 126
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Vaṇṭimiṭṭa	Do. ...	I, 130
Id.	S.	... ...	Guṇḍlūru	Do. ...	I, 131
Id.	S.	Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Āraṅguḷam	North Arcot ...	I, 156
1556	S.	Do. do. ...	Vaṅgipuraṁ	Kistna ...	I, 85
Id.	S.	... ...	Ahobilaṁ	Kurnool ...	I, 101
Id.	S.	Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Vijayanagar	Bellary ...	I, 107
Id.	S.	... ...	Bhūpasamudra ...	Do. ...	I, 111
Id.	S.	Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Pennāhobilaṁ ...	Anantapur ...	I, 116
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Kaṁbadūru	Do. ...	I, 117
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181
1557	S.	... ...	Roṁpicharla	Kistna ...	I, 72
Id.	S.	... ...	Brāhmaṇapalle ...	Kurnool ...	I, 94
Id.	S.	Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Ahobilaṁ	Do. ...	I, 101
1558	S.	Do. do. ...	Maṅgalagiri	Kistna ...	I, 75
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Iñjēḍu	Kurnool ...	I, 100
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Nichanameṭla ...	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Vaṇṭimiṭṭa	Cuddapah ...	I, 130
Id.	S.	... ...	Guṇḍlūru	Do. ...	I, 131
Id.	S.	Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 182
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 186
1559	S.	Do. do. ...	Pedda Kānāla or Krishṇarāyasamudram.	Kurnool ...	I, 96
1560	S.	A Muhammadan Chief ...	Mustābāda	Kistna ...	I, 51
Id.	S.	Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Kālva	Kurnool ...	I, 95
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Kannamaḍakala ...	Do. ...	I, 88
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 186
Id.	S.	Viśvanātha Nāyakka of Madura in reign of Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar.	Anniyūr	South Arcot ...	I, 209
Id.	C.P.	Viśvanātha Nāyakka ...	In the District Court of Tinnevelly.	Tinnevelly ...	II, 2
Id.	C.P.	Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar ...	In the Tahsildar's Office, Sattenapalle Taluk, Kistna District.	Kistna ...	II, 12
1561	S.	Do. do. ...	Vinukoṇḍa	Do. ...	I, 68

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1561	S.	Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Midutūru	Kurnool ...	I, 89
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Vijayanagar	Bellary ...	I, 107
Id.	S.	Mahādeva Uḍaiyār ...	Bēlūru	South Canara ...	I, 231
1562	S.	Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Iskāla or Isakāla ...	Kurnool ..	I, 88
Id.	S.	Tirumala and Sadāśiva, of Vijayanagar.	Pennakoṇḍa	Anantapur ...	I, 120
Id.	S.	Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar ..	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 186
Id.	S.	... ...	Pañja	South Canara ...	I, 237
1563	S.	Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Vaḍḍamānu	Kurnool ...	I, 91
1564	S.	Do. do. ...	Koṇḍavīḍu	Kistna ...	I, 70
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Pennakoṇḍa	Anantapur ...	I, 120
1565	S.	Do. do. ...	Vaṅgipuraṁ	Kistna ...	I, 85
Id.	S.	Rāma Rāja, son of Tirumala, in reign of Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar.	Pennakoṇḍa	Anantapur ...	I, 120
1566	S.	... ...	Palivela	Godāvarī ...	I, 32
Id.	C.P.	... ...	From Chingleput; deposited in the Madras Museum.	Madras ...	II, 3
1567	S.	Nrisiṁhadeva	Donnepāḍu	Kurnool ...	I, 99
Id.	S.	Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Ahobilam	Do. ...	I, 101
Id.	S.	Tirumaladeva of Vijayanagar.	Pennakoṇḍa	Anantapur ...	I, 119
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Kandukūru	Cuddapah ...	I, 132
1568	S.	Do. do. ...	Khairuvvala	Kurnool ...	I, 93
Id.	S.	Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Ahobilam	Do. ...	I, 101
Id.	S.	... ...	Sāmantapūḍi	Nellore ...	I, 137
Id.	S.	Vasantadeva Mahārāya (?)...	Tachchūru	North Arcot ...	I, 168
1569	S.	Kumāra Krishṇappa Nāyakka of Madura.	Vijayapati	Tinnevelly ...	I, 316
1570	S.	... ...	Haṭṭiyaṅgaḍi	South Canara ...	I, 230
1571	S.	... ...	Chintakuṇṭa, or Pedda Chintakuṇṭa.	Kurnool ...	I, 102
1572	S.	Tirumaladeva of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181
Id.	S.	Śrī Raṅga of Vijayanagar...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 183

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1573	S.	... ...	Vallūru	Kistna ...	I, 85
Id.	S.	Tirumaladeva of Vijayanagar at Pennakoṇḍa.	Chintakuṇṭa, or Pedda Chintakuṇṭa.	Kurnool ...	I, 102
Id.	S.	Vīrappa Nāyakka of Madura	Madura	Madura ...	I, 292
1574	S.	Śri Ranga of Vijayanagar...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 183
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 185
1576	S.	... ...	Haṭṭiyaṅgaḍi	South Canara ...	I, 230
1577	S.	... ...	Śūravaraṁpalle ...	Kurnool ...	I, 99
Id.	S.	Tirumaladeva of Vijayanagar.	Pennakoṇḍa	Anantapur ...	I, 119
Id.	S.	... ...	Haṭṭiyaṅgaḍi	South Canara ...	I, 230
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
1578	S.	... ...	Podilekoṇḍapalle ...	Kurnool ...	I, 98
Id.	S.	Śrī Raṅga of Vijayanagar, at Pennakoṇḍa.	Gūḷḷadurti	Do. ...	I, 100
Id.	S.	... ...	Animelu	Cuddapah ...	I, 127
Id.	S.	Varatuṅga Rāma Pāṇḍya ...	Karivalamvandanallūr..	Tinnevelly ...	I, 306
Id.	S.	Kṛishṇappa, or Periya Vīrappa, Nāyakka of Madura, in reign of Śrī Raṅga of Vijayanagar.	Kṛishṇāpuram ...	Do. ...	I, 310
Id.	C.P.	Rāja Śrī Vitaraṇa Rāya .	Sent by the Collector of Godāvarī ; and returned.	Godāvarī ...	II, 28
1579	S.	Śrī Raṅga of Vijayanagar...	Tāḷḷūru	Nellore ...	I, 137
Id.	S.	... ...	Erode	Coimbatore ...	I, 216
Id.	S.	Bhairava Rāja Uḍaiyār ...	Kārkaḷa	South Canara ...	I, 231
Id.	S.	... ...	In the Office of the Collector of North Arcot.	North Arcot ...	II, 29
1580	S.	... ...	Amīnābād	Kistna ...	I, 64
Id.	S.	Śrī Raṅga of Vijayanagar...	Pennakoṇḍa	Anantapur ...	I, 120
Id.	S.	Vīra Kodaṇḍa Rāma ...	Pedda Kūrapalle ...	North Arcot ...	I, 153
1581	S.	Śrī Raṅga of Vijayanagar...	Bollavaram	Kurnool ...	I, 87
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Midutūru	Do. ...	I, 89
1582	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 183
1583	S.	Chinna Timma Nāyaniṅgāru	Podile	Nellore ...	I, 138

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1583	S.	Śrī Raṅga of Vijayanagar ...	Dūśi	North Arcot ...	I, 166
Id.	S.	... ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 180
Id.	S.	Śrī Raṅga of Vijayanagar ...	Śrīmushṇam	South Arcot ...	I, 213
Id.	S.	Periya Vīrappa Nāyakka of Madura.	Madura	Madura ...	I, 293
Id. (?)	S.	"Śelavappa Nāyakkar Achyutamma Nāyakkar."	Tiruttarakōśamaṅgai ...	Do. ...	I, 302
1584	S.	Śrī Raṅga of Vijayanagar at Pennakoṇḍa.	Ahobilam	Kurnool ...	I, 101
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Chintakuṇṭa or Peddachintakuṇṭa.	Do. ...	I, 102
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 182
1585	S.	Śrī Raṅga of Vijayanagar ...	Gōraṇṭla	Kurnool ...	I, 92
Id.	S.	Veṅkaṭapati of Vijayanagar at Pennakoṇḍa.	Ahobilam	Do. ...	I, 101
1586	S.	... ...	Bōnaṅgi	Vizagapatam ...	I, 13
Id.	S.	Veṅkaṭapati of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 179
Id.	S.	Bhairava Rāja Uḍaiyār ...	Kārkaḷa	South Canara ...	I, 231
1587	S.	Ahobila Rāja, son of Rājappa; and Chinna Basava Rāja, son of Śūrama.	Reḍḍicharla	Kurnool ...	I, 99
Id.	S.	Veṅkaṭapaṭi of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 182
1588	S.	... ...	Baśinepalle	Kurnool ...	I, 97
Id.	S.	Veṅkaṭapatideva of Vijayanagar.	Pirāmalai	Madura ...	I, 297
1589	S.	Reḍḍicharla Chinna Basava Rāja.	Komaravōlu	Kurnool ...	I, 97
Id.	S.	Varatuṅga Rāma Vīra Paṇḍiyadeva.	Karivalamvandanallūr..	Tinnevelly ...	I, 306
1590	S.	... ...	Pulivarru or Peddapulivarru.	Kistna ...	I, 80
Id.	S.	... ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	C.P.	Veṅkaṭapati of Vijayanagar.	Sent from the District Court of Tinnevelly; and returned.	Tinnevelly ...	II, 2
1591	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 182
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 186

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1591	C.P.	Kinniga Bhūpāla (?) ...	Sent from the Sub-Court of South Canara, and returned.	South Canara ...	II, 14
1592	S.	Veṅkaṭapatideva of Vijayanagar.	Māmaṇḍūr	North Arcot ...	I, 168
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 186
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 187
Id.	S.	Pāṇḍyappa Uḍaiyār ...	Kārkaḷa	South Canara ...	I, 231
Id.	C.P.	"Vīra Vasanta Veṅkaṭadeva"	Tirukkaraṅguḍi ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 315
1593	S.	Veṅkaṭapatideva of Vijayanagar.	Punalpāḍi	North Arcot ...	I, 168
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 179
Id.	C.P.	... ...	Vēlūr	Tanjore ...	I, 272
1595	S.	Veṅkaṭapatideva of Vijayanagar.	Tachchūru	North Arcot ...	I, 168
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 186
Id.	S.	Varatuṅga Rāma Vīra Pāṇḍiya Dēvar.	Karivalamvandanallūr..	Tinnevelly ...	I, 306
1596	S.	Śaṅkaragiri Chandra Mahārāja.	Pālakōl	Godāvarī ...	I, 41
Id.	S.	Veṅkaṭapatideva of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 179
Id.	S.	... ...	Mēlūr	Nīlgiri ...	I, 229
Id.	S.	... ...	Toṛudūr	Tanjore ...	I, 272
Id.	C.P.	Veṅkaṭapatideva of Vijayanagar.	Sent from the District Court of South Arcot and returned.	South Arcot ...	II, 9
Id.	S.	Rāma Kṛishṇappa ...	Sent by the Collector of Madura ; returned.	Madura ...	II, 31
1597	S.	... ...	Nāyuḍupāḷeṁ ...	Nellore ...	I, 136
Id.	S.	Kṛishṇappa of Madura ...	Sent by the Collector of Madura ; returned.	Madura ...	II, 19
1598	S.	Rāmanātha Paṇḍāram ...	Rāmēśvaram ...	Do. ...	I, 300
Id.	C.P.	Kumāra Kṛishṇappa ...	Sent by the Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevelly ; returned.	Tinnevelly ...	II, 17
1599	S.	Veṅkaṭapatideva of Vijayanagar.	Guṇḍlūru	Cuddapah ...	I, 134

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1599	C.P.	Daḷavāy Sētupati Kattār ...	Sent from the District Court of Madura; returned.	Madura ...	II, 5
Id.	C.P.	"Toḍukulai Mūtta Rāja"...	Sent by the Collector of Madura; returned.	Do. ...	II, 8
1600	S.	... ...	Tiruchеṅgōd	Salem ...	I, 203
1603	S.	Veṅkatapati of Vijayanagar at Pennakoṇḍa.	Saudiradinne	Kurnool ...	I, 101
Id.	S.	Veṅkatapati of Vijayanagar.	Varikuṇṭa	Cuddapah ...	I, 126
Id.	C.P.	Kañchivaram Kāmākshi Ammāḷ, Rāṇī of the Akhaṇḍa Kāverī.	Sent from the District Court of Madura; returned.	Madura ...	II, 56
1604	S.	Muhammad 'Ali Pādshāh ...	Śrīkūrmam	Ganjam ...	I, 10
Id.	S.	An Uḍaiyār	Vēnūr or Yēnūr ...	South Canara ...	I, 237
Id.	S.	Śrī Rāya Kumāra	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Tiruttarakōśamaṅgai ...	Madura ...	I, 302
1605	S.	Veṅkaṭapatideva of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 185
1606	S.	... ...	Jeyantipuram	Kistna ...	I, 44
Id.	S.	... ...	Mēḍikurti	Cuddapah ...	I, 134
1607	C.P.	... ...	Koṇḍattūr	Tanjore ...	I, 272
Id.	C.P.	Daḷavāy Sētupati	Rāmeśvaram	Madura ...	I, 300
1608	S.	Rāmanātha Paṇḍāram ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	C.P.	Daḷavāy Sētupati	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Tiruttarakōśamaṅgai ...	Do. ...	I, 302
Id.	C.P.	Daḷavāy Sētupati	Sent from the District Court of Madura; returned.	Do. ...	II, 6
1609	S.	Veṅkaṭapati of Vijayanagar.	Ahobilam	Kurnool ...	I, 101
Id.	C.P.	... ...	Tranquebar	Tanjore ...	I, 273
1613	S.	Guṇṭupalle Muttu Rāja ...	Ponnūru	Kistna ...	I, 84
Id.	S.	... ...	Chuṇḍi	Nellore ...	I, 139
Id.	S.	Muttu Vīrappa Nāyakka ...	Madura	Madura ...	I, 293
1614	S.	... ...	Kāreṁpūḍi	Kistna ...	I, 59 App. xiii.

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1614	S.	Veṅkaṭapati of Vijayanagar.	Veṅkaṭādripāḷeṁ ...	Kurnool ...	I, 87
1615	S.	... ...	Mūdabidri	South Canara ...	I, 235
1619	S.	... ...	Oppicharla	Do. ...	I, 61
Id.	S.	Śrī Raṅga of Vijayanagar.	Dharmapuri	Salem ...	I, 196
Id.	S.	... ...	Duvvūru	Cuddapah ...	I, 125
Id.	S.	... ...	Tiruchеṅgōḍ	Salem ...	I, 203
1620	S.	A Muhammadan Inscription.	Chicacole	Ganjam ...	I, 8
Id.	S.	... ...	Penugañchiprōlu ...	Kistna ...	I, 45
Id.	S.	... ...	Tiruvaḷḷūr	Chingleput ...	I, 174
Id.	S.	Vīrappa Nāyakka	Sent by the Tahsildar of Ūḍamalpeṭ; returned.	Coimbatore ...	II, 28
1622	S.	... ...	Karālapāḍu	Kistna ...	I, 59
Id.	S.	Rāmadeva of Vijayanagar.	Veṅkaṭādripāḷeṁ ...	Kurnool ...	I, 87
Id.	S.	... ...	Vēnūr or Yēnūr ...	South Canara ...	I, 237
1623	S.	Śrī Raṅga Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Ellore	Godāvarī ...	I, 35
Id.	C.P.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	(?) Veṅkaṭappadeva of Vijayanagar.	Arumbāvūr	Trichinopoly ...	I, 263
Id.	S.	Muttu Vīrappa Nāyakka ...	Madura	Madura ...	I, 292
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
1624	S.	... ...	Vēnūr or Yēnūr ...	South Canara ...	I, 237
Id.	S.	... ...	Pāḷaiyūr	Trichinopoly ...	I, 266
1625	S.	... ...	Gōli	Kistna ...	I, 57
Id.	S.	... ...	Passarlapāḍu	Do. ...	I, 61
Id.	S.	... ...	Chur̤ali	Malabar ...	I, 241
1626	S.	... ...	Vedādri	Kistna ...	I, 46
Id.	S.	Pedda Appayya Gāru ...	Amarāvatī	Do. ...	I, 64
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	C.P.	... ...	Sent from the District Court of Vizagapatam; returned.	Vizagapatam ...	II, 6
1627	S.	... ...	Pālakōl	Godāvarī ...	I, 41
Id.	S.	... ...	Kaṁbhaṁpaḍu ...	Kistna ...	I, 58

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1627	S.	... ...	Kārempūḍi	Kistna ...	I, 59
Id.	S.	... ...	Rāvaṇasamudram ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 310
Id.	C.P.	Vijaya Raṅga Chokkaliṅga Nāyakka (?)	Sent by the Collector of Tinnevelly; returned.	Do. ...	II, 7
1628	C.P.	... ...	Ākiripalle	Kistna ...	I, 51
Id.	C.P.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Kaikalūru	Do. ...	I, 52
1629	S.	... ...	Chēzarla	Do. ...	I, 68
Id.	S.	... ...	Tiruchengōḍ	Salem ...	I, 203
Id.	S.	Rāmadeva Mahārāya of Vijayanagar.	Tāḍikkombu	Madura ...	I, 289
1633	S.	... ...	Kānūru	Godāvarī ...	I, 37
Id.	S.	... ...	Pērūr	Coimbatore ...	I, 217
Id.	S.	... ...	Madura	Madura ...	I, 292
1634	S.	... ...	Paśvēmula	Kistna ...	I, 61
1635	S.	... ...	Remidicharla	Do. ...	I, 67
Id.	S.	... ...	Vēlpūru	Godāvarī ...	I, 38
Id.	S.	Tirumala Nāyakka ...	Āladiyūr	Tinnevelly ...	I, 309
1636	S.	... ...	Norimeṭla	Anantapur ...	I, 116
Id.	C.P.	Veṅkaṭapatideva of Vijayanagar.	Madras Museum Plate No. 14.	...	II, 21
1637	S.	... ...	Mallāpuram	Kurnool ...	I, 98
Id.	S.	... ...	Penubarti	Nellore ...	I, 146
1638	S.	... ...	Oppicharla	Kistna ...	I, 61
Id.	S.	... ...	Prattipāḍu	Do. ...	I, 76
1640	S.	... ...	Pālakōl	Godāvarī ...	I, 41
Id.	S.	... ...	Morzampāḍu	Kistna ...	I, 60
Id.	S.	Aulyā Rajān Ḳhān ...	Vinukoṇḍa	Do. ...	I, 68
1641	S.	... ...	Ayilūru	Do. ...	I, 51
1642	S.	... ...	Kāmepalle	Do. ...	I, 58
Id.	S.	... ...	Kāvelapalle	Do. ...	I, 59
1643	S.	Raṅga Rāya of Vijayanagar at Pennakoṇḍa.	Koilkuṇṭla or Kōvelakuṇṭla.	Kurnool ...	I, 100
Id.	C.P.	Saṅkaradevī, sister of Vīra Narasiṁha Lakshmapparasa Baṅgār.	Sent by the Collector of South Canara; deposited in the Madras Museum.	South Canara ...	II, 16

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1644	S.	... ...	Tirupati	Godāvarī ...	I, 23
Id.	S.	... ...	Mācharla	Kistna ...	I, 60
Id.	C.P.	Saṅkaradevī, sister of Vīra Narasiṁha Lakshmappa-rasa Baṅgār.	Sent by the Collector of South Canara; deposited in the Madras Museum.	South Canara ...	II, 16
1645	S.	... ...	Mārkāpur	Kurnool ...	I, 86
Id.	S.	... ...	Tarigōpula	Do. ...	I, 91
Id.	S.	Kōḍi Nāgama Nāyakka, a member of the Nāyakka family of Madura.	Sent by the Collector of Madura; returned.	Madura ...	II, 29
1647	S.	Raṅga Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Nandyāl	Kurnool ...	I, 95
Id.	C.P.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	C.P.	... ...	Sent by the Subordinate Court of South Canara; returned.	South Canara ...	II, 14
1648	S.	... ...	Duvva	Godāvarī ...	I, 36
Id.	S.	... ...	Miriyāla	Kistna	I, 60
Id.	S.	... ...	Madura	Madura ...	I, 292
Id.	S.	Tirumala Nāyakka of Madura.	Vairāvikuḷam	Tinnevelly ...	I, 310
Id.	C.P.	Lāla Kṛishṇadeva Mahārāja.	Sent by the District Court of Vizagapatam; returned.	Vizagapatam ...	II, 6
1649	S.	... ...	Niḍumukkula	Kistna	I, 76
Id.	S.	... ...	Tarigōpula	Kurnool ...	I, 91
Id.	S.	... ...	Iruvetti	Malabar ...	I, 247
Id.	S.	Muttuliṅga, son of Tondiliṅga Nāyakka.	Vēlampaṭṭi	Madura ...	I, 290
Id.	C.P.	... ...	Sent by the Tahsildar of Mēlūr, Madura District; returned.	Do. ...	II, 23
1650	C.P.	... ...	Nāgaiyanallūr ...	Trichinopoly ...	I, 266
Id.	S.	... ...	Karivalamvandanallūr..	Tinnevelly ...	I, 306
1651	S.	... ...	Mātsavaraṁ	Nellore ...	I, 140
Id.	S.	Māna Vikrama	Mañjēri	Malabar ...	I, 248
1652	S.	... ...	Īpūru	Kistna ...	I, 66

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1652	S.	... ...	Kundarpi Durgaṁ ...	Anantapur ...	I, 118
Id.	S.	Tirumala Nāyakka of Madura.	Yerumaippaṭṭi ...	Salem ...	I, 204
Id.	C.P.	... ...	Sent by the Collector of Bellary; returned.	Bellary ..	II, 17
1653	S.	... ...	Tummulacheruvu ...	Kistna ...	I, 62
Id.	S.	... ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Santarāvūru	Do. ...	I, 84
1654	S.	... ...	Mutukūru	Do. ...	I, 60
Id.	S.	... ...	Haresamudra	Bellary ...	I, 111
Id.	C.P.	Tirumala Nāyakka ...	Sent by the Collector of Madura; returned.	Madura ...	II, 29
1655	S.	... ...	Gōli	Kistna ...	I, 58
Id.	C.P.	Tirumala Nāyakka, in the reign of Srī Raṅga of Vijayanagar.	Sent by the Uḍamalpeṭ Tahsildar, Coimbatore; returned.	Coimbatore ...	II, 28
1656	S.	... ...	Vēmulakōṭa	Kurnool ...	I, 87
1657	C.P.	Rānga Krishṇa Muttu Vīrappa Nāyakka.	Sent by the Collector of Tinnevelly; returned.	Tinnevelly ...	II, 7
1659	S.	Abdulla Shāh of Golkoṇḍa.	Udayagiri	Nellore ...	I, 141
Id.	S.	Kumāra Muttu Tirumala Nāyakka.	Tiruchengōḍ	Salem ...	I, 203
Id.	C.P.	Śrī Raṅga Rāya, "ruler of Vēlāpuram."	Subrahmaṇya ...	South Canara ...	I, 238
1660	S.	Abdulla Shāh of Golkoṇḍa.	Udayagiri	Nellore ...	I, 141
1661	S.	Chokkaliṅga Nāyakka ...	Nenmēni	Tinnevelly ...	I, 305
1662	C.P.	Chokkanātha of Madura ...	Sent from the District Court of Trichinopoly; returned.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 7
1663	S.	Vijaya Raṅga Chokkaliṅga Nāyakka of Madura.	Tiruchengōḍ ...	Salem ...	I, 203
Id.	C.P.	Śrī Raṅga III, of Vijayanagar.	Sent by the Collector of Bellary; returned.	Bellary ...	II, 18
1664	C.P.	... ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	II, 17
Id.	C.P.	... ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	C.P.	... ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	C.P.	... ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	II, 18
Id.	C.P.	... ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1665	C.P.	"Son of the ruler of Śrī Raṅga Paṭṭaṇa."	Subrahmaṇya	South Canara ...	I, 238
Id.	S.	Chokkaliṅga Nāyakka ...	Nenmēni	Tinnevelly ...	I, 305
Id.	C.P.	Chokkanātha Nāyakka, in reign of Śrī Raṅga.	Sent by the Tahsildar of Uḍamalpeṭ, Coimbatore; returned.	Coimbatore ...	II, 27
1666	S.	... ...	Koṇḍavīḍu	Kistna ...	I, 70
Id.	S.	... ...	Pennakoṇḍa	Anantapur ...	I, 120
Id.	C.P.	Śrī Raṅga, "ruler of Vēlāpuram."	Subrahmaṇya ...	South Canara ...	I, 238
Id.	C.P.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*
1667	C.P.	Chokkanātha Nāyakka, in reign of Śrī Raṅga.	Sent by the Tahsildar of Uḍamalpeṭ, Coimbatore; returned.	Coimbatore ...	II, 28
1668	S.	... ...	Pātakōṭa or Prātakōṭa..	Kurnool ...	I, 90
Id.	S.	... ...	Tirupuḍaimarudūr ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 310
1669	S.	Śrī Raṅga Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Arumbāvūr	Trichinopoly ...	I, 263
Id.	S.	... ...	Gūḍalūr	Madura ...	I, 290
1670	S.	... ...	Ellamūr	Anantapur ...	I, 323
1671	S.	... ...	Tirupparaṅkunṛam ...	Madura ...	I, 295
Id.	S.	... ...	Śivalārkuḷam	Tinnevelly ...	I, 309
1672	C.P.	A Rāja of Jeypore ...	Jayakōṭa	Vizagapatam ...	I, 11
Id.	S.	... ...	Kallūru	Nellore ...	I, 136
Id.	S.	... ...	Tirukkaraṅguḍi ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 315
1673	S.	... ...	Kānūru	Godāvarī ...	I, 37
Id.	S.	... ...	Rentāla	Kistna ...	I, 62
Id.	S.	... ...	Kāvalūru	Kurnool ...	I, 95
Id.	S.	Chikkadeva Rāja of Maisūr.	Bēlūr or Doḍḍa Bēlūr...	Salem ...	I, 194
Id.	S.	Tirumalai Sētupati Kattār Tēvar.	Hanumantaguḍi ...	Madura ...	I, 298
1675	C.P.	Chennamājī, wife of Somaśekhara Nāyakka.	Sent by the Collector of South Canara; deposited in the Madras Museum.	South Canara ...	II, 16
1676	S.	... ...	Kāmēpalle	Kistna ...	I, 58
1677	S.	... ...	Dāchepalle	Do. ...	I, 57

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1677	S.	... ...	Gāmalapāḍ	Kistna ...	App. xxvi.
1678	S.	Veṅkaṭapati Rāya	Kulli Rāmapuraṁ ...	Bellary ...	I, 105
Id.	C.P.	Muttu Liṅgappa of Madura.	Sent from the District Court of Madura; returned.	Madura ...	II, 4
1679	S.	Kadiri Tirumalai Śinnappa Nāyakkar.	Mandavāḍi	Do. ...	I, 287
Id.	C.P.	Hiraṇyagarbha Sētupati ...	Tiruvāḍānai	Do. ...	I, 302
Id.	C.P.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*
1680	C.P.	... ...	Tiruvālūr	Tanjore ...	I, 282
Id.	S.	Vīra Veṅkaṭa Mahārāya ...	Madura	Madura ...	I, 292
Id.	C.P.	... ...	Sent from the District Court of Trichinopoly; and returned.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 6
1681	C.P.	Veṅkaṭādri Nāyakka and Tippayya, of Bēlūr.	Subrahmaṇya ...	South Canara ...	I, 238
1684	S.	... ...	Paṭukōṭa	Tanjore ...	I, 283
Id.	C.P.	"Mahārāja Śrī Rāja Gaṇapati Rāja Jagannātha Rāja."	Sent by the Collector of the Godāvarī; returned.	Godāvarī ...	II, 9
1686	S.	Muttu Vīrappa Nāyakka of Madura, *alias* Raṅga Krishṇa Muttu Vīrappa.	Arumbāvūr	Trichinopoly ...	I, 263
1687	S.	... ...	Ṇaramālapāḍu ...	Kistna ...	I, 61
1688	S.	... ...	Pirāmalai	Madura ...	I, 297
1691	S.	... ...	Chicacole	Ganjam ...	I, 8
Id.	S.	... ...	Baśinikoṇḍa	Cuddapah ...	I, 132
Id.	S.	... ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	C.P.	Maṅgammāḷ	Sent from the District Court of Trichinopoly; returned.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 7
1692	S.	... ...	Koṇḍāpuraṁ	Kurnool ...	I, 100
Id.	C.P.	Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha in reign of Śrī Raṅga of Vijayanagar.	Sent by the Collector of Tinnevelly; returned.	Tinnevelly ...	II, 7
1695	S.	... ...	Tirupuḍaimarudūr ...	Do. ...	I, 310
Id.	S.	Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha Nāyakka of Madura.	Sent by the Subordinate Judge of Tinnevelly; returned.	Do. ...	II, 29

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1696	S.	... ...	Barrakāyalakōṭa ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 131
Id.	C.P.	... ...	Koṅgarāyakurichi ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 312
1697	S.	... ...	Bollavaram	Kurnool ...	I, 87
Id.	S.	... ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*
1699	S.	... ...	Miṭakandāla	Do. ...	I, 89
1700	S.	Daḷavāy Sētupati	Tirumōkūr	Madura ...	I, 295
Id.	S.	... ...	Ēruvāḍi	Tinnevelly ...	I, 314
Id.	C.P.	Maṅgammāḷ of Madura ...	Sent from the District Court of Madura; returned.	Madura ...	II, 4
1706	C.P.	" Makāddikha Bēgu " ...	Sent from the District Court of Vizagapatam; returned.	Vizagapatam ...	II, 6
Id.	C.P.	Maṅgammāḷ of Madura, wife of Chokkanātha Nāyakka, during the reign of Veṅkaṭapaṭideva of Vijayanagar, at Ghanagiri	Sent by the Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevelly; returned.	Tinnevelly ...	II, 17
1707	S.	... ...	Owk, Avuku or Auku ...	Kurnool ...	I, 100
1708	S.	... ...	Dādalūru	Anantapur ...	I, 117
Id.	S.	... ...	Kolimiguṇḍla ...	Kurnool ...	I, 100
1709	S.	... ...	Tinnanūr	Chingleput ...	I, 176
1710	S.	Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha Nāyakka, of Madura.	Madura	Madura ...	I, 292
1712	S.	... ...	Yērkkuḍi	Trichinopoly ...	I, 266
1714	C.P.	... ...	Kempuṇāja	South Canara ...	I, 234
1715	S.	Dukkōjī Rāja of Tanjore ...	Kīṟvaḷūr	Tanjore ...	I, 281
Id.	C.P.	The Emperor Farrukh Siyar (Farokshir) of Delhi.	Sent by the Collector of South Arcot; and returned.	South Arcot ...	II, 9
1716	C.P.	Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha, of Madura, during the reign of Śrī Vīra Raṅga Rāya of Vijayanagar at Ghanagiri.	Sent from the District Court of Trichinopoly; and returned.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 7
Id.	C.P.	... ...	Sent by the Tahsildar of Dindigul, Madura; and returned.	Madura ...	II, 17
1717	S.	... ...	Tiruvālūr	Tanjore ...	I, 282
1718	S.	... ...	Śiranāyikanahaḷḷi ...	Bellary ...	I, 110

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1718	S.	Krishṇa Rāya Uḍaiyār of Maisūr.	Talli	Salem ...	I, 195
Id.	C.P.	Sarfōjī and Dukkōjī ...	Sent from the District Court of South Tanjore; and returned.	Tanjore ...	II, 2
1719	S.	... ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 182
Id.	C.P.	... ...	Sent by the Collector of Madura; and returned.	Madura ...	II, 8
1720	S.	... ...	Bilakalagūḍūru ...	Kurnool ...	I, 94
Id.	C.P.	... ...	Kempuṇāja	South Canara ...	I, 234
Id.	C.P.	Koṇḍappa Nāyuḍu ...	Sent by the Collector of Bellary; and returned.	Bellary ...	II, 17
1721	S.	... ...	Kommanūru	Kurnool ...	I, 98
1722	S.	... ...	Krishṇaṁśeṭṭipalle ...	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	... ...	Puṅganūr	North Arcot ...	I, 154
1723(?)	S.	'Ālamgīr (I or II), Emperor of Delhi.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 187
1724	S.	... ...	Chinna Bōdanaṁ ...	Kurnool ...	I, 101
Id.	C.P.	Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha of Madura, Mahādeva Rāya of Vijayanagar then reigning at Ghanagiri.	Sent by the Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevelly; and returned.	Tinnevelly ...	II, 17
1726	S.	... ...	Kaulūru or Kāvulūru.	Kistna ...	I, 49
Id.	S.	... ...	Raṅgasamudraṁ ...	Bellary ...	I, 113
1727	S.	... ...	Tāḷḷakera	Do. ...	I, 114
Id.	S.	Deva Rāja	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 186
Id.	C.P.	Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha of Madura.	Sent from the District Court of Trichinopoly; and returned.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 6
1728	S.	... ...	Dāmagaṭla	Kurnool ...	I, 88
Id.	S.	... ...	Turtūru	Do. ...	I, 91
1729	S.	... ...	Raṅgasamudram ...	Bellary ...	I, 113
Id.	S.	... ...	Rājaṁpalle	Nellore ...	I, 137
Id.	C.P.	Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha of Madura, in reign of Śrī Raṅga of Vijayanagar.	Sent from the District Court of Madura; and returned.	Madura ...	II, 6
Id.	C.P.	Śinna Kadirappa Nāyakka.	Sent by the Tahsildar of Dindigul, Madura; and returned.	Do. ...	II, 22

A.D.	Copper or Stone..	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1730	S.	... ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 180
Id.	C.P.	Raṅgappa Maṛava Rāyar, Zemindar of Ariyalūr.	In the office of the Deputy Collector at Ariyalūr, Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 23
1731	S.	... ...	Kāmākshipuram ...	Do. ...	I, 266
Id.	C.P.	Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha of Madura.	In the Collector's office, Tinnevelly.	Tinnevelly ...	II, 7
Id.	C.P.	... ...	In the Collector's office at Madura.	Madura ...	II, 8
1732	S.	... ...	Saṅgameśvara ...	Bellary ...	I, 110
Id.	C.P.	Mīnākshī, widow of Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha of Madura.	In the District Court of Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 7
1733	C.P.	Mīnākshi of Madura ...	Samayāpuram ...	Do. ...	I, 267
Id.	C.P.	Pūsapāti Veṅkatapati, a local Rāja.	In the Court of the District Munsif of Bimlipatam.	Vizagapatam ...	II, 9
1734	S.	... ...	Avanāśippāḷaiyam ...	Coimbatore ...	I, 218
1735	C.P.	Raghunātha Setupati ...	Tiruppanandāḷ ...	Tanjore ...	I, 275
Id.	S.	... ...	Śuraṇḍai	Tinnevelly ...	I, 309
Id.	C.P.	... ...	In the Collector's office at Madura.	Madura ...	II, 8
1736	S.	... ...	Ōbaḷi	Cuddapah ...	I, 131
Id.	S.	... ...	Kalicharla	Do. ...	I, 132
Id.	C.P.	Muttu Kumāra Vijaya Raghunātha Setupati of Rāmnād.	In the District Court of Madura.	Madura ...	II, 4
1739	S.	... ...	Raṅgasamudraṁ ...	Bellary ...	I, 113
Id.	C.P.	Rāma Rāya	In the District Court of Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 6
1741	C.P.	... ...	In the office of the Tahsildar of Mēlūr Taluk, Madura.	Madura ...	II, 31
1743	C.P.	Veṅkāṭa Rāya	In the office of the Collector of Madura.	Do. ...	II, 8
1744	S.	... ...	Viṭṭhala	South Canara ...	I, 239
Id.	C.P.	Veṅkaṭapatideva Rāya ...	Tiruppanandāḷ ...	Tanjore ...	I, 275
Id.	C.P.	Muttu Kumāra Vijaya Raghunātha Sētupati.	Hanumantaguḍi ...	Madura ...	I, 298

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1744	C.P.	... ...	In the office of the Collector of South Arcot.	South Arcot ...	II, 9
1746	S.	... ...	Pūtāti	Malabar ...	I, 245
Id.	S.	... ...	Surandai	Tinnevelly ...	I, 309
1748	S.	Śrī Narasiṁha Nṛipati ...	Kautāvāri Agrahāram.	Kistna ...	I, 44
Id.	S.	... ...	Tsauḍēpalle	North Arcot ...	I, 154
Id.	C.P.	... ...	In the Collector's office, Bellary.	Bellary ...	II, 18
1749	S.	Hussain Khān and Karīm Khān.	Ponnēri	Chingleput ...	I, 173
Id.	C.P.	... ...	Tiruppanandāḷ ...	Tanjore ...	I, 275
1750	S.	... ...	Ponḍugala	Kistna ...	I, 62
Id.	S.	... ...	Yellamanda	Do. ...	I, 74
Id.	C.P.	... ...	In the District Court of Cuddalore, South Arcot.	South Arcot ...	II, 9
1752	S.	... ...	Chintapalle	Kistna ...	I, 56
1753	S.	... ...	Tsauḍēpalle	North Arcot ...	I, 154
1754	S.	... ...	Chindukūru	Kurnool ...	I, 94
Id.	S.	... ...	Vēṁpalle	Cuddapah ...	I, 134
Id.	C.P.	... ...	In the office of the Tahsildar of Teṅkāśī.	Tinnevelly ...	II, 27
1756	S.	... ...	Santāna Veṇugōpālapuram.	North Arcot ...	I, 158
Id.	S.	Kṛishṇa Rāja Uḍaiyār of Maisūr.	Avanāśi	Coimbatore ...	I, 218
Id.	C.P.	Vijayamuttu Vaṇaṅgāmuḍi Maṟava Rāyar.	Tiruppanandāḷ ...	Tanjore ...	I, 275
1757	S.	... ...	Tarigōpula	Kurnool ...	I, 91
Id.	S.	... ...	Kontālapāḍu ...	Do. ...	I, 95
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	S.	Pratāpa Siṁha of Tanjore.	Nāgūr	Tanjore ...	I, 281
1758	S.	... ...	Raṅgasamudraṁ ...	Bellary ...	I, 113
Id.	S.	... ...	Annasamudraṁ ...	Nellore ...	I, 142
Id.	S.	... ...	Pāṅga	Malabar ...	I, 249
1759	S.	... ...	Raṅgasamudraṁ ...	Bellary ...	I, 113
Id.	C.P.	... ...	Samayāpuram ...	Trichinopoly ...	I, 267

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1759	C.P.	Vijaya Aruṇāchala Vaṇaṅgāmuḍi Toṇḍamān.	In the District Court of South Tanjore.	Tanjore ...	II, 2
Id.	C.P.	Muttu Vaḍuganātha Periya Uḍaiyā Tēvar.	In the office of the Collector of Madura.	Madura ...	II, 8
1760	C.P.	Chikka Krishṇa Rāya ...	Sent by the Uḍamalpeṭ Tahsildar, Coimbatore; returned.	Coimbatore ...	II, 28
1761	S.	... ...	Kandukūru	Cuddapah ...	I, 132
Id.	S.	Krishṇa Rāja Uḍaiyār of Maisūr.	Śūlūr	Coimbatore ...	I, 219
Id.	C.P.	... ...	In the District Court of Salem.	Salem ...	II, 2
1763	C.P.	Krishṇa Rāja Uḍaiyār ...	In the office of the Tahsildar of Poḷḷāchí, Coimbatore District.	Coimbatore ...	II, 23
Id.	C.P.	... ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	C.P.	... ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	II, 24
1764	S.	... ...	Kallūru	Kurnool ...	I, 92
Id.	S.	... ...	Kalugoṭla	Do. ...	*Id.*
1766	C.P.	... ...	In the office of the Collector of Kurnool.	Do. ...	II, 15
1768	S.	... ...	Talagaḍa Divi. ...	Kistna ...	I, 54
1769	C.P.	"Iraṇyakarpayāchi Raghunātha Setupati, lord of Tēvainagara."	In the District Court of Madura.	Madura ...	II, 4
1770	S.	... ...	Poonamallee	Chingleput ...	I, 175
Id.	S.	... ...	Ānamalai	Coimbatore ...	I, 221
1771	C.P.	... ...	Maḍavārviḷākkam ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 304
Id.	C.P.	Rāmaliṅga of Madura, acting under orders of Navāb Asād Sīyal.	In the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Tiṇnevelly.	Do. ...	II, 29
1773	C.P.	The Poḷegar of Pāñjālaṅkurichi.	Paśuvantanai ...	Do. ...	I, 308
1776	S.	... ...	Pagidyāḷa or Pagidēḷa.	Kurnool ...	I, 89
Id.	S.	... ...	Pesaravāya	Do. ...	I, 96
Id. (?)	S.	Immaḍi Vīra Rāja Uḍaiyār of Maisūr.	In the office of the Tahsildar of Salem.	Salem ...	II, 28
1777	S.	... ...	Konakañchi	Kistna ...	I, 44

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1777	C.P.	... ...	Sent by the Collector of Tinnevelly; returned.	Tinnevelly ...	II, 7
Id.	C.P.	... ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*
1778	S.	... ...	Poonamallee	Chingleput ...	I, 175
Id.	S.	... ...	Taḷiparamba	Malabar ...	I, 243
1780	S.	Rajā 'Ali Khān	Gurraṅkoṇḍa ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 134
Id.	C.P.	... ...	In the Collector's Office, Kurnool.	Kurnool ...	II, 15
1781	S.	... ...	Koṇḍāpuram ...	Do. ...	I, 100
Id.	S.	... ...	Pūdakkuḍi	Madura ...	I, 290
Id.	C.P.	... ...	In the Tahsildar's Office, Mēlūr Tāluq.	Do. ...	II, 23
1782	S.	... ...	Tiruchunai	Do. ...	I, 290
Id.	S.	... ...	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*
1783	S.	... ...	Pagidyāḷa or Pagidēḷa.	Kurnool ...	I, 89
1784	C.P.	Muttu Vaḍuganātha Tēvar, Zemindar of Śivagaṅga.	In the District Court of Madura.	Madura ...	II, 5
1785	C.P.	... ...	Tiruvālūr	Tanjore ...	I, 282
1787	C.P.	... ...	In the Office of the Collector of Bellary.	Bellary ...	II, 18
Id.	C.P.	... ...	In the Office of the Tahsildar of Salem.	Salem	II, 29
1788	S.	... ...	Mācharla	Kistna ...	I, 60
Id.	S.	... ...	Śivāyam	Trichinopoly ...	I, 269
1789	C.P.	... ...	Āṇḍāṅkōvil	Tanjore ...	I, 273
1790	S.	... ...	Ponnēri	Chingleput ...	I, 173
1791	S.	... ...	Bezvāḍa	Kistna ...	I, 48
1791	S.	... ...	Kōvilpaṭṭi	Madura ...	I, 289
Id.	C.P.	Veṅkatapatideva Mahārāya of Vijayanagar, living at Ghanagiri.	In the District Court of Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 7
1792	S.	... ...	Tirupparaṅkunṛam ...	Madura ...	I, 295
Id.	S.	... ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*
Id.	C.P.	Muttu Virappa Nāyakkan...	In the District Court of Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 6
Id.	C.P.	Veṅkatapatideva Mahārāya of Vijayanagar, living at Ghanagiri.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1793	C.P.	Veṅkaṭapatideva Mahārāya of Vijayanagar, living at Ghanagiri.	In the District Court of Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 7
1796	C.P.	... ...	In the Office of the Collector of Bellary.	Bellary ...	II, 17
1797	C.P.	... ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	II, 18
1798	S.	... ...	In the Office of the Deputy Collector on general duty, Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 19
1799	S.	... ...	Talli	Salem ...	I, 195
Id.	C.P.	... ...	Kolavārpaṭṭi	Tinnevelly ...	I, 305
1802	S.	... ...	Talli	Salem ...	I, 195
1803	S.	... ...	Bhīmagānipalli ...	Nellore ...	I, 153
1804	S.	... ...	In the Office of the Tahsildar of Salem.	Salem ...	II, 28
1806	C.P.	Kumāra Chinna Nāyakkar, a successor of Maṅgammāḷ.	In the District Court of Madura.	Madura ...	II, 4
1807	S.	... ...	In the Office of the Collector of Bellary.	Bellary ...	II, 17
1811	S.	... ...	Puṅganūr	North Arcot ...	I, 154
1813	S.	Vāsireḍḍi Veṅkaṭādri Nāyuḍu.	Amarāvatī	Kistna ...	I, 64
1816	S.	... ...	Puṅganūr	North Arcot ...	I, 154
1817	S.	... ...	Ahobilam	Kurnool ...	I, 101
Id.	S.	... ...	Puṅganūr	North Arcot ...	I, 154
1818	S.	... ...	Challaguṇḍla ...	Kistna ...	I, 68
1821	S.	... ...	Bezvāḍa	Do. ...	I, 48
1824	C.P.	... ...	In the Office of the Tahsildar of Salem.	Salem ...	II, 28
1843	C.P.	... ...	In the Office of the Collector of Madura.	Madura ...	II, 8

INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND COPPER, ARRANGED DYNASTICALLY.

ABBREVIATIONS.—" S. " = Stone inscription.
" C.P." = Copper-plate inscription.
" Rice" = Inscriptions in Maisūr, mentioned in Mr. Lewis Rice's " *Mysore Inscriptions.*" These are entered in the present list as showing where inscriptions relating to the several dynasties can be found, even though they do not exist in the Madras Presidency proper.
" C.P. List" = The List of Copper-plate Grants published in Vol. II, pp. 1–34.

☞ *It must be remembered that the A.D. dates are only approximate, and that for almost all these I am dependent on information received from correspondents whose accuracy I cannot guarantee. The originals must be examined in all cases.*

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
WESTERN CHALUKYAS.					
?	C.P.	" Ambera "	Hosūr	Rice, p. 298	No. 169 of Mr. Rice's collection.
652-3	C.P.	Vikramāditya I, son of Satyāśraya.	Kurnool	II, 15	No. 95 of C.P. List.
?	C.P.	Do.	Do.	II, 15	No. 98 of the C.P. List. Possibly a forgery.
656-6	C.P.	Do.	Do.	II, 15, 16	No. 99 of the C.P. List.
662-3	C.P.	Do.	Do.	II, 16	No. 100 do.
690	C.P.	Vinayāditya	Do.	II, 28	No 192 of the C.P. List. Tenth year of his reign.
c. 690	S.	Do.	Balagāmi	Rice, p. 186	No. 98 of Mr. Rice's collection.
693	C.P.	Do.	Sorāb	*Id.*, p. 240	No. 134 do. do.
695	C.P.	Do.	Harihara	*Id.*, p. 236	No. 132 do. do.
758	C.P.	Kīrttivarmā II	Vokkalēri	*Id.*, p. 299	No. 160 do. do.
997	S.	Āhava Malla	Taldagundi	*Id.*, p. 186	No. 99 do. do.
1019	S.	Jayasiṁha	Balagāmi	*Id.*, p. 148	No. 72 do. do.
c. 1020	S.	Jayasiṁha Jagadeka Malla.	Do.	*Id.*, p. 166	No. 80 do. do.
1028	S.	Do.	Taldagundi	*Id.*, p. 201	No. 105 do. do.
1035	S.	Do.	Balagāmi	*Id.*, p. 146	No. 71 do. do.
1045	S.	Trailokya Malla, or Someśvaradeva I.	Taldagundi	*Id.*, p. 204	No. 108 do. do.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1048	S.	Trailokya Malla, or Someśvaradeva I.	Balagāmi	Rice, p. 114	No. 53 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1066	S.	Vishṇuvardhana	Davangere	*Id.*, p. 19	No. 11 do. do.
1068	S.	Trailokya Malla	Banavāsi	*Id.*, p. 320	No. 170 do. do.
c. 1070	S.	Bhuvanaika Malla, or Someśvaradeva II.	Balagāmi	*Id.*, p. 132	No. 61 do. do.
1071	S.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*, p. 144	No. 70 do. do.
Id.	S.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*, p. 164	No. 78 do. do.
1075	S.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*, p. 151	No. 73 do. do.
Id.	S.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*, p. 142	No. 69 do. do.
1077	S.	Vikramāditya V, or Tribhuvana Malla.	Do.	*Id.*, p. 129	No. 60 do. do.
Id.	S.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*, p. 163	No. 77 do. do.
1079	S.	Do.	Anantapur	*Id.*, p. 305	No. 165 do. do.
Id.	S.	Do.	Balagāmi	*Id.*, p. 166	No. 79 do. do.
?	S.	Do.	Sorāb	*Id.*, p. 206	No. 110 do. do.
?	S.	Do.	Balagāmi	*Id.*, p. 135	No. 63 do. do.
1091	S.	Do.	Taldagundi	*Id.*, p. 202	No. 106 do. do.
1093	S.	Do.	Balagāmi	*Id.*, p. 73	No. 38 do. do.
1096	S.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*, p. 170	No. 84 do. do.
1098	S.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*, p. 107	No. 47 do. do.
1102	S.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*, p. 78	No. 40 do. do.
1103	S.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*, p. 139	No. 68 do. do.
1107	S.	Do.	Taldagundi	*Id.*, p. 199	No. 104 do. do.
1108	S.	Do.	Davangere	*Id.*, p. 17	No. 10 do. do.
1112	S.	Do.	Balagāmi	*Id.*, p. 82	No. 41 do. do.
1114	S.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*, p. 175	No. 88 do. do.
1121	S.	Do.	Davangere	*Id.*, p. 14	No. 7 do. do.
1129	S.	Bhūloka Malla, or Someśvaradeva III.	Balagāmi	*Id.*, p. 87	No. 53 do. do.
1138	S.	?	Sindigere	*Id.*, p. 329	No. 74 do. do.
Id.	S.	Bhūloka Malla, or Someśvaradeva III.	Balagāmi	*Id.*, p. 134	No. 62 do. do.
1142	S.	Do.*	Davangere	*Id.*, p. 16	No. 8 do. do.

* *Note.*—The name is so given in Mr. Rice's translation, and the cyclic year is *Dundubhi* corresponding to A.D. 1142-43; but in that year Bhūloka Malla's son and successor Jagadeka Malla was reigning.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1147	S.	Jagadeka Malla, *alias* Perma Nṛipa.	Harihara	Rice, p. 67	No. 34 of Mr. Rice's collection.
?	S.	Tailapa II, or Nūrmadi Tailapa.	Do.	*Id.*, p. 57	No. 30 do. do.
1154	S.	Trailokya Malla (Tailapa II).	Balagāmi	*Id.*, p. 121	No. 56 do. do.
1155	S.	Do. ...	Do.	*Id.*, p. 100	No. 45 do. do.

EASTERN CHALUKYAS.

C. 650	C.P.	Jayasiṁha I ...	Pedda Maddāli, Kistna.	II, 1 ...	No. 3 of C.P. List.
?	C.P.	Indrabhaṭṭāraka (?).	Madras Museum, Plate No. 16.	II, 24, 25...	No. 176 do.
?	C.P.	Chalukya Bhīma ...	Mandapāka, Godāvarī.	I, 37.	
?	C.P.	Amma Rāja I ...	Kistna	II, 1 ...	No. 2 do.
?	C.P.	Do. ...	Ēḏēru, Kistna; Madras Museum Plate No. 20.	II, 25 ...	No. 179 do.
?	C.P.	Amma Rāja II ...	Kistna	II, 1 ...	No. 1 do.
?	C.P.	Amma II	Do.	II, 13 ...	No. 84 do.

CHOLAS.

It is a difficult question how best to arrange these Chola inscriptions. They are very numerous, but in a large number of instances the copies sent to me, or placed at my disposal, have been so carelessly prepared as to be almost useless. For instance, at Drākshārāma in the Godāvarī District there are a number of dated inscriptions of this dynasty, which will be invaluable when carefully studied; but the dates given in my copies are so hopelessly confused that for the purpose of this list no other course is open but to discard them altogether.

The arrangement made below is perhaps the best under the circumstances, though I am aware that it is open to criticism. I have divided the dated from the undated inscriptions, and classed them according to the names of the sovereigns mentioned. All the inscriptions which mention the name "Kulottuṅga" without qualification I have put together, without deciding whether they belong to the reign of Kulottuṅga I or Kulottuṅga II, because I have found it impracticable to decide which is which. This work must be done hereafter after examination of the originals; similarly those with "Rāja Rāja."

Rāja Rāja—*Dated.*

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
...	S.	Rāja Rāja	Drākshārāma, Godāvarī.	I, 30 ...	3rd year of the reign.
...	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 26 ...	4th year of his reign.
...	S.	Do.	Gaṇapavaraṁ, Godāvarī.	I, 39 ...	7th year of the reign.
...	S.	Do.	Drākshārāma, Godāvarī.	I, 30 ...	Do. do.
...	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 31 ...	Do. do.
...	S.	Do.	Śrīkākuḷam, Kistna ...	I, 55 ...	Do. do.
...	S.	Do.	Drākshārāma, Godāvarī.	I, 29 ...	Do. do.
...	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 31 ...	Do. do.
...	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 30 ...	Do. do.
...	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 28 ...	9th do.
...	S.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	17th do.
...	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 30 ...	19th do.
...	S.	Rāja Chola ...	Do. ...	I, 29 ...	Do. do.
...	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 30 ...	20th do.
...	S.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	Do. do.
...	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 29 ...	Do. do.
...	S.	Do.	Kollūru, Kistna ...	I, 79 ...	27th do.
...	S.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	29th do.
...	S.	Do.	Drākshārāma, Godāvarī.	I, 31 ...	30th do.
...	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 29 ...	35th do.
...	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 27 ...	37th do.
...	S.	Rāja Rāja Chōḍa ...	Do. ...	I, 26.	
...	S.	Rāja Deva	Do. ...	I, 31 ...	69th do.

Vīra Chola, or Kulottuṅga I—*Dated.*

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
...	S.	Kulottuṅga Rājendra	Śrīkākuḷam, Kistna ...	I, 55.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Niḍumōlu, Kistna ...	I, 54.	

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
...	S.	Kulottuṅga Rājendra	Ikkurru, Kistna ...	I, 69.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Yenikēpāḍu, Kistna ...	I, 50.	
...	S.	Kulottuṅga Rājendra Chola.	Drākshārāma, Godāvarī.	I, 28.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Konakañchī, Kistna ...	I, 44.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Drākshārāma, Godāvarī.	I, 27 ...	9th year of the reign.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*	
...	S.	Vīra Rājendra Chola. (The inscription was, it is declared therein, presented by "Karikāla Chola.")	Śeṅgama, South Arcot.	I, 206 ...	According to the inscription "Karikāla" and "Rajendra" would appear to be the same person.
...	S.	Vīra Rājendra Chola.	Do. ...	*Id.*	
			" Kulottuṅga "—*Dated.*		
...	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola ...	Drākshārāma, Godāvarī.	I, 30 ...	5th year of the reign.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 29 ...	7th do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 31 ...	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 30 ...	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 26 ...	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Bāpatla, Kistna ...	I, 27 ...	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Drākshārāma, Godāvarī	I, 28 ...	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 30 ...	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 31 ...	9th do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 27 ...	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	10th do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Bāpaṭla, Kistna ...	I, 81 ...	11th do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Drākshārāma, Godāvarī.	I, 31 ...	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 27 ...	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 29 ...	13th do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 31 ...	Do. do.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
...	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola ...	Drākshārāma Godāvarī.	I, 26 ...	13th year of the reign.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 29 ...	34th do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Kollūru, Kistna ...	I, 79 ...	21st year of the kingdom of Tribhuvana Malla.
...	S.	Do. ...	Amarāvatī, Kistna ...	I, 64 ...	The grant is by the wife of Prōli Nāyuḍu, a dependent of the king.
...	S.	Do. ...	Bāpaṭla, Kistna ...	I, 81.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Govindapuram, Kistna.	I, 69.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Ponnūru, Kistna ...	I, 84.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Drākshārāma, Godāvarī.	I, 30.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 30.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Pāṇḍuva, Godāvarī ...	I, 39.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Drākshārāma, Godāvarī.	I, 31.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 27.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 29.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 25.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 26.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 28.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Kāza, Kistna	I, 75.	
			KULOTTUṄGA (?)—*Dated.*		
...	S.	"Kulottuṅga Rāja Rāja."	Drākshārāma, Godāvarī.	I, 31 ...	9th year of the reign.
			RĀJA RĀJA II (?)—*Dated.*		
1232	S.	Rāja Rāja	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 184 ...	16th year of his reign. The entry of the *Śaka* year is very important. The copy gives it as 1154. If correct, this establishes the existence of a second Rāja Rāja, commencing his reign about A.D. 1216.
1232	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 185 ...	16th year of the reign. This exactly corresponds with the above.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
		Vikrama—*Dated.*			
...	S.	Vikrama Chola	Niḍubrōlu, Kistna	I, 80	17th year of the reign.
		Kopperiñjiṅgadeva—*Dated.*			
1260	S.	"Kopperiñjiṅga Tēvar."	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 187	18th year of the reign; fixing the commencement of the reign as A.D. 1242.
		Madurāntaka Poṟṟapi—*Dated.*			
1310	S.	"Madurāntaka Poṟṟapi Śōṟan."	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 181	24th year of the reign.
		Unidentified and Miscellaneous—*Dated.*			
...	S.	Tribhuvana Chakravarti.	Bāpaṭla, Kistna	I, 81	6th year of Tribhuvana Chakravarti.
...	S.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*	7th year of the reign.
...	S.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*	9th do.
...	S.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*	Do. do.
...	S.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*	Do. do.
...	S.	Do.	Drākshārāma, Godāvarī.	I, 31	Do. do.
...	S.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*	Do. do.
...	S.	Do.	Bāpaṭla, Kistna	I, 81	11th do.
...	S.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*	Do. do.
...	S.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*	Do. do.
...	S.	Do.	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 182	14th do.
...	S.	Tribhuvana Malladeva.	Nārāyaṇavanaṁ, North Arcot.	I, 157-158.	6th do.
...	S.	Do.	Drākshārāma, Godāvarī.	I, 30	Do. do.
...	S.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*	7th year of the "Chalukya Vikrama" era.
...	S.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*	Do.
...	S.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*	36th year of the reign.
...	S.	Mallideva Chola	Hēmāvatī, Anantapur.	I, 121.	
...	S.	Tribhuvana Choladeva.	Drākshārāma, Godāvarī.	I, 30	7th year of the reign.
...	S.	Rājendra Chola, son of "Kulōttuṅga Chōḍa Goṅkayya."	Śiripuram, Kistna	I, 65	The inscription relates how the Chalukya kingdom passed into the hands of the Cholas.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
...	S.	"Chōḍa Goṅka Rāja."	Drākshārāma, Godāvarī.	I, 29.	
...	S.	Uttama Chola ...	Nārāyaṇavanaṁ, North Arcot.	I, 158 ...	Grant by Pallava Raja ; 13th year of the reign.
...	S.	Goṅka Nṛipa ...	Drākshārāma, Godāvarī.	I, 29.	
...	S.	Velanāṭi Chola Nṛipa.	Palivela, Godāvarī ...	I, 32.	
...	S.	"Chanda Chōḍa Nārāyaṇadēva."	Avanigaḍḍa, Kistna ...	I, 53.	
...	S.	"Dhanadaprōli Chōḍa Nārāyaṇadēva."	Do. ...	*Id.*	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*	
...	S.	"Indradeva, son of Narapati, the Chola Mahārāja."	Ellore, Godāvarī ...	I, 35.	
...	S.	Mādammadevī, wife of Rājendra, son of Kulottuṅga.	Drākshārāma, Godāvarī.	I, 28 ...	38th year of the reign of Rāja Rāja.
...	S.	Sāmādi Amma, wife of Kulottuṅga Chola.	Bāpaṭla, Kistna ...	I, 81.	
...	S.	"Paṇḍa Nāyaka, uncle of Kulottuṅga Chola."	Drākshārāma, Godāvarī.	I, 30.	
...	S.	A relative of Kulottuṅga.	Do. ...	I, 28.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*	
...	S.	A descendant of the Cholas.	Do. ...	*Id.*	

Dated, but without name.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
...	S.	The minister of Veṅgi Goṅka Rāja.	Drākshārāma, Godāvarī.	I, 59.	
...	S.	... ...	Piṭṭāpuraṁ, Godāvarī...	I, 24.	
...	S.	... ...	Do. ...	*Id.*	
...	S.	... ...	Bezvāḍa, Kistna ...	I, 48.	
...	S.	... ...	Avanigaḍḍa, Kistna ...	I, 53.	
...	S.	... ...	Do. ...	*Id.*	
...	S.	... ...	Talagaḍa Divi, Kistna.	I, 54.	

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	... ...	Yellamanda, Kistna ...	I, 74.	
	S.	... ...	Kolakalūru, Kistna ...	I, 79.	
	S.	... ...	Chēbrōlu, Kistna ...	I, 82.	
	S.	... ...	Ayyalūru, Kurnool ...	I, 94 ...	A broken slab.
	S.	... ...	Śaṅkararāmanallūr, Coimbatore.	I, 222.	

RĀJA RĀJA—*Undated.*

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	Rāja Rāja	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 183 ...	4th year of the reign.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	5th do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 184 ...	7th do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 185 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 184 ...	8th do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 183 ...	10th do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 184 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Tiruppāśūr, Chingleput.	I, 174 ...	11th do.
	S.	Do.	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 185 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 182 ...	12th do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 183 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	13th do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 184 ...	14th do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 185 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 182 ...	15th do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 183 ...	16th do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 184 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	17th do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 186 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	18th do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	19th do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 180 ..	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 183 ...	Do. do.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	Rāja Rāja	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 184 ...	21st year of the reign.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 185 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 186 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 187 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 183 ...	22nd do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 184 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 185 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 187 ...	24th do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 180 ...	25th do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 187 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	26th do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 185 ...	27th do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 184 ...	28th do.
	S.	Do.	Śeñji, Chingleput ...	I, 174.	
	S.	Do.	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 186.	

VĪRA CHOLA OR KULOTTUṄGA I[1]—*Undated.*

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	"Kopparakēśarivarmā, *alias* Rājēndra Chola."	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 179 ...	3rd year of the reign.
	S.	"Kōnēri Nanmaikoṇḍān."	Do. ...	I, 185 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Rājēndradēva, *alias* Kopparakēśarivarmā."	Tiruppāśūr, Chingleput.	I, 174 ...	Do. do.

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[1] Since this series was drawn up and put in type Dr. Burgess has sent me some copies of inscriptions from the Madura District, which lead me to think that I have probably been too hasty in assuming that all these inscriptions belong to Kulottuṅga I; since the names there given to the Queens of two Pāṇḍiyan sovereigns are similar to those given to several of these. It is possible therefore that the Queens' names are titles common both to Chola and Pāṇḍiyan dynasties. And if so, much of the theory on which my identification was based is seriously undermined.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	" Rājēndradēva, *alias* Kopparakēśarivarmā."	Tiruppāśūr, Chingleput.	I, 174 ...	4th year of the reign.
	S.	" Kōvirājakēśarivarmā, *alias* Kulōttuṅga, with his queen Ulaha Muṟuduḍaiyāḷ."	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 179 ...	Do. do.
	S.	" Kopparakeśarivarmā, *alias* Rājēndra."	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	Do. do.
	S.	" Kōvirājakēśarivarmā."	Erode, Coimbatore ...	I, 216 ...	Do. do.
	S.	" Kōnēri Mēlkoṇḍān Sundara Pāṇḍiyan"	Mānūr, Madura ...	I, 287 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	Do. do.
	S.	" Kōvirājakēśarivarmā, *alias* Kulōttuṅga Chola."	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 178 ...	5th do.
	S.	" Kōrājakēśarivarma Uḍaiyār Śrī Kulōttuṅga Chola."	Do. ...	I, 187 ...	Do. do.
	S.	" Kōnēri Nanmaikoṇḍān."	Tirunāmanallur, South Arcot.	I, 211 ...	Do. do.
	S.	" Kōrājakēśarivarma Uḍaiyār Śrī Vīra Rājēndra Dēvar."	Gaṅgaikoṇḍaśōṟapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 264 ...	Do. do.
	S.	" Kōnēri Nanmaikoṇḍān."	Tanjore	I, 278 ...	5th year of the reign of " Etirāman" (?)
	S.	" Kōvīrājakēśari Śrī Vīra Rājēndra Dēvar."	Kīṟanūr, Madura ...	I, 286 ...	5th year of the reign.
	S.	" Mēlkoṇḍān Koṅgaṇa Vīra Chola."	Tāramaṅgalam, Salem.	I, 201 ...	6th do.
	S.	Rājendra Chola, *alias* Kopparakeśari, and his wife Olaha Mahādevī.	Tanjore	I, 278 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Vira Rājendradeva...	Kīṟanūr, Madura ...	I, 287 ...	Do. do.
	S.	" Kēśarivarmā " ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 178 ...	7th do.
	S.	" Vīra Rājadeva" ...	Kīṟanūr, Madura ...	I, 287 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Vīra Rājendradeva...	Do. ...	I, 286 ...	Do. do.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	Vīra Rājendradeva…	Kīṟanūr, Madura …	I, 286 …	7th year of the reign.
	S.	"Kōvirāja" …	Do. …	*Id.* …	Do. do.
	S.	"Kōvirājakēśari Śrī Vīra Rājēndradēvar."	Do. …	*Id.* …	8th do.
	S.	"Kōvīrājakēśari Śrī Vīra Rājēndradēvar."	Do. …	*Id.* …	Do. do.
	S.	Vīra Rājendra …	Do. …	*Id.* …	Do. do.
	S.	Do. … …	Do. …	*Id.* …	Do. do.
	S.	Bhuvana Muṟuduḍaiyāḷ, queen of Kōvirājakeśarivarmā, *alias* Kulōttuṅga Chola.	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 179 …	Do. do.
	S.	The wife of Kopparakeśarivarmā.	Do. …	*Id.* …	10th do.
	S.	Kulottuṅga …	Do. …	I, 183 …	10th year of the reign. Conquest of Madura mentioned
	S.	"Kōvirājakēśarivarmā."	Erode, Coimbatore …	I, 216 …	10th year of the reign.
	S.	"Kopparakēśarivarmā," *alias* Rājendra Chola.	Tanjore … …	I, 279 …	Do. do.
	S.	Do. …	Do. … …	*Id.* …	Do. do.
	S.	Do. …	Do. … …	*Id.* …	Do. do.
	S.	Do. …	Do. … …	*Id.* …	Do. do.
	S.	Do. …	Do. … …	*Id.* …	Do. do.
	S.	Do. …	Do. … …	*Id.* …	Do. do.
	S.	Do. …	Do. … …	*Id.* …	Do. do.
	S.	Do. …	Do. … …	*Id.* …	Do. do.
	S.	Do. …	Do. … …	*Id.* …	Do. do.
	S.	Do. …	Do. … …	*Id.* …	Do. do.
	S.	Sundara Pāṇḍiyadeva, with his wife, Ulaha Muṟuduḍaiyāḷ.	Madura … …	I, 294 …	
	S.	Vīra Rājendra …	Kīṟanūr, Madura …	I, 287 …	Do. do.
	S.	Vīra Rājendradeva…	Do. …	I, 286 …	Do. do.
	S.	Do. …	Do. …	I, 287 …	11th do.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	Vīra Rājendradeva. ..	Kīṟanūr, Madura ...	I, 286 ...	11th year of the reign.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 287 ...	Do. do.
	S.	" Kopparakēśarivarmā ...... Vīra Rāja Dēvar."	Do. ...	I, 286 ...	Do. do.
	S.	" Kōnēri Nanmai Koṇḍān Sundara Pāṇḍiyan."	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 180 ...	12th do.
	S.	" Kōvirāja Kēsarivarmā."	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	Do. do.
	S.	" Kopparakēśarivarmā Uḍaiyār, *alias* Śrī Rājēndra Śōṟa Uḍaiyār."	Do. ...	I, 178 ...	Do. do.
	S.	" Kō-Rājakēśarivarmā Śrī Vīra Rāja Dēvar."	Kīṟanūr, Madura ...	I, 286 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Vīra Rājendra ...	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 287 ..	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	Do. do.
	S.	Kōnēri Nanmai Koṇḍān.	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 179-180.	13th do.
	S.	"Kōvirāja *alias* Kulōttuṅga Chōla," and his wife, "Bhuvana Muṟuduḍaiyāḷ."	Do. ...	I, 178 ...	Grant by a Pallava in the 13th year of the reign.
	S.	" Kōvirājakēśarivarmā."	Kīṟanūr, Madura ...	I, 286 ...	13th year of the reign.
	S.	" Kōnēri Nanmai Koṇḍān."	Madura	I, 294 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Vīra Rājendra ...	Kīṟanūr, Madura ...	I, 286 ...	Do. do.
	C.P.	" Kopiri Rājakēśarivartmā."	Chingleput	II, 16 ...	14th year of the reign. (No. 101 of the C.P. List).
	S.	" Kopparakēśarivarmā Uḍaiyār, *alias* Śrī Rājēndra Śōṟa Uḍaiyār."	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 178 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	15th do.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	"Kopparakēśarivarmā, *alias* Rājēndra Śōṟa."	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 179 ...	15th year of the reign.
	S.	"Kopparakēśārivarmā."	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kōnēri Nanmai Koṇḍān Vīra Pāṇḍiyau."	Palni, Madura ...	I, 287 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Vīra Rājēndra" ...	Kīṟanūr, Madura ...	I, 286 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	16th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kopparakēśarivarmā Uḍaiyār, *alias* Śrī Rājēndra Śōṟa Uḍaiyār."	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 178 ...	17th do.
	S.	"Vīra Rājēndra" ...	Kīṟanūr, Madura ...	I, 286 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Vīra Rāja Devar."	Do. ...	I, 287 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kopparakēśarivarmā Uḍaiyār, *alias* Śrī Rājēndra Śōṟa Uḍaiyār."	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 178 ...	18th do.
	S.	"Rāja Rājakēśarivarmā.	Do. ...	I, 179 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kopparakēśarivarmā Uḍaiyār Śrī Rājēndra Śōṟa Dēvar."	Tanjore	I, 278 ...	19th do.
	S.	"Kulottuṅga" ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 184 ...	Do. do. Conquest of Madura mentioned.
	S.	"Kulottuṅga Chola," with his Queen, Bhuvana Muṟududaiyāḷ.	Do. ...	I, 181 ...	20th year of the reign.
	S.	"Vīra Rājēndra" ...	Kīṟanūr, Madura ...	I, 287 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kulottuṅga" ...	Do. ...	I, 182-183.	Do. do. Conquest of Madura mentioned.
	S.	"Kōnēri Nanmai Koṇḍan."	Do. ...	I, 185 ...	21st year of the reign.
	S.	"Rājēndra Śōṟa" ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 179 ...	22nd do.
	S.	"Kulottuṅga" ...	Do. ...	I, 184 ...	23rd do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	Do. do. Conquest of Madura mentioned.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	"Kō-Rājakēśarivarmā Uḍaiyār Śrī Vīrar Rājēndradēvar."	Gaṅgaikoṇḍaśōṟapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 264 ...	23rd year of the reign. Mentions conquest of Vengi.
	S.	"Kō-Rājakēśarivarmā."	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	23rd year of the reign.
	S.	"Rājakēśarivarmā."	Tanjore	I, 278 ...	From the 23rd to 29th year of the reign.
	S.	"Kulottuṅga" and Ulaha Muṟuduḍaiyāḷ, his Queen.	Gaṅgaikoṇḍaśōṟapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 264 ...	24th year of the reign.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	25th do.
	S.	"Kulottuṅga" ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 184 ...	26th do. Conquest of Madura mentioned.
	S.	"Kopparakēśarivarmā, *alias* Rāja Rājēndra."	Do. ...	I, 178 ...	26th year of the reign.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Rājakēśarivarmā."	Tanjore	I, 278 ...	Up to the 29th year of the reign.
	S.	"Kulottuṅga" ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 184 ...	30th year of the reign. Conquest of Madura mentioned.
	S.	"Kulottuṅga" and Ulaha Muṟuduḍaiyāḷ, his Queen.	Gangaikoṇḍaśōṟapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 265 ...	30th year of the reign.
	S.	"Tribhuvana Vīradeva" (Kulottuṅga I ?).	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 184 ...	34th do. Conquest of Madura mentioned.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	35th year of the reign. Conquest of Madura mentioned.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 186 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kōnēri Nanmai Koṇḍān."	Tanjore	I, 278 ...	35th year of the reign.
	S.	"Tribhuvana Vīradeva" (Kulottunga I ?).	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 183 ...	36th do. Conquest of Madura, &c., mentioned.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	37th year of the reign. Conquest of Madura, &c., mentioned.
	S.	"Kulottuṅga Chola."	Drākshārāma, Godāvarī.	I, 28 ...	39th year of the reign.
	S.	"Kōvirājakēśarivarmā...Kulōttuṅga."	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 180 ...	40th do.

Date A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	"Kōvirājakēśarivarmā *alias* Kulottuṅga," with his Queen, Avanī Muṟuduḍaiyāḷ.	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 179 ...	40th year of the reign.
	S.	"Koppara Rāja Keśari, *alias* Kulottuṅga Śōṟa."	Gaṅgaikoṇḍaśōṟapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 264 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kulottuṅga Śōṟa."	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 179 ...	44th do.
	S.	"Kōvirāja Keśarivarmā, *alias* Kulottuṅga," with his Queen Ulaha Muṟuduḍaiyāḷ.	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	Do. do.
	S	"Kulottuṅga Chola."	Tiruppāśūr, Chingleput.	I, 174 ...	45th do.
	S.	"Kōvirāja Kēśarivarmā...Kulōttuṅga."	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 180 ...	48th do.
	S.	"Kulottuṅga Śōṟa."	Gaṅgaikoṇḍaśōṟapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 264 ...	49th do.
	S.	"Kōvirāja Kēśarivarmā, *alias* Kulottuṅga," with his Queen Ulaha Muṟuduḍaiyāḷ.	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 179 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kōnēri Nanmai Koṇḍān."	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 181 ...	* (*See foot-note*).
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 183.	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 184.	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 185.	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 187.	
	S.	Do. ...	Tirunāmanallūr, South Arcot.	I, 211.	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*	
	S.	Do. ...	Gaṅgaikoṇḍaśōṟapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 264 ...	"The 6th year of Vikrama Pṇḍiya Deva."
	S.	Do. ...	Madura	I, 294 ...	The words "Uḍaiyār tiruvālavār Uḍaiyār" are inserted after the name of the King.

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* In the inscriptions noted from here to the end of this section, the number of the years of the reign appear to be omitted.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	“Kōnēri Nanmai Koṇḍān.”	Madura … …	I, 294.	
	S.	Do. …	Palṇi, Madura …	I, 287.	
	S.	Do. …	Do. …	*Id.*	
	S.	“Kōnēri Nanmai Koṇḍān Sundara Pāṇḍiyan.”	Pērūr, Coimbatore …	I, 217.	
	S.	“Kulottuṅga Rājēndra.”	Drākshārāma, Godāvarī.	I, 26.	
	S.	Do. …	Do. …	I, 27.	
	S.	“Koppara Kēśarivarmā.”	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 185.	
	S.	Do. …	Periyakōṭṭai, Madura…	I, 288.	
	S.	“Koppā Kēśari” …	Chidambaram, South Arcot.	I, 213 …	(Dr. Burnell's *S. I. Paleography*, p. 45, Note 1).
	S.	“Kēśarivarmā” …	Tanjore … …	I, 279.	
	S.	“Koppara” …	Tiruvaṇṇāmalai, South Arcot.	I, 206 …	(Copy of Inscription imperfect. The King is probably Kulottuṅga I).
	S.	“Śrī Kulaśēkharadēva Kōnēri Nanmai Koṇḍān.”	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 186.	
		“Kulottuṅga” (I or II ?)—*Undated.*			
Undated.	S.	“Kulottuṅga Chola.”	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 179 …	3rd year of the reign.
	S.	Do. …	Do. …	I, 185 …	Do. do.
	S.	Do. …	Drākshārāma, Godāvarī	I, 26 …	7th do.
	S.	Do. …	Kīṟanūr, Madura …	I, 286 …	Do. do.
	S.	Do. …	Nārāyaṇavaram, North Arcot.	I, 157 …	The date as given in the copy is Ś.S. 826, the 11th year of the reign.
	S.	Do. …	Kīṟanūr, Madura …	I, 286 …	12th year of the reign.
	S.	Do. …	Pedda Kallepalle, Kistna.	I, 55 …	13th year of the kingdom of Vishṇuvardhana.
	S.	Do. …	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 184 …	17th year of the reign.
	S.	Do. …	Do. …	I, 187 …	18th do.
	S.	Do. …	Do. …	I, 184 …	23rd do.
	S.	Do. …	Do. …	I, 180 …	34th do.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	"Kulōttuṅga Chōḍa Goṅka."	Drākshārāma, Godāvarī.	I, 25.	
	S.	Do. …	Do. …	I, 29.	
	S.	"Kulottuṅga" …	Áḍuturai, Trichinopoly.	I, 263.	
		VIKRAMA—*Undated.*			
Undated.	S.	"Koppara Kēśarivarmā Śrī Vikrama Śōṟa."	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 183 …	9th year of the reign.
	S.	Do. …	Do. …	*Id.* …	Do. do.
	S.	"Vikrama Chola Deva."	Kīṟanūr, Madura …	I, 286 …	22nd do. These can hardly refer to the sovereign, usually known as "Vikrama Chola," for he only reigned 15 years.
	S.	Do. …	Periyakōṭṭai, Madura…	I, 288 …	Do. do.
	S.	Do. …	Do. …	…	Do. do.
	S.	Do. …	Do. …	…	Do. do.
	S.	Do. …	Pērūr, Coimbatore …	I, 217 …	27th do.
		PERUÑJIṄGA DEVA—*Undated.*			
Undated.	S.	"Peruñjiṅga Dēvar."	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 182 …	13th year of the reign.
	S.	Do. …	Do. …	I, 183 …	Do. do.
	S.	Do. …	Do. …	I, 184 …	15th do.
	S.	Do. …	Do. …	I, 185 …	20th do.
		VIJAYAKAṆḌA GOPĀLADEVA—*Undated.*			
Undated.	S.	"Vijayakaṇḍa Gopāladēva."	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 181 …	4th year of the reign.
	S.	Do. …	Do. …	*Id.* …	6th do.
	S.	Do. …	Do. …	I, 183 ..	8th do.
	S.	Do. …	Do. …	I, 180 …	13th do.
	S.	Do. …	Do. …	*Id.* …	15th do.
	S.	Do. …	Do. …	I, 185 …	Do. do.
	S.	Do. …	Do. …	*Id.* …	Do. do.
	S.	Do. …	Do. …	*Id.* …	17th do.
	S.	Do. …	Do. …	I, 181 …	18th do.
	S.	Do. …	Do. ..	I, 185 …	Do. do.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	" Vijayakaṇḍa Gopāladēva."	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 180 ...	20th year of the reign.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 183 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 185 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	21st do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	22nd do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	23rd do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 179 ...	25th do.

MADHURĀNTAKA POṞṞAPPI—*Undated.*

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	" Madhurāntaka Poṟṟapi[1] Sōṟan."	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 179.	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 183.	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 186.	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 187.	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	Dated in the 21st year of the reign of Raja Rāja (?).

DOUBTFUL—*Undated.*

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	Probably Kulottuṅga I.	Vellore, North Arcot ...	I, 164, 165.	" Āhavamalla" is mentioned as defeated.
	S.	Do. ...	Gaṅgaikoṇḍaśōṟapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 264 ...	Madura and " Āhavamalla" are mentioned.

UNIDENTIFIED AND MISCELLANEOUS—*Undated.*

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	Rājādhirājadeva ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 179 ...	5th year of the reign.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 180 ...	7th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 179 ...	8th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	9th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 183 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 179 ...	10th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	11th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	14th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	25th do.
	S.	Kulaśekharadeva ...	Gaṅgaikoṇḍaśōṟapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 265 ...	4th year of the reign. I am doubtful whether this is a Chola or Paṇḍiyan King.

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[1] NOTE.—In the text I have sometimes transliterated the name by oversight, "*Poṭṭapi.*" The pronunciation of the double Tamil letters ற்ற் is very peculiar and almost impossible to be acquired by a foreigner. In sound it is like a rather guttural mixture of ṭ and ṟ.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	Kulaśekharadeva	Gaṅgaikoṇḍaśōṟapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 265	5th year of the reign. I am doubtful whether this is a Chola or Paṇḍiyan King.
	S.	Sundara Pāṇḍiyadeva	Do.	*Id.*	2nd year of his reign. It is possible that this is a Chola who assumed that title. Both Kulōttuṅga I and his son seem to have done so.
	S.	Do.	Tāramaṅgalam, Salem.	I, 201	6th year of the reign. Do.
	S.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*	13th do. Do.
	S.	Do	Do.	*Id.*	16th do. Do.
	S.	Do.	Perundalayūr, Coimbatore.	I, 216	23rd do. Do.
	S.	"Perumāḷ Sundara Pāṇḍiya Dēvar."	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 184	14th do. It is possible that this, too, may be a synonym for Kulōttuṅga I.
	S.	Mallideva Chola	Hēmāvatī, Anantapur.	I, 120.	
	S.	Goṅkayya	Munugōḍu, Kistna	I, 65	37th year of the Vishṇuvardhana Kingdom.
	S.	Goṅka Nṛipa	Do.	*Id.*	
	S.	Bhuvana Muṟuduḍaiyāḷ, wife of "Kōvirāja Kēśarivarmā Kulōttuṅga."	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 179	8th year of the reign.
	S.	"Gunḍamma, wife of Velanāṭi Rājēndra Chōḍa Goṅkēśa."	Yellamanda, Kistna	I, 74.	
	S.	Jaya Mahādevī, mother of Kulottuṅga Prithivīśvaradeva (? A Chola).	Dimile, Vizagapatam	I, 17.	
	S.	Gaṅgaikoṇḍān Chola, younger brother of Koppakeśarivarmā.	Karūr, Coimbatore	I, 221.	
	S.	Rāja Chola's sister, in reign of Rājendra Chola.	Tanjore	I, 278	3rd year of Rājendra's reign.
	S.	Rāja Chola's sister who calls herself "Queen of Vallavarai Yāvadya Deva."	Do.	*Id.*	25th to the 29th years of the Rāja's reign.
	S.	Rāja Chola sister	Do.	*Id.*	29th year of Rāja Chola's reign.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
	S.	Nārāyaṇa Chola, a descendant in the 4th generation from Karikāla Chola.	Tiruttani, North Arcot.	I, 158, 159.	
13th Century.	C.P.	A descendant of the Chola-Chalukyas.	Godāvarī	II, 9 to 11.	No. 77 of the C.P. List.

MUSSULMAN INSCRIPTIONS.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1124	S.	A Mosque founded in Malabar.	Mādai, Malabar ...	I, 242.	
1302	S.	Epitaph of 'Alī 'Abdullāh at Beypore.	Beypore, Malabar ...	I, 246.	
1324	S.	Muḥammad Toghlak of Delhi.	Rajahmundry, Godāvarī.	I, 22.	
1471	S.	?	Koṇḍapalle, Kistna ...	I, 50 ...	Records the capture of Koṇḍapalle by the Bahmani Mussulmans. The date of the inscription is ŚS. 1392. This is roughly rendered in the text 1470. It should be early in 1471.
1528	S.	?	Do. ...	Id. ...	Recording capture of Koṇḍapalle by the Mussulmans of the Golkoṇḍa dynasty.
1535	S.	The name is written in Telugu "Masanadaya Alīku Dupan Malaku."	Malkāpuram, Kistna ...	Id.	
1560	S.	?	Mustābāda, Kistna ...	I, 51.	
c. 1566	C.P.	Ibrāhīm Quṭb Shāh of Golkoṇḍa, (A.D. 1550—1581).	Ellore, Godāvarī ...	I, 35.	
1604	S.	Muḥammad 'Alī Bādshāh (? of Golkoṇḍa).	Śrīkūrmaṁ, Ganjam ...	I, 10.	
1620	S.	Āghā Jān	Chicacole, Ganjam ...	I, 8.	
1626	C.P.	Shēr Muḥammad Khān.	Vizagapatam	II, 6 ...	No. 38 of the C.P. List.
1640	S.	Aulyā Rajān Khān.	Vinukoṇḍa, Kistna ...	I, 68.	
1659	S.	'Abdullāh Shāh of Golkoṇḍa.	Udayagiri, Nellore ...	I, 141.	

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Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1660	S.	'Abdullāh Shāh of Golkoṇḍa.	Udayagiri, Nellore ...	I, 141.	
?	S.	Do. ...	Poonamallee, Chingleput.	I, 175.	
1666	S.	... ?	Pennakoṇḍa, Anantapur.	I, 120.	
1691	S.	Burhān-ud-dīn Aulyā.	Chicacole, Ganjam ...	I, 8.	
1706	C.P.	"Mahāddikha Bēgu."	Vizagapatam	II, 6 ...	No. 37 of the C.P. List.
1715	C.P.	Farukhsīr, Emperor of Delhi.	South Arcot	II, 9 ...	No. 68 do.
1723	S.	'Ālamgīr, Emperor of Delhi.	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 187 ...	The date seems to have been wrongly copied.
1749	S.	Husain Khān and Karīm Khān, brothers.	Ponnēri, Chingleput ...	I, 173.	
1771	C.P.	Navāb Asād Sīyal ...	Tinnevelly	II, 29 ...	No. 201 of the C.P. List.
1777	C.P.	Navāb of Cuddapah.	Gaṅga Pērūru, Cuddapah.	I, 129.	
1780	S.	Mīr Rajā 'Alī Khān.	Gurramkoṇḍa, Cuddapah.	I, 134 ...	This was the uncle of Tipū Ṣultān. He died in this year.
...	C.P.	Navāb Saiyid Muṣt̤afā.	Vizagapatam ...	II, 6 ...	No. 36 of the C.P. List.
...	C.P.	Qut̤b Chand Ṣāḥib ...	Chingleput	II, 3 ...	No. 16 do.

GAṆAPATIS OF ORAṄGAL.

Owing to careless copying and defective information I have found it impossible to distinguish the inscriptions of Pratāpa Rudra I from those of Pratāpa Rudra II of this dynasty, and I have therefore classified all the following inscriptions simply according to the dates given by my informants. I can only be sure of the accuracy of a few of these which I have myself seen, and it is necessary to warn readers that they must not rely on the dates given below for historical purposes. The originals require examination.

1175	S.	A son-in-law of Kākatī Gaṇapati Rudra.	Drākshārāma, Godāvarī.	I, 31 ...	Dated in the reign of a Chola Sovereign.
1179	S.	Kākatīya Pratāpa Rudra.	Do. ...	*Id.*	

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1197	S.	Pratāpa Rudra ...	Kuṅkulaguṇṭa, Kistna.	I, 71 ...	Minister, Mallaya.
Undated.	S.	Kākatīya Pratāpa Rudra.	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	Do.
1201	S.	A brother-in-law of Kākatīya Gaṇapatideva.	Bezvāḍa, Kistna ...	I, 49.	
1235	S.	?	Chēbrōlu, Kistna ...	I, 82.	
1248	S.	Gaṇapatideva ...	Rajahmundry, Godāvarī.	I, 22.	
1249	S.	Kākatīya Rudradeva.	Kāza, Kistna ...	I, 75.	
1251	S.	Kākatīya Gaṇapatideva.	Durgi, Kistna ...	I, 57 ...	Gaṅgayya, Governor of the Province.
...	S.	? ...	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	Do.
1252	S.	Kākatīya Gaṇapati...	Bhaṭṭiprōlu, Kistna ...	I, 78 ...	Grant by the son of his priest.
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	Do.
1254	S.	Do. ...	Maṇḍapāḍu, Kistna ...	I, 52.	
Id.	S.	? ...	Inimeḷḷa, Kistna ...	I, 66 ...	A victory gained by a Gaṇapati over the Cholas (?).
1255	S.	Pratāpa Rudra ...	Durgi, Kistna ...	I, 57 ...	Minister Nuvvulu Mañchi Rāja.
1258	S.	Kākatīya Gaṇapatideva.	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	Jannigadeva, Governor of the Province.
1264	S.	Rudramadeva ...	Kārempūḍi, Kistna ...	I, 59 ...	Do.
1268	S.	Kākatīya Rudra Mahādeva.	Guḍimeṭla, Kistna ...	I, 43.	
Id.	S.	Sahiṇi Gannama Nāyuḍu, General of Kākatīya Rudradeva.	Peddavaram, Kistna ...	I, 45.	
Id.	S.	Rudradeva ...	Mutukūru, Kistna ...	I, 60.	
Id.	S.	Gaṇapatideva ...	Do. ...	*Id.*	
1269	S.	Rudramma Devī ...	Durgi, Kistna ...	I, 57 ...	Jannigadeva Rāja, Governor of the Province.
1270	S.	The Minister of Gaṇapati Mahādeva.	Palivela, Godāvarī ...	I, 32.	
Id.	S.	Rudra Mahādevī ...	Kākāni, Kistna ...	I, 74-75 ...	The Queen is called a daughter of Kākatīya Gaṇapatideva.
1278	S.	Kākatīya Rudradeva (son of the Minister of—).	Drākshārāma, Godāvarī.	I, 29.	
1279	S.	Pratāpa Rudra ...	Kurnool	I, 92.	

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1292	S.	Kumāra Rudradeva.	Pedda Ḳallepalle, Kistna.	I, 54.	
1293	S.	Kākatīya Pratāpa Rudra.	Mācharla, Kistna ...	I, 60.	
1295	S.	Rudrayadeva ...	Guḍimeṭla, Kistna ...	I, 43.	
1297	S.	Pratāpa Rudra ...	Durgi, Kistna ...	I, 57.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	
1299	S.	Do. ...	Oppicharla, Kistna ...	I, 61.	
1300	S.	Kākatīya Pratāpa Rudradeva.	Tāḍavāyi, Kistna ...	I, 46.	
1303	S.	Do. ...	Śrīkākuḷaṁ, Kistna ...	I, 55 ...	Minister Annayya Preggaḍa.
1304	S.	Pratāpa Rudra ...	Chintapalle, Kistna ...	I, 56.	
1305	S.	Kākatīya Pratāpa Rudra.	Kāreṁpūḍi, Kistna ...	I, 59.	
1306	S.	Do. ...	Śrīkākuḷaṁ, Kistna ...	I, 55 ...	Minister, Annayya Preggaḍa.
1307	S.	Pratāpa Rudra ...	Bilakalagūḍūru, Kurnool.	I, 94 ...	Minister, Komayya.
1310	S.	Do. ...	Kocharlakōṭa, Nellore.	I, 136.	
1311	S.	Do. ...	Dāmagaṭla, Kurnool ...	I, 88.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Oppicharla, Kistna ...	I, 61.	
1312	S.	Kākatīya Pratāpa Rudradeva.	Dadivāḍa, Kurnool ...	I, 97.	
1313	S.	Pratāpa Rudra ...	Darśi, Nellore ...	I, 135.	
1317	S.	Kākatīya Pratāpa Rudra.	Kāreṁpūḍi, Kistna ...	I, 59.	
1318	S.	Do. ...	Kolakalūru, Kistna ...	I, 79 ...	Grant by the son of his Commander-in-Chief, Sōmayya Veṅkan.
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*	
1319	S.	Pratāpa Rudra ...	Dārivēmula, Kistna ...	I, 57.	
Id.[1]	S.	Kākatīya Pratāpa Rudra.	Kolakalūru, Kistna ...	I, 79 ...	Grant by the son of his Commander-in-Chief, Somayya Veṅkan.
			Undated.		
...	S.	Pratāpa Rudra ...	Chēbrōlu, Kistna ...	I, 82.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Darśi, Nellore ...	I, 135.	

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[1] Sir Walter Elliot (*Numismatic Gleanings*, p. 38) mentions a later inscription of the Kākatīyas in the Northern Sarkars, viz., in A.D. 1336, but does not state the locality in which it is to be found. The date (1336) is 13 years subsequent to the downfall of the dynasty, but that is no reason to doubt its authenticity, as the inscription might refer to a relative of the ousted sovereign, or prove a conservative or legitimist feeling in the country which ignored the conquering Muḥammadans—a feeling very frequently exhibited in inscriptions.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	Pratāpa Rudra ...	Mācharla, Kistna ...	I, 60.	
	S.	Kākatīya Gaṇapati...	Pedda Cherukūru, Kistna.	I, 84.	
	S.	Kākatīya Pratāpa Rudra.	Palivela, Godāvarī ...	I, 32 ...	Date wrongly given in copy.
		Undated and without names.			
Undated.	S.	... ...	Guḍimeṭla, Kistna ...	I, 44.	
	S.	... ...	Nandivelugu, Kistna...	I, 79, 80.	
	S.	... ...	Chēbrōlu, Kistna ...	I, 82.	

HOYIŚALA BALLĀḶAS, OR YĀDAVAS OF DVĀRASAMUDRAM.

1117	C.P.	Vishṇuvarddhana ...	Belūr, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 260	No. 146 of Mr. Rice's collection.
?	S.	Do. ...	Halebīd, Maisūr ...	*Id.*, p. 213	No. 117 do. do.
1192	S.	Vīra Ballāḷadeva ...	Balagāmi	*Id.*, p. 103	No. 46 do. do.
1194	S.	Do. ...	Sorab, Maisūr ...	*Id.*, p. 206	No. 109 do. do.
?	S.	Do. ...	Belūr, Maisūr ...	*Id.*, p. 266	No. 145 *b* do. do.
1196	S.	Do. ...	Halebīd, Maisūr ...	*Id.*, p. 217	No. 118 do. do.
1199?	S.	Do. ...	Taldagundi, Maisūr ...	*Id.*, p. 196	No. 103 do. do.
1202	S.	Do. ...	Balagāmi, Maisūr ...	*Id.*, p. 128	No. 59 do. do.
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*, p. 162	No. 75 do. do.
1205	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*, p. 137	No. 65 do. do.
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Hēmāvatī, Anantapur.	I, 121.	
1207	S.	Do. ...	Balagāmi, Maisūr ..	*Id.*, p. 137	No. 64 do. do.
1223	S.	Vīra Narasiṁhadeva	Harihara, Maisūr ..	*Id.*, p. 30	No. 20 do. do.
1253	C.P.	Vīra Someśvara ...	Bangalore, Maisūr ...	*Id.*, p. 321	No. 171 do. do.
1256	S.	Do. ...	Nirgunda, Maisūr ...	*Id.*, p. 307	No. 166 do. do.
1262	C.P.	Narasiṁhadeva ...	Belūr, Maisūr ...	*Id.*, p. 270	No. 147 do. do.
1269	S.	Do. ...	Harihara, Maisūr ...	*Id.*, p. 48	No. 27 do. do.
1270	S.	Do. ...	Somanāthapuram, Maisūr.	*Id.*, p. 323	No. 172 do. do.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1278	C.P.	Narasiṁhadeva ...	Belūr, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 275	No. 148 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1287	S.	Do. ...	Chitaldurgam ...	*Id.*, p. 11	No. 6 do. do.
1340?	S.	Vaḻḻāḷ Rāja ...	Erode, Coimbatore ...	I, 216.	
			Undated.		
...	S.	Vīra Ballāḷadeva ...	Balagāmi, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 180	No. 89 of Mr. Rice's collection.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id*, p. 185	No. 97 do. do.

THE GĀṄGA FAMILY OF KALIṄGA.

?	C.P.	Devendravarmā, son of Anantavarmā.	Chicacole, Ganjam ...	II, 22 ...	No. 158 of the C.P. List, dated in the "51st year" of the dynasty.
?	C.P.	Do. do. ...	Vizagapatam ...	II, 14 ...	No. 93 of the C.P. List, dated in the "254th year."
?	C.P.	Satyavarmā, son of Devendravarmā.	Chicacole, Ganjam ...	II, 22 ...	No. 159 of the C.P. List, dated in the "51st year of the centuries of the years of the Gaṅgēyavaṁśā."
?	C.P.	Nandaprabhañjanavarmā.	Do. ...	II, 21, 22...	No. 155 of the C.P. List.
?	C.P.	Indravarmā ...	Do. ...	II, 22 ...	No. 156 of the C.P. List, dated in the "128th year" of the dynasty.
?	C.P.	Do. ...	Do. ..	*Id.* ...	No. 157 of C.P. List, dated in the "146th year" of the dynasty.

THE REḌḌI DYNASTY OF KOṆḌAVĪḌU.

1350	C.P.	Ana Vēma	Koṇḍapalle, Kistna ...	I, 50.	
1356	S.	Vēma Bhūmīśvara...	Drākshārāma, Godāvarī.	I, 28.	
1361	S.	Ana Vēma	Amarāvatī, Kistna ...	I, 64.	
1372	S.	Aliya Vēma ...	Taṅgeḍa, Kistna ...	I, 62.	
1388	S.	Vēma	Sarpavaram, Godāvarī.	I, 24.	
1399	S.	The son of Komaragiri.	Sarpavaram, Godāvarī.	I, 25.	

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1405	S.	Komaragiri Vēma ...	Sarpavaraṁ, Godāvarī.	I, 24.	
Undated.	S.	Komaragiri, son of Ana Pōta Reḍḍi.	Rajahmundry, Godāvarī.	I, 22.	
1421	S.	Ana Pōta	Sarpavaraṁ, Godāvarī.	I, 24.	

GĀṄGA KINGS.

?	C.P.	Vishṇu Gopa ...	Harihara, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 293	No. 156 of Mr. Rice's collection.
?	C.P.	Koṅgani	Mallohalli, Maisūr ...	*Id.*, p. 289	No. 154 do. do.
466 ?*	C.P.	Do.	Merkāra, Coorg ...	*Id.*, p. 282	No. 151 do. do.
?	C.P.	Do.	Bangalore, Maisūr ...	*Id.*, p. 294	No. 157 do. do.
?	C.P.	Avinīta	Mallohalli, Maisūr ...	*Id.*, p. 291	No. 155 do. do.
762	C.P.	Pṛithivī Koṅgani ...	Hosūr, Maisūr ...	*Id.*, p. 284	No. 152 do. do.
776	C.P.	Do. ...	Nāgamaṅgala, Maisūr.	*Id.*, p. 287	No. 153 do. do.
?	S.	Ereyapparasa (Usurper).	Begūr, Maisūr ...	*Id.*, p. 209	No. 113 do. do.

RĀJAS OF MAISŪR.

1673	S.	Chikka or Doḍḍadeva.	Bēlūr, Salem ...	I, 194.	
1679	C.P.	Chikka Devendra ...	Karigaṭṭa, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 309	No. 167 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1714	C.P.	Doḍḍa Kṛishṇa Uḍaiyār.	Eṭṭappūr, Salem ...	I, 201.	
1718	S.	Kṛishṇa Rāya Uḍaiyār.	Talli, Salem ...	I, 195.	
1719-28	C.P.	Doḍḍa Kṛishṇa Rāja.	Salem	II, 2 ...	No. 8 of the C.P. List.
1723	C.P.	Kṛishṇa Rāja ...	Tonnūr, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 311	No. 168 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1724	C.P.	Do. ...	Melkōṭ, Maisūr ...	*Id.*, p. 318	No. 169 do. do.

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* Mr. J. F. Fleet (*Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, pp. 11-14) gives strong reasons for believing that the Merkāra plates are forgeries of not earlier than the end of the ninth century.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1734	C.P.	Krishṇa Rāja Uḍaiyār.	Tiruchengōḍ, Salem ...	I, 203.	
1756	S.	Do. ...	Avanāśi, Coimbatore ...	I, 218.	
1760	C.P.	Chikka Krishṇa Rāja	Coimbatore	II, 28 ...	No. 189 of the C.P. List.
Id.	C.P.	Krishṇa Rāja Uḍaiyār.	Koḷḷēgāl, Coimbatore ...	I, 214.	
1761	S.	Do. ...	Śūlūr, Coimbatore ...	I, 219.	
1763	C.P.	Do. ...	Ānaimalai, Coimbatore.	II, 23 ...	No. 171 of the C.P. List.
Id.	C.P.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	No. 172 do.
Id.	C.P.	Do. ...	Do. ...	II, 24 ...	No. 173 do.
1799	S.	Recording the fall of Seringapatam.	Talli, Salem ...	I, 195.	
1814	C.P.	Krishṇa Uḍaiyār ...	Tiruvaṇṇāmalai, South Arcot.	I, 207.	
			Undated.		
Undated.	C.P.	Krishṇa Rāja Uḍaiyār.	Perundalayūr, Coimbatore.	I, 216.	
	S.	Vīra Nañja Rāya Uḍaiyār.	Avanāśi, Coimbatore ...	I, 218.	
	C.P.	Vīra Chikka Rāya Uḍaiyār, son of Vīra Nañja Rāya Uḍaiyār.	Do. ...	*Id.*	

NĀYAKKA RULERS OF MADURA.

1560	S.	Viśvanātha Nāyakka.	Anniyūr, South Arcot.	I, 209.	
Id.	C.P.	Do. ...	Tinnevelly	II, 2 ...	No. 10 of the C.P. List.
1569	S.	Kumāra Krishṇappa.	Vijayapati, Tinnevelly.	I, 316.	
1573	S.	Vīrappa Nāyakka ...	Madura	I, 292.	
1578	S.	Krishṇappa or Periya Vīrappa.	Krishṇāpuram, Tinnevelly.	I, 310.	
1583	S.	Periya Vīrappa ...	Madura	I, 293.	
1596	C.P.	Rāma Krishṇappa ...	Do.	II, 31 ...	No. 211 of the C.P. List.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1597	C.P.	Kṛishṇappa ...	Madura	II, 19 ...	No. 136 of the C.P. List.
1598	C.P.	Kumāra Kṛishṇappa.	Tinnevelly	II, 17 ...	No. 111 do. do.
1613	S.	Muttu Vīrappa ...	Madura	I, 293.	
1620	C.P.	Vīrappa Nāyakka ...	Coimbatore	II, 27, 28...	No. 187 do. do.
1623	S.	Muttu Vīrappa ...	Madura	I, 292.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Do.	*Id.*	
1635	S.	Tirumala Nāyakka ...	Āladiyūr, Tinnevelly ...	I, 309.	
1637	C.P.	Do. ...	Kapilamalai, Salem ...	I, 203.	
1648	S.	Do. ...	Vairāvikuḷam, Tinnevelly.	I, 310.	
1652	S.	Do. ...	Yerumaipaṭṭi, Salem ...	I, 204.	
1651	C.P.	Do. ...	Madura	II, 29 ...	No. 199 of the C.P. List.
1654	C.P.	Do. ...	Do.	*Id.* ...	No. 197 do. do.
1655	C.P.	Do. ...	Coimbatore	II, 28 ...	No. 190 do. do.
1656	C.P.	Do. ...	Madura	II, 14 ...	No. 92 do. do.
1657	C.P.	Raṅga Krishṇa Muttu Vīrappa.	Tinnevelly	II, 7 ...	No. 52 do. do.
1659	S.	The son of Tirumala Nāyakka, in his father's reign.	Tiruchengōḍ, Salem ...	I, 203.	
1661	S.	Chokkaliṅga N. ...	Nenmēni, Tinnevelly ...	I, 305.	
1662	C.P.	Chokkanātha N. ...	Trichinopoly	II, 7 ...	No. 51 of the C.P. List.
1663	S.	Vijaya Raṅga Chokkaliṅga.	Tiruchengōḍ, Salem ...	I, 203.	
1665	S.	Chokkaliṅga N. ...	Nenmēni, Tinnevelly ...	I, 305.	
Id.	C.P.	Chokkanātha N. ...	Coimbatore	II, 27 ...	No. 186 of the C.P. List.
1667	C.P.	Do. ...	Do.	II, 28 ...	No. 188 do. do.
1678	C.P.	Muttu Liṅgappa ...	Madura	II, 4 ...	No. 29 do. do.
1686	S.	Raṅga Krishṇa Muttu Vīrappa.	Arumbāvūr, Trichinopoly.	I, 263.	
1691	C.P.	Maṅgammāḷ ...	Trichinopoly	II, 7 ...	No. 47 of the C.P. List.
1692	C.P.	Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha.	Tinnevelly	*Id.* ...	No. 53 do. do.
1695	C.P.	Do. ...	Do.	II, 29 ...	No. 202 do. do.
1700	C.P.	Maṅgammāḷ ...	Madura	II, 4 ...	No. 19 do. do.
1706	C.P.	Do. ...	Tinnevelly	II, 17 ..	No. 110 do. do.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1710	S.	Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha.	Madura	I, 292.	
1715	C.P.	Vijaya Chokkanātha Nāyakka.	Tinnevelly	II, 2 ...	No. 11 of the C.P. List.
1716	S.	Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha.	Trichinopoly	II, 7 ...	No. 50 do. do.
1724	C.P.	Do. ...	Tinnevelly	II, 17 ...	No. 109 do. do.
1727	C.P.	Do. ...	Trichinopoly	II, 6 ...	No. 44 do. do.
1729	C.P.	Do. ...	Madura	*Id.* ...	No. 33 do. do.
1731	C.P.	Do. ...	Tinnevelly	II, 7 ...	No. 56 do. do.
1732	C P.	Mīnākshī	Trichinopoly	*Id.* ...	No. 49 do. do.
1733	C.P.	Do.	Samayāpuram, Trichinopoly.	II, 267.	

PĀṆḌIYANS.

1200 to 1213	S.	Kulaśekhara Pāṇḍiyan.	Vikramangalam, Rāmnād Zemindāri.	*Errata and Addenda*, Vol. II.	Some inscriptions of this reign discovered by Dr. Burgess.
1209	S.	Parākrama Pāṇḍiyan	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	Do. do.
1248 (?)	S.	Kāśikaṇḍa Parākrama Pāṇḍiyan.	Teṅkāśi, Tinnevelly ...	I, 309 ...	Most probably my copyist altered the figures of the date, 1428 would be more likely, as it would confirm local tradition.
?	S.	Kanaka Pāṇḍiyadeva.	Tāramaṅgalam, Salem.	I, 201 ...	27th year of the reign.
1307	S.	Parākrama Pāṇḍiyadeva.	Kōṭṭār, S. Travancore...	*Bp. Caldwell's History of Tinnevelly, p.* 52.	5th do.
1402	S.	Kulaśekharadeva ...	Karivalam Vandanallūr, Tinnevelly.	I, 306.	
?	S.	Do. ...	Madura	I, 294 ...	3rd year of the reign.
?	S.	Do. ...	Gaṅgaikoṇḍaśōrapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 265 ...	4th do.
?	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	5th do.
?	S.	Do. ...	Pirāmalai, Madura ...	I, 297 ...	10th do.
?	S.	Do. ...	Madura	*Id.* ...	13th do.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
?	S.	Kulaśekharadeva ...	Madura	I, 294 ...	20th year of the reign.
?	S.	Do. ...	Do.	I, 297 ...	34th do.
?	S.	Do. ...	Pirāmalai, Madura ...	*Id.* ...	38th do.
?	S.	Do. ...	Tenkāśi, Tinnevelly ...	I, 309.	
1428 (?)	S.	Kāśi Kaṇḍa Parākrama Pāṇḍiyan.	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	See above, under date "1248."
1431	S.	Ponnan Perumāḷ Parākrama Pāṇḍiyan.	Do. ...	*Bp. Caldwell's History of Tinnevelly, p.* 53.	The inscription fixes A.D. 1431 as the commencement of his reign.
1432	S.	Vīra Pāṇḍiyan ...	Kārkaḷa, South Canara.	I, 231.	
1437	S.	Do. ...	Śrīvaikuṇṭam, Madura.	*Bp. Caldwell's History of Tinnevelly, p.* 53.	The inscription fixes A.D. 1437 for the commencement of the reign.
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	Do. do.
1490	?	Do. ...	? ...	*Id.* ...	An inscription mentioned in the Mackenzie MSS. The king began to reign in 1475 A.D. (?)
1516	S.	Parākrama Pāṇḍiyan	Kuttālam, Madura ...	*Id.* ...	The inscription fixes the commencement of his reign as A.D. 1516.
?	S.	Do. ...	Tiruppattūr, Madura...	I, 298 ...	3rd year of the reign.
?	S.	Do. ...	Teṅkāśi, Tinnevelly ...	I, 309.	
1562	S.	Ati Vīra Rāma Pāṇḍiyan.	Do. ...	*Bp. Caldwell's History of Tinnevelly, p.* 53.	The inscription fixes the commencement of his reign as A.D. 1562.
?	S.	Sundara Pāṇḍiyan ...	Gaṅgaikoṇḍaśōr̤apuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 265 ...	2nd year of the reign.
...	S.	Do. ...	Tāramaṅgalam, Salem.	I, 201 ...	Do. do.
?	S.	Do. ...	Kunnāguḍi, Madura ...	I, 296 ...	8th do.
?	S.	Do. ...	Madura	I, 293 ...	11th do.
?	S.	Do. ...	Tirukkolakkuḍi, Madura.	I, 297 ...	11th do.
?	S.	Do. ...	Tāramaṅgalam, Salem.	I, 201 ...	13th do.
?	S.	Perumāḷ Sundara Pāṇḍiyan.	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 184 ...	14th do.
?	S.	Sundara Pāṇḍiyadeva	Tāramaṅgalam, Salem.	I, 201 ...	16th do.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
?	S.	Sundara Pāṇḍiya-deva.	Tirukkolakkuḍi, Madura.	I, 297 ...	20th year of the reign.
?	S.	Do. ...	Perundalayūr, Coimbatore.	I, 216 ...	23rd do.
?	S.	Kūn or Sundara Pāṇḍiyan.	Tirupparaṅkunṛam, Madura.	I, 295 ...	This is an important inscription. Mr. Nelson gives a translation of it (*Madura Country*, Part III, pp. 55–67).
?	S.	Do. ...	Madura	I, 292.	
?	S.	Ugra Pāṇḍiyan ...	Do.	I, 293.	
?	S.	Varaguṇa Pāṇḍiyan.	Do.	I, 294.	
1578	S.	Varatuṅga Rāma ...	Karivalam Vandanallūr, Tinnevelly.	I, 306.	
1589	S.	Varatuṅga Rāma Vīra Pāṇḍiyan.	Do. ...	*Id.*	
1595	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*	
?	S.	Vikrama Pāṇḍiyan...	Kunnāguḍi, Madura ...	I, 296 ...	6th year of the reign.
?	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	Do. do.
?	S.	Vīra Pāṇḍiyan ...	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	20th do.
?	S.	Do. ...	Madura	I, 293 ...	21st do.
?	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	24th do.
?	S.	Do. ...	Tiruttarakōśamaṅgai, Madura.	I, 302 ...	25th do.
?	S.	Do. ...	Tirukkolakkuḍi, Madura.	I, 297 ...	31st do.
?	S.	Do. ...	Tiruttarakōśamaṅgai, Madura.	I, 302.	
1596	C.P.	Rāmābhi Rāma Pāṇḍiyan, son of Ati Vīra Rāma Pāṇḍiyan.	Madura	II, 31 ...	No. 211 of the C.P. List.
1605	S.	Vallabhadeva, *alias* Ati Vīra Rāma Pāṇḍiyan.	Kuttālam, Tinnevelly.	*Bp. Caldwell's History of Tinnevelly, p.* 53.	40th year of the reign, which therefore began in A.D. 1565
?	S.	Vallabhadeva ...	Tiruppattur, Madura ...	I, 298 ...	10th year of the reign.
1623	C.P.	Sundara Pāṇḍiyan ...	? ...	*Id.* p. 54...	Succeeded Ati Vīra Rāma.

UḌAIYĀR RULERS IN THE SOUTH.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1300 (?)	S.	Kampaṇa, son of Bukka.	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 182.	
1344	S.	Vīrupanna Uḍaiyār.	Pennakoṇḍa, Anantapūr	I, 120.	
1354	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*	
1364	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*	
1365	S.	Kampaṇa Uḍaiyār ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 180.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*	
1368	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	Dated in year *Kīlaka*.
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.* ...	Do. do.
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 181 ...	Do. do.
1371	S.	Do. ...	Tiruppullāṇi, Madura.	I, 301.	
1374	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 302.	
?	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 181.	
?	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 178.	
1377	S.	Arayaṇṇa Rāya ...	Tiruvaṇṇāmalai, South Arcot.	I, 207.	
1378	S.	Āryeṇa Uḍaiyār ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 182.	
1383 (?)	S.	Vīra Nañjaṇa Uḍaiyār.	Palni, Madura ...	I, 288 ...	Dated in the year *Rudhirōdgāri*, which may be A.D. 1383-4.
1385	S.	Vīrapaṇṇa Uḍaiyār, son of Arayaṇṇa.	Śeṅgama, South Arcot.	I, 206.	
1396	S.	Vīrapaṇṇa Uḍaiyār.	Do. ...	*Id.*	
?	S.	Sāyaṇa Uḍaiyār ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 182 ...	24th year of the reign.

VIJAYANAGAR RĀYAS.

1336	C.P.	Harihara I	Nellore	II, 11, 12...	No. 79 of the C.P. List.
1354	C.P.	Bukka I	Harihara, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 234	No. 131 of Mr. Rice's collection.
Id.	C.P.	Do.	Morsalapalle, Anantapur.	I, 122.	

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1354	C.P.	Bukka I	... ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, pp. 337, 349.
1355	S.	Do.	... .	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 329; No. 1 of Major Dixon's collection; No. 45 (*b*) of Mr. Hope's collection.
Id.	S.	Do.	Chitaldurgam, Maisūr.	Rice, p. 2...	No. 1 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1356	S.	Do.	... ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 340; No. 2 of Major Dixon's collection; No. 45 (*a*) of Mr. Hope's collection.
Id.	S.	Do.	Chitaldurgam, Maisūr.	Rice, p. 4 ...	No. 2 of Mr. Rice's collection.
Id.	C.P.	Saṅgama ?	Nellore	II, 8 ...	No. 58 of the C.P. List.
1367	S.	Bukka I	Chilamatūru, Anantapur	I, 121.	
1368	C.P.	Do.	Banavāśi, North Kanara	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 340; *Ind. Ant.* IV, p. 206; Sir Walter Elliot's MS. collection II, 615.
1369 (?)	S.	Do.	Porumāmilla, Cuddapah	I, 126 ...	Mentions Bukka's son Bhāskara Bhupati as ruling at Udayagiri.
?	C.P.	Do	Gāḍigerevula, Kurnool.	I, 94.	
?	S.	Do.	Śeṭnepalle, Anantapur.	I, 116.	
?	C.P.	Do.	Rāvulacheruvu, Anantapur.	I, 118.	
?	C.P.	Do.	Kambadūru, Anantapur	I, 117.	
1379	S.	Harihara II ...	Harihara, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 55.	No. 29 of Mr. Rice's collection.
Id.	C.P.	Do.	... ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 338.
Id.	S.	Do.	Harihara, Maisūr ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 340; No. 29 of Major Dixon's collection; No. 40 (*a*) of Mr. Hope's collection.
c 1380	S.	Do.	Belūr, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 222	No. 125 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1382	C.P.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*, p. 267	No. 146 do. do.
1383	S.	Do.	Chilamakūru, Cuddapah	I, 124.	
1385	S.	Do.	Vijayanagar, Bellary...	I, 106.	
1392	S.	Do.	Pennakoṇḍa, Anantapur	I, 119.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 120.	
1393	S.	Do.	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 181.	
1395	C.P.	Do.	Hassan, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 277	No. 149 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1399	S.	Do.	Makaravalli in Dhārvāḍ	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 340; Sir W. Elliot's MS. collection, II, 616.
...	S.	Do.	Belūr, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 226	No. 128 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1406	C.P.	Deva Rāya	Hassan, Maisūr ...	*Id.*, p. 279	No. 150 do. do.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1409	S.	Deva Rāya	Kuppattūr, Maisūr ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 341; Sir Walter Elliot's MS. collection II, 617.
1410	S.	Do.	Harihara, Maisūr ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 341; No. 41 of Mr. Hope's collection; No. 18 of Major Dixon's collection; Sir W. Elliot's MS. collection II, 621.
Id.	S.	Do.	Malapannaguḍi, Bellary	I, 105.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Harihara, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 26.	No. 18 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1412	?	Do.	Chitrakaldurgam, Maisūr.	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 341; No. 44 (*b*) of Mr. Hope's collection; Sir W. Elliot's MS. collection II, 621; No. 5 of Major Dixon's collection.
Id.	?	Do.	Saṅgūr, Dhārvāḍ ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 341; Sir W. Elliot's MS. collection II, 625.
Id.	S.	Do.	Chitaldurgam, Maisūr.	Rice, p. 9...	No. 5 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1418	S.	"Vīra Vijaya Bhūpati."	Tiruvaṇṇāmalai, South Arcot.	I, 207.	
1422	S.	Deva Rāya	Balagāmi	Rice, p. 112	No. 49 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1424	S.	Do.	Harihara, Maisūr ...	*Id.*, p. 39 ...	No. 23 do. do.
Id.	S.	Do.	Do. ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 341; Sir W. Elliot's MS. collection II, 628; No. 23 of Major Dixon's collection.
Id.	C.P.	Do.	Kārkaḷa, South Kanara.	II, 14 ...	No. 89 of the C.P. List.
Id.	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 231.	
1426	S.	Do.	Vijayanagar, Bellary...	I, 107.	
1427	S.	Do.	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 181.	
Id.	C.P.	Do.	Āyal, North Arcot ...	I, 161; II, 19, 20.	No. 138 of the C.P. List.
1429	C.P.	Do.	Nellore	II, 13, 14...	No. 87 do.
1430	C.P.	Do.	South Kanara... ...	II, 16 ...	No. 102 do.
1431	S.	Do.	Tiruvaṇṇāmalai, South Arcot.	I, 207.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Nandalūru, Cuddapah.	I, 131.	
1436	S.	Do.	Vijayanagar, Bellary.	I, 107.	
1437	S.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*	
?	S.	Do.	Tiruvaṇṇāmalai, South Arcot.	I, 207.	

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1438	S.	Vīradeva	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 181.	
Id.	S.	Vīra Pratāpadeva ...	Pirāmalai, Madura ...	I, 297.	
1445	S.	Vīradeva Rāya ...	Vuppuṇḍa, South Kanara.	I, 230.	
1447	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*	
1459	S.	Mallikārjuna ...	Āduturai, Trichinopoly.	I, 263.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 186.	
1470	S.	Virūpāksha	Do. ...	I, 187.	
1471	S.	Narasiṁha	Āvūr, South Arcot ...	I, 205.	
1473	S.	Virūpāksha ...	Mulkalacheruvu, Cuddapah.	I, 133.	
1476	...	Prauḍhadeva ...	Pārṇapalle, Cuddapah.	I, 127.	
1476	C.P.	Do. ...	Goḍḍumarri, Anantapur.	I, 116.	
?	C.P.	Do. ...	Dharmavaraṁ, Anantapur.	I, 117.	
?	C.P.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*	
?	C.P.	Do. ...	Lakshmampalle, Anantapur.	I, 118.	
1487(?)	S.	Narasiṁha	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 182.	
1497	S.	Sāluva Immaḍi Narasiṁha Rāya.	Rāmapuram, Anantapur.	I, 116.	
1500	S.	Narasiṁha	Pirāmalai, Madura ...	I, 297.	
1501	S.	Do.	Baśinepalle, Kurnool ...	I, 97.	
1502	S.	Do.	Pālagiri, Cuddapah ...	I, 128.	
1503	S.	Do.	Pāṇeṁ, Kurnool ...	I, 96.	
1507	S.	Do.	Liṅgaṁdinne, Kurnool.	I, 102.	
Undated	S.	Do.	Gaṅga Pērūru, Cuddapah.	I, 129.	
?	S.	Do.	Yerraguṇṭla, Kurnool ...	I, 96.	
?	S.	Do.	Vallam, North Arcot ...	I, 170.	
?	S.	Do.	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 182.	
1509	S.	Kṛishṇadeva Rāya ...	Vijayanagar, Bellary ...	I, 107 ...	Grant at this king's coronation. Translated by Mr. Fleet in Ind. Ant. V, 73; J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 343.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1509	S.	Krishṇadeva Rāya ...	Niḍumukkula, Kistna,	I, 75.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Pāṇeṁ, Kurnool ...	I, 96.	
Id.	C.P.	Do. ...	Bellary	II, 18, 19 ...	No. 132 of the C.P. List.
1510	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 179.	
1511	C.P.	Do. ...	Bellary	II, 17 ...	No. 123 of the C.P. List.
1512	C.P.	Do. ...	... ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 342.
1513	S.	Do. ...	Vijayanagar, Bellary ...	I, 107.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Saṅkalāpuraṁ, Bellary.	I, 105.	
1514	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 185 ...	Mentions his father Narasa and his mother Nāgaladevī.
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Ugargol, Belgaum ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 343; Sir W. Elliot's MS. collection II, 637.
1515	C.P.	Do. ...	Nellore	II, 13 ...	No. 86 of the C.P. List.
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Amarāvatī, Kistna ...	I, 64.	
1516	S.	Do. ...	Vijayanagar, Bellary ...	I, 107.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Tiruvaṇṇāmalai, South Arcot.	I, 206.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Mēdūru, Kistna ...	I, 51 ...	Giving an account of a battle.
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 186.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Ahobilam, Kurnool ...	I, 101.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Śrīśailaṁ, Kurnool ...	I, 91.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Kommūru, Kistna ...	I, 83.	
1517	S.	Do. ...	Erumaiveṭṭippāḷaiyam, Chingleput.	I, 172.	
1518	S.	Do. ...	Bezvāḍa, Kistna ...	I, 48 ...	His minister Saluva Timma-arasu is mentioned.
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 49.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Paṭlavīḍu, Kistna ...	I, 61.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Chēzarla, Kistna ...	I, 68.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Bāpaṭla, Kistna ...	I, 82 ...	Grant by the minister Sāluva Timma-arasu.
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Śrīkākuḷaṁ, Kistna ...	I, 55.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Bāpaṭla, Kistna ...	I, 82 ...	Grant by the minister Sāluva Timmayya.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1518	S.	Kṛishṇadeva Rāya ...	Kākāni, Kistna ...	I, 75 ...	Minister, Sāluva Timma-arasu.
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Koṇḍākāvūru, Kistna...	I, 70 ...	Minister, Timma-arasu.
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Durgi, Kistna ...	I, 57.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Tiruppadikunṛam, Chingleput.	I, 188.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 182.	
1519	S.	Do. ...	Kaluvāya, Nellore ...	I, 143.	
1520	S.	Do. ...	Anniyūr, South Arcot.	I, 209.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Palni, Madura ...	I, 287.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Vijayanagar, Bellary...	I, 107 ...	Grant by Timma Rāja, son of Timmayadeva, probably the minister of Kṛishṇadeva Rāya.
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Maṅgalagiri, Kistna ...	I, 75 ...	Records the capture of Koṇḍavīḍu in A.D. 1515, Timma-arasu commanding.
1521	S.	Do. ...	Gārladinne, Nellore ...	I, 137.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Vallabhāpuram, Bellary.	I, 108.	
Id.	C.P.	Do. ...	Kandukūru, Cuddapah.	I, 132.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Anantasāgaram, Nellore.	I, 142.	
1522	C.P.	Do. ...	... ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 344, No. 6 of Major Dixon's collection.
Id.	C.P.	Do. ...	Shimoga, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 242	No. 135 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1523	S.	The "Mahā Rāya" of Vijayanagar.	Īgalapāḍu, Nellore ...	I, 137.	
1525	S.	Kṛishṇadeva Rāya ...	Koṇḍavīḍu, Kistna ...	I, 70.	
1526	S.	Do. ...	Katteragaṇḍla, Cuddapah.	I, 126.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*	
1527	S.	Do. ...	Guḍihaḷḷi, Bellary ...	I, 109.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	... ...	...	Asiatic Researches, Vol. III, p. 39.
1528?	S.	Achyutadeva Rāya...	Ayyalūru, Kurnool ...	I, 93, 94.	
1529	S.	Kṛishṇadeva Rāya ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 181.	
Id.	S.	Achyutadeva Rāya...	Do. ...	I, 182.	
Id.	C.P.	Do. ...	North Arcot	II, 16 ...	No. 107 of the C.P. List.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1529	S.	Kṛishṇadeva Rāya ...	Pānem, Kurnool ...	I, 96.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Vijayanagar, Bellary...	I, 107.	
Id.	C.P.	Do. ...	... ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 344; Asiatic Researches III, p. 39.
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 181.	
1530	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*	
?	S.	Do. ...	Tiruvaṇṇāmalai, South Arcot.	I, 207.	
?	S.	Do. ...	Śiṅgarāyakoṇḍa, Nellore.	I, 140.	
?	S.	Do. ...	Śaṅkalāpuraṁ, Bellary.	I, 105.	
Undated.	S.	Do. ...	Pōtunūru, Vizagapatam	I, 15 ...	A Pillar of victory.
Uncertain.	S.	Do. ...	Śrī Siṁhāchalam, Vizagapatam.	I, 16.	
Undated.	S.	Do. ...	Uṇḍavalle, Kistna ...	I, 77.	
1530	S.	Achyutadeva Rāya...	Harihara, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 38.	No. 22 of Mr. Rice's collection.
Id.	S.	"Mahā Deva Rāya"	Katteragaṇḍla, Cuddapah.	I, 126.	
Id.	S.	Achyutadeva Rāya...	Kālva, Kurnool ...	I, 95.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 182 ...	Dated in the year Vikṛiti, which corresponds with 1530.
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Talli, Salem	I, 195.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	... ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 344; Ind. Ant. IV, 327; No. 22 of Major Dixon's collection; Sir W. Elliot's MS. collection, II, p. 637.
1531	S.	Do. ...	Ayyalūru, Kurnool ...	I, 93.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 183.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Harihara, Maisūr ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 344; No. 38 (*b*) of Mr. Hope's collection; No. 25 of Major Dixon's collection.
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rice, p. 43.	No. 25 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1532	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 181.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 182 ...	Conquests in the extreme south are alluded to. Mention is made of his wife Varadadevī and his son Veṅkaṭādri.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1532	S.	Achyutadeva Rāya...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 187.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 182.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*	
Id.	C.P.	Do. ...	Chingleput	II, 3 ...	No. 18 of the C.P. List.
1533	S.	Do. ...	Mārkāpur, Kurnool ...	I, 86.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Banaśaṁkarī, Kalāḍgi.	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 344; Ind. Ant. V, 19; No. 22 of Mr. Hope's collection; Sir W. Elliot's MS. collection II, 639.
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Pulimaddi, Kurnool ...	I, 96.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Iñjēḍu, Kurnool ...	I, 100.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Mallināyanipalle, Anantapur.	I, 118 ...	Grant by Salaka Rāja Chinna Tirumalayyadeva.
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Kanagānapalle, Anantapur.	*Id.*	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 181 ...	Conquests as far south as the Tāmraparnī are alluded to.
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 182.	
1534	S.	Do. ...	Lēpāksha, Anantapur ..	I, 122.	
Id.	C.P.	Do. ...	Pūṇḍi, North Arcot ...	II, 5 ...	No. 26 of the C.P. List.
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Nandalūru, Cuddapah.	I, 131.	
1536	S.	Do. ...	Bandi Ātmakūru, Kurnool.	I, 94.	
Id.	C.P.	Do. ...	Polepalle, Nellore ...	I, 136.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Mālyakoṇḍa, Nellore ...	I, 140.	
1537	S.	Do. ...	Lēpāksha, Anantapur.	I, 122.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 186.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Tiruvaṇṇāmalai, South Arcot.	I, 206 ...	Only the year "Hevilambi" is mentioned in the inscription.
Id.	C.P.	Do. ...	North Arcot	II, 30 ...	No. 207 of the C.P. List.
1538	C.P.	Do. ...	South Arcot	II, 9 ...	No. 74 do.
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Harihara, Maisūr ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 344; Ind. Ant. IV, 329; No. 27 of Major Dixon's collection; Sir W. Elliot's MS. collection, II.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1538	S.	Achyutadeva Rāya...	Vōlēru, Kistna ...	I, 81.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Dindigul, Madura ...	I, 289.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Donnepāḍu, Kurnool ..	I, 99.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Lēpāksha, Anantapur...	I, 122.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Harihara, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 36.	No. 21 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1539	S.	Do. ...	Annigere, Dhārvāḍ ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 345; Sir W. Elliot's MS. collection II, 648.
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Musalamaḍugu, Kurnool.	I, 89.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Timmalāpuram, Bellary	I, 105.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 181.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 183.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Gadag, Dhārvāḍ ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 341.
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 345; Sir W. Elliot's MS. collection, II.
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 345; Sir W. Elliot's MS. collection II, 645.
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Harihara, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 29.	No. 19 of Mr. Rice's collection.
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 345; No. 19 of Major Dixon's collection.
1540	S.	Do. ...	Turumilla, Kurnool ...	I, 99.	
1541	S.	Do. ...	Vijayanagar, Bellary...	I, 107.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Tummaḍihaḷḷi, Anantapur.	I, 121.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 182.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Tāramaṅgalam, Salem.	I, 200.	
Id.	C.P.	Do. ...	Nellore	II, 12 ...	No. 80 of the C.P. List.
1542	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 181.	
?	S.	Do. ...	Anniyūr, South Arcot.	I, 209.	
?	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Id.*	
?	S.	Do. ...	Yelavampaṭṭi, Salem ...	I, 201.	
Undated.	S.	Do. ...	Tāramaṅgalam, Salem.	*Id.*	
?	C.P.	Do. ...	Kalluttupaṭṭi, Madura.	I, 296.	

11

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
?	C.P.	Achyutadeva Rāya ...	North Arcot	II, 29 & 30.	No. 206 of the C.P. List.
?	C.P.	Do. ...	Pūṇḍi, North Arcot ...	II, 4 ...	No. 25 of the C.P. List.
?	S.	Do. ...	Vijayanagar, Bellary ...	I, 107 ...	This is No. 15 of the Vijayanagar inscriptions. Inadvertently it has been entered as dated "S.S. 1448 (A.D. 1526)," but this is manifestly an error.
1542	C.P.	Sadāśiva	Mārkāpur, Kurnool ...	I, 86.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Gaḍigerēvula, Kurnool.	I, 94.	
1543	S.	... (?)	Animelu, Cuddapah ...	I, 127 ...	The name of the grantor is given as "Guru Mahādēva Rāya."
Id.	S.	Sadāśiva	Udayagiri, Nellore ...	I, 141.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 181.	
1544	S.	Do.	Vaḍḍamānu, Kurnool...	I, 91.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Āluvakoṇḍa, Kurnool...	I, 99.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Pennakoṇḍa, Anantapur.	I, 119.	
1545	S.	Do.	Bētaṁ Cheruvu, Kurnool.	I, 94.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Vijayanagar, Bellary ...	I, 107.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Niḍujuvvi, Cuddapah...	I, 125 ...	Grant by Chinna Timmayadeva.
Id.	S.	Do.	Tāramaṅgalam, Salem.	I, 201.	
1546	S.	Do.	Udayagiri, Nellore ...	I, 141.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Pennakoṇḍa, Anantapur.	I, 120 ...	Grant by Rama Rāja Timmayadeva.
1547	S.	Do.	Nāgalūṭi, Kurnool ...	I, 89.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*	
Id.	S.	Do.	Gāḍidemaḍugu, Kurnool	I, 88.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Chintalapalle, Kurnool.	I, 87.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Cherukucharla, Kurnool	*Id.*	
Id.	S.	Do.	Podile, Nellore ...	I, 138.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Midutūru, Kurnool ...	I, 89 ...	Grant by one of the Royal Family named Konayyadeva.
Id.	S.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*	
Id.	S.	Do.	Pedda Kānāla, Kurnool	I, 96.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Guṇṭanāla, Kurnool ...	I, 95.	
Id. to 1556	S.	Rāma Rāja Viṭhaladeva.	Madura	I, 292 ...	Probably Rāma, husband of Sadāśiva's sister.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1547	S.	Sadāśiva	Katteragaṇḍla, Cuddapah.	I, 126.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Koṭṭūru, Bellary ...	I, 110.	
1548	S.	Do.	Niḍujuvvi, Cuddapah...	I, 125 ..	Grant by Chinna Timmayadeva.
Id.	S.	Do.	Bēlūr, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 224	No. 126 of Mr. Rice's collection.
Id.	S.	Do.	Bētaṁ Cheruvu, Kurnool.	I, 94.	
1551	S.	... (?)	Yerraguḍipāḍu, Cuddapah.	I, 129 ...	Grant by Timma Raja, son of Timmayyadeva.
Id.	S.	Sadāśiva	Pāmulapāḍu, Nellore...	I, 138.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 182 ...	A Chola is mentioned.
1552	S.	Do.	Taṅgeḍa, Kistna ...	I, 62 ...	The names of Rama Râja, Ramadeva, and Tirumaladeva are mentioned.
Id.	S.	Do.	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 183.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Paluguräḷḷapalle, Cuddapah.	I, 126.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Ahobilam, Kurnool ..	I, 101.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Kōtavaraṁ, Kistna ...	I, 65.	
1553	S.	Do.	Midutūru, Kurnool ...	I, 89.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Nallūru, Anantapur ...	I, 119.	
1554	S.	Do.	Mārkāpur, Kurnool ...	I, 86.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*	
Id.	S.	Do.	Vōruvakaḷḷu, Kurnool.	I, 96.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Harihara, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 25.	No. 17 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1555	S.	Do.	Pagidyāḷa, Kurnool ...	I, 89.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*	
Id.	S.	Do.	Ahobilam, Kurnool ...	I, 101.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*	
Id.	S.	Do.	Porumāmiḷḷa, Cuddapah.	I, 126.	
Id.	C.P.	... (?)	Vārapandal, North Arcot.	I, 167 ...	The grant confirms an older Chola grant.
Id.	S.	Sadāśiva	Āraṅguḷam, North Arcot.	I, 156.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Vanṭimiṭṭa, Cuddapah.	I, 130 ...	The grantor is Tirumalayyadeva, son of Raṅga Raja.
Id.	S.	Do.	Saudiradinne, Kurnool.	I, 101.	

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1555	S.	Sadāśiva	Yellamanda, Kistna ...	I, 74 ...	Grant by Timma Rāja.
Id.	S.	Do.	Bēlūr, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 225.	No. 127 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1556	S.	Do.	Vaṅgipuraṁ, Kistna ...	I, 85.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Vijayanagar, Bellary...	I, 107 ...	Grant by Tirumala, son of Śrī Raṅga.
Id.	S.	Do.	Kambadūru, Anantapur.	I, 117.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Pennāhōbilam, Anantapur.	I, 116.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 181.	
1557	S.	Do.	Ahobilam, Kurnool ...	I, 101.	
1558	S.	Do.	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 182.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 186.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Vaṇṭimiṭṭa, Cuddapah.	I, 130.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Nichanameṭla, Kurnool.	I, 100.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Iñjedu, Kurnool ...	*Id.*	
Id.	S.	Do.	Maṅgalagiri, Kistna ...	I, 75 ...	Grant by Timma Rāja, who is here described as son of the King of Orissa.
1559	S.	Do.	Pedda Kānāla, Kurnool.	I, 96.	
1560	C.P.	Do.	Nellore	II, 12 ...	No. 81 of the C.P. List.
Id.	S.	Do.	Harihara, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 41.	No. 24 of Mr. Rice's collection.
Id.	S.	Do.	Anniyūr, South Arcot .	I, 209.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 186.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Kālva, Kurnool ...	I, 95.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Kannamaḍakala, Kurnool.	I, 88.	
1561	S.	Do.	Midutūru, Kurnool ...	I, 89.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*	
Id.	S.	Do.	Vinukoṇḍa, Kistna ...	I, 68.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Vijayanagar, Bellary.	I, 107.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Hassan, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 228.	No. 129 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1562	S.	Do.	Iskāla, Kurnool ...	I, 88.	
Id.	S.	... (?)	Pennakoṇḍa, Anantapur.	I, 120 ...	The names of Tirumala and Sadāśiva are mentioned.
Id.	S.	Sadāśiva	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 186.	

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1563	S.	Sadāśiva	Vaḍḍamānu, Kurnool...	I, 91.	
1564	S.	Do.	Koṇḍavīḍu, Kistna ...	I, 70.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Pennakoṇḍa, Anantapur.	I, 120.	
1565	S.	Do.	Vaṅgipuram, Kistna ...	I, 85.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Pennakoṇḍa, Anantapur.	I, 120 ...	Grant by Rāma Rāja, son of Tirumaladeva.
1567	S.	Do.	Ahobilam, Kurnool ...	I, 101.	
Id.	S.	Tirumaladeva ...	Kandukūru, Cuddapah.	I, 132.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Pennakoṇḍa, Anantapur.	I, 119 ...	Minister, Chinnappa Nāyuḍu.
1568	S.	Sadāśiva	Ahobilam, Kurnool ...	I, 101.	
?	S.	Do.	Tiruvaṇṇāmalai, South Arcot.	I, 207.	
Undated.	S.	Do.	Bollavaraṁ, Cuddapah.	I, 124.	
Do.	S.	Do.	Hālaharvi, Bellary ...	I, 104.	
?	S.	Do.	Pātakōṭa, Kurnool ...	I, 90 ...	The date given in the copy corresponds to A.D. 1600 and is clearly an error.
1568	S.	Tirumaladeva ...	Khairuvvala, Kurnool.	I, 93.	
1572	S.	Do.	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 181.	
Id.	S.	Śrī Raṅga	Do. ...	I, 183.	
1573	S.	Tirumaladeva ...	Chintakuṇṭa, Kurnool.	I, 102 ...	Reigning at Pennakoṇḍa.
1574	S.	Śrī Raṅga	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 182.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 185.	
1577	S.	Tirumaladeva ...	Pennakoṇḍa, Anantapur.	I, 119 ...	Minister, Chinnappa Nāyuḍu.
1578	S.	Śrī Raṅga	Gūḷḷadurti, Kurnool ...	I, 100 ...	Dated from Pennakoṇḍa.
Id.	S.	Do.	Kṛishṇāpuram, Tinnevelly.	I, 310.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Bēlūr, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 220	No. 121 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1579	S.	Do.	Tāḷḷūru, Nellore ...	I, 137.	
1580	S.	Do.	Pennakoṇḍa, Anantapur.	I, 120.	
1581	S.	Do.	Midutūru, Kurnool ...	I, 89.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Bollavaram, Kurnool...	I, 87.	

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1582	S.	Śrī Raṅga	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 183.	
1583	S.	Do.	Śrīmushṇam, South Arcot.	I, 213 ...	Ruling at Pennakoṇḍa.
Id.	S.	Do.	Dūśi, North Arcot ...	I, 166.	
1584	S.	Do.	Devanhalli, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 252	No. 140 of Mr. Rice's collection.
Id.	S.	Do.	Chintakuṇṭa, Kurnool.	I, 102 ...	Reigning at Pennakoṇḍa.
Id.	S.	Do.	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 181.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Ahobilam, Kurnool ...	I, 101 ...	Reigning at Pennakoṇḍa.
1585	S.	Do.	Gōranṭla, Kurnool ...	I, 92.	
Id.	S.	Veṅkaṭapati ...	Ahobilam, Kurnool ...	I, 101 ...	Reigning at Pennakoṇḍa.
1586	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 179.	
1587	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 182.	
1588	S.	Do. ...	Pirāmalai, Madura ...	I, 297.	
1590	C.P.	Do. ...	Tinnevelly	II, 2—3...	No. 12 of the C.P. List.
1591	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 186.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 182.	
1592	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 186.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 187.	
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Māmaṇḍūr, North Arcot.	I, 168.	
1593	...	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 179.	
Id.	...	Do. ...	Punalpāḍi, North Arcot.	I, 168.	
1595	...	Do. ...	Tachchūru, North Arcot.	*Id.*	
Id.	...	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 186.	
1596	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 179.	
Id.	C.P.	Do. ...	South Arcot	II, 9 ...	No. 75 of the C.P. List.
1597	C.P.	Do. ...	Madura	II, 19 ...	No. 136 do.
1598	C.P.	Do. ...	Tinnevelly	II, 17 ...	No. 111 do.
1599	S.	Do. ...	Guṇḍlūru, Cuddapah.	I, 34 ...	Ruling at Pennakoṇḍa.
1603	S.	Do. ...	Varikuṇṭa, Cuddapah.	I, 126 ...	Ruling at Chandragiri.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1603	S.	Veṅkaṭapati	Saudiradinne, Kurnool.	I, 101	At Pennakoṇḍa.
1605	S.	Do.	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 185.	
1609	S.	Do.	Ahobilam, Kurnool	I, 101.	
1614	S.	Do.	Veṅkaṭādripāḷem, Kurnool.	I, 87.	
1619	S.	Śrī Raṅga	Dharmapuri, Salem	I, 196	Ruling at Pennakoṇḍa.
1620	C.P.	Rāma	Coimbatore	II, 28	No. 187 of the C.P. List. Ruling at Pennakoṇḍa.
1622	S.	Do.	Veṅkaṭādripāḷem, Kurnool.	I, 87.	
Id.	C.P.	Do.	Shimoga, Maisūr	Rice p. 247	No. 136 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1623	S.	Śrī Raṅga	Ellore, Godāvarī	I, 35.	
Id.	C.P.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*	
Id.	S.	Veṅkaṭappa	Arumbāvūr, Trichinopoly.	I, 263.	
1629	S.	Rāma	Tāḍikkombu, Madura.	I, 289.	
1636	C.P.	Veṅkaṭapati	Madras Museum, Plate No. 14.	II, 21	No. 151 of the C.P. List.
1643	S.	Śrī Raṅga	Koilkunṭla, Kurnool	I, 100	Dated from Pennakoṇḍa.
1647	C.P.	Do.	Nandyāl, Kurnool	I, 95.	
Id.	S.	Do.	Do.	*Id.*	Do.
1655	C.P.	Do.	Coimbatore	II, 28	No. 190 of the C.P. List.
1662	C.P.	Do.	Trichinopoly	II, 7	No. 51 of the C.P. List. Ruling at Ghanagiri.
1663	C.P.	Do.	Bellary	II, 18	No. 128 of the C.P. List.
1665	C.P.	Do.	Coimbatore	II, 27	No. 186 do.
1667	C.P.	Do.	Do.	II, 28	No. 188 do.
1678	C.P.	Do.	Madura	II, 4	No. 20 do.
Id.	S.	Veṅkaṭapati	Kulli Rāmapuraṁ, Bellary.	I, 105.	
1680	S.	Do.	Madura	I, 292.	
1692	C.P.	Śrī Raṅga	Tinnevelly	II, 7	No. 53 of the C.P. List. Ruling at Ghanagiri.
1706	C.P.	Veṅkaṭa	Do.	II, 17	No. 110 of the C.P. List.
1716	C.P.	Śrī Raṅga	Trichinopoly	II, 7	No. 50 of the C.P. List. Ruling at Ghanagiri.
1724	C.P.	Māhadeva	Tinnevelly	II, 17	No. 109 of the C.P. List.
1729	C.P.	Śrī Raṅga	Madura	II, 6	No. 33 do.
1732	C.P.	Veṅkaṭa	Trichinopoly	II, 7	No. 49 of the C.P. List. Ruling at Ghanagiri.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1739(?)	C.P.	Rāma	Trichinopoly	II, 6 ...	No. 43 of the C.P. List.
1744	C.P.	Veṅkaṭapati ...	Tiruppanandāḷ, Tanjore.	I, 275.	
1791	C.P.	Do.	Trichinopoly	II, 7 ...	No. 48 of the C.P. List. The king is said to be ruling at Ghanagiri.
1792	C.P.	Do.	Do.	II, 6 ...	No. 45 of the C.P. List.
1793	C.P.	Do.	Do.	II, 7 ...	No. 46 of the C.P. List. The king is said to be ruling at Ghanagiri.

SKETCH OF THE DYNASTIES OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

GENERAL HISTORICAL SKETCH.

In the earliest days of which we have any knowledge as to the sovereignties ruling the continent of India, it appears that the great Maurya dynasty held the north, while the south was divided amongst the Pāṇḍiyans of Madura, who governed the extreme south, the Choḷas, who held the country to their north and east, and the Cheras (Keraḷas), who ruled over the tracts to their north and west. This was in the fourth century B.C. I say "it appears" because, although we are certain of the Mauryas (probably B.C. 325–188) and the Pāṇḍiyans as existent in the time of Megasthenes (B.C. 302), we have only the fact of the Choḷas and Keraḷas (or Cheras) being mentioned in the inscriptions of Aśoka (B.C. 250) to verify their existence at that still earlier period. But tradition mentions no earlier kingdoms than those of Pāṇḍiya, Choḷa, and Chera in the south of India, and always speaks of them as contemporary. As we are certain of the Pāṇḍiyan, therefore, in B.C. 302, we may safely place the Choḷas and Cheras as far back as that date. The Keraḷas appear to have occupied the whole Western Coast under the ghāṭs, and it is probable that the Eastern Coast was also inhabited almost throughout its entire length; but there is no evidence of any kingdom having been in existence throughout the Dakhaṇ, and it is quite possible that almost the whole of its entire area was waste (the *Daṇḍakāraṇya* [1]) or inhabited only by a few half-wild tribes under their own chiefs, such as those so often mentioned in the *Purāṇas*. It is necessary for students of history to remember that very large areas now cultivated and populated were absolutely waste—mere barren tracts of rock, forest, and wild plains—till comparatively modern times, and this seems especially to have been the case with the Dakhaṇ country.[2] It must not be forgotten, however, that the earliest Buddhist legends speak of the kingdom of Kaliṅgā as then in existence.

At some period subsequent to that of Aśoka, the Pallavas[3] appear to have grown into importance on the Eastern Coast, and they gradually increased in power till they constituted themselves a great kingdom, with extensive foreign trade, and proved a source of danger to the Choḷas and their other neighbours. They appear to have held the entire Eastern Coast from Conjeeveram to the borders of Orissa. At present there is no evidence as to when they arose from obscurity into the dignity of a kingdom, but they seem to have been one of the principal southern powers when the first Chalukyas immigrated from Northern India about the fifth century A.D.

To the Mauryas in the north succeeded the Saṅga dynasty (B.C. 188–76) and this was followed by the short Kaṇva dynasty (B.C. 76–31). The last of these kings being murdered, the Andhra or Andhrabṛitya dynasty succeeded, and ruled from B.C. 31 to A.D. 436. (?) They were Buddhists, and it was by them that the magnificent marble *stupa* at Amarāvatī was erected. About this period, *i.e.*, the fifth century A.D., began to grow into importance the Chalukyan sovereignty of the Western Dakhaṇ, and it is in connection with the early Chalukyas that we hear of the Naḷas (probably a Western Coast tribe), the Mauryas (possibly descendants of the earlier Mauryas) who inhabited part of the Koṅkaṇa, the Sendrakas, Mātaṅgas (apparently a barbarous tribe, perhaps aboriginal), the Kaṭachchuris,[4] the

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[1] See Mr. Foulkes' article on the "Civilization of the Dakhaṇ down to the sixth century B.C." (*Ind. Ant.* VIII, 1—10.)

[2] According to the *Rāmāyaṇa*, Bk. IV, Ch. 41, the races inhabiting the country south of the Tuṅgabhadrā where the Mekhalas, Utkalas, Dasārṇas, Vidarbhas, Rishikas, Mahiśakas, Matsyas, Kaliṅgas, Kāsikas, Andhras, Puṇḍras, Chōḷas, Pāṇḍyas, and Kēraḷas.

[3] Mr. Lewis Rice thinks that a dynasty of the *Mahāvali-kula* reigned over the eastern coast of the peninsula prior to the rise of the Pallavas, and that they gave their name to Mahāvalipuram, or the "Seven Pagodas." (*Ind. Ant.* X, 36.)

[4] Mr. Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, p. 10, and *note*. Their descendants (?) were called *Kāḷachuris*.

Gaṅgas of Maisūr, and the Ālupas or Āluvas, a tribe or dynasty apparently living to the south or south-west of the present Bombay Presidency. Early Chalukyan grants mention a number of other tribes, such as the Lāṭas (of *Lāṭadeśa,* in the north of Bombay), Mālavas (Mālwa), Gurjaras (of Gujarāt), &c.

The Chalukyas divided into two branches in the beginning of the seventh century, an eastern branch conquering the Pallava kings of the Veṅgī country, or tract between the Krishṇā and Godāvarī rivers, and settling in that locality which they governed till A.D. 1023, the western remaining in their original home in the Western Dakhan.

The Chinese pilgrim Hiwen-Thsang, who visited India A.D. 629 to 645, gives a graphic account of the state of the country in his time.

The Kadambas now began to grow into importance, and they fought with and defeated the Pallavas of Kañchī, and were perpetually at feud with the Chalukyas and their other neighbours. Their territory was in the South-west Dakhan and North Maisūr. About the same period we find the Rāshṭrakūṭas giving great trouble to the Chalukyas. It is as yet uncertain whether these Rāshṭrakūṭas were "an Āryan Kshatriya, *i.e.*, Rājput, race which immigrated into the Dekkan from the north like the Chalukyas, or a Drāvidian family which was received into the Āryan community after the conquest of the Dekkan"—(*Dr. Bühler*). The wars with the Rāshṭrakūṭas seem to have resulted in the complete downfall for two centuries (A.D. 757-8 to 973-4) of the Western Chālukyas[1] and the consequent accretion of great power to the Rāshṭrakūṭas. The latter do not appear, however, to have attempted any conquests in the south. They were completely overthrown by the Western Chālukyas in A.D. 973-4, when the latter once more rose to great eminence. The overthrow of the Rāshṭrakūṭas, too, enabled the Raṭṭa *Mahāmaṇḍaleśvaras* to assert themselves, and their dynasty lasted till about A.D. 1253. About the same period we find the Śilāhāras and Sindas rising into importance, and, like the Raṭṭas, establishing independent dynasties which lasted for several centuries. The Śilāharas were overthrown by the Yādavas of Devagiri about A.D. 1220, and the Sindas cease to be heard of about A.D. 1182-3.

Little is known of the history of Southern India for two or three centuries immediately preceding the sudden rise of the Choḷas to great power,[2] which took place in the middle of the eleventh century. At the beginning of that century the Eastern Chālukyas held all the country along the Eastern Coast from the borders of Orissa as far south as the borders of the Pallava country. The Pallava kingdom was a powerful one, possessing the coast from its junction with the Chālukyas down to the northern border of the Choḷa territories, *i.e.*, just south of Kañchī. The Choḷas remained within their own borders and the Pāṇḍiyans in theirs, while the Koṅgu kings, who governed (apparently) the old Chera country east of the Malayāḷam tracts along the coast, although they were still independent and powerful, were beginning to feel the effect of the attacks of the little kingdom of the Hoysala Ballāḷas, then rising into power and destined to subvert many of the surrounding monarchies.

In A.D. 1023, by an intermarriage between the two dynasties, the Choḷa sovereign acquired possession of the whole of the Eastern Chālukyan dominions. This was followed, apparently at the beginning of the reign of his successor, Rājendra Kulottuṅga Choḷa (1064–1113), by the complete subversion of the Pallavas by the Choḷas, and the annexation to the latter kingdom of their possessions. Rājendra also conquered the Pāṇḍiyans, and established a short dynasty of "Choḷa-Pāṇḍiyan" kings at Madura. A little later the Hoyśala Ballāḷas entirely overthrew the Koṅgu kings and seized their territories, so that the whole of the south of India passed at that time through a period of great political disturbance, which resulted in the Choḷas obtaining almost universal sovereignty for a short period, checked, however, by the power of the Hoyśala Ballāḷas above the ghāṭs in Maisūr.

This latter power was increased in importance by its conquest of the Kādambas[3] and Kālachuris to its immediate north about the beginning of the thirteenth century, and by the downfall of the great Western Chālukyan dynasty about A.D. 1184, which was caused partly by its wars with the Kādambas and partly by the rise of the Ballāḷas. A little later the Choḷas lost their northern possessions, which were seized by the Gaṇapatis of Oraṅgal.

We now find ourselves in the thirteenth century, the three great southern powers being the Choḷas and Pāṇḍiyans—both seemingly losing strength—and the Hoyśala Ballāḷas, rapidly growing in power.

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[1] It seems to be now certain that the sovereigns of this dynasty were originally called *Chalukyas*, the adjectival form *Chālukya* being adopted by the later representatives of the family.

[2] We gather from the Singhalese chronicles that the Choḷas and Pāṇḍiyans were constantly at feud with Ceylon, and that the Tamils emigrated in large numbers into Ceylon.

[3] As with the *Chalukyas* and *Chālukyas*, the earlier and later dynasties of this kingdom seem to have been known respectively as *Kadambas* and *Kādambas*—(*Mr. Fleet*).

What might have occurred it is needless to enquire, though imagination readily depicts the impetuous Ballāḷas sweeping down from the ghāṭs and succeeding in subverting the ancient dynasties of the plains; but a new power now appears on the scene, which was destined to acquire universal dominion in course of time—the power of the Musalmāns.

Delhi had been captured by the Ghaznī Ghōrians in 1193, and a dynasty established there which lasted till A.D. 1288. The Khiljis succeeded (1288–1321), and 'Alāu-d-dīn Khilji despatched the first Muḥammadan expedition into the Dakhaṉ in A.D. 1306. Four years later the Musalmān armies under Malik Kāfur swept like a torrent over the peninsula.

Devagiri and Oraṅgal were both reduced to subjection, the capital of the Hoyśala Ballāḷas was taken and sacked, and the kingdoms both of the Choḷas and Pāṇḍiyans were overthrown. Anarchy followed over the whole south—Musalmān governors, representatives of the old royal families, and local chiefs being apparently engaged for years in violent internecine struggles for supremacy. The Ballāḷas disappeared from the scene, and the kingdoms of Devagiri and Oraṅgal were subverted. A slight check was given to the spread of the Muḥammadan arms when a confederation of Hindu chiefs, led by the gallant young Gaṇapati Rāja, withstood and defeated a large Muḥammadan army; and the aspect of affairs was altered by the revolt of the Dakhāṇi Musalmāns against their sovereign in A.D. 1347, which resulted in the establishment of the Bāhmanī kingdom of the Dakhaṉ. But the whole of Southern India was convulsed by this sudden aggression of the Muḥammadans, and all the old kingdoms fell to pieces.

This period, then, about the year A.D. 1310, is to be noted as the second great landmark in South Indian history, the first being about the period 1023–1070, when the Choḷas became almost supreme over the south.

While the Bāhmanī rebels were consolidating their kingdom in the Dakhaṉ, another great power was being formed south of the Kṛishṇā. This was the kingdom of Vijayanagar. Established on the ruins of the Hoyśala Ballāḷas and the other Hindu sovereignties, it speedily rose to a height of power such as no southern kingdom had yet aspired to, and it held the Muḥammadans in check for two centuries. From 1336 till 1564 A.D. we have merely to consider, roughly speaking, two great powers—that of the Musalmāns north of the Kṛishṇā and that of Vijayanagar to the south.

The Bāhmanī kingdom fell to pieces at the close of the fifteenth century, being succeeded by five separate kingdoms founded by rival Musalmān leaders. Their jealousies aided the Vijayanagar sovereigns in their acquisition of power. In 1487 Narasiṁha of Vijayanagar completely subverted the Pāṇḍiyan country, Chola having fallen long before, and by the close of the fifteenth century the power of Vijayanagar was acknowledged as paramount through the entire peninsula. Small principalities existed, such as that of Maisūr, the Reḍḍi chieftainship of Koṇḍavīḍu south of the Kṛishṇā (which lasted from 1328 till 1427), and the always independent principality of Travancore, but Vijayanagar was supreme. At the beginning of the sixteenth century Kṛishṇadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar further extended the power of his house by the reduction of refractory chiefs far and wide, till his dynasty arose in his day to its greatest height of glory.

In 1564 (the third landmark) all this collapsed. The Muḥammadan sovereigns of the Dakhaṉ combined, and in one grand effort swept over Vijayanagar, sacked the capital, put to death the powerful chief who had ruled over the destinies of the empire, and for ever crushed out all semblance of independent Hindu power from the south of India. Even the very family that governed Vijayanagar divided, so that it becomes almost impossible to trace their history, and for a second time the whole of the peninsula was thrown into confusion.

Naturally the minor chiefs seized this opportunity for throwing off all fealty to their sovereign, and throughout the peninsula arose a large number of petty Poḷegars and small chieftains, whose quarrels and wars and struggles for supremacy kept the whole country in confusion for two-and-a-half centuries. The only chiefs that attained to real power were the Madura Nāyakkas, formerly viceroys of Vijayanagar, who speedily became independent and reduced to subjection almost the whole of the old Pāṇḍiyan kingdom, their compatriots, the Nāyakkas of Tanjore, holding sway over *Choḷadeśa*. The Rājas of Maisūr, too, became independent, and established a kingdom, though not a very powerful one.

Over all this distracted country the Muhammadans gradually pressed downwards, securing the dominion of the countries south of the Tuṅgabhadrā, and eastwards to the sea, and encroaching southwards till they had reached the southern confines of the Telugu country by the middle of the seventeenth century, and by the beginning of the eighteenth were in power far south. The Mahrattas had established themselves in Tanjore in 1674 and remained there till the English supremacy. In 1736 the Musalmāns obtained possession of Madura.

The English, settled at Madras since 1639, now began to acquire more and more territory and power, and in the course of the century had conquered almost the whole of the south of India, the defeat of the Maisūr Musalmāns under Tīpū Ṣultān in 1799 finally laying the peninsula at their feet.

THE ĀLUPAS.

(Also called *Âluvas*. See Mr. Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, p. 14.)

They are mentioned in a Maisūr inscription on copper, known to many readers of scientific literature as "The Merkāra Plates." The age of this document is at present disputed. In a grant of A.D. 694 (Ś.Ś. 616)[1] the "Āluvas" are mentioned. The "Ālupas" are spoken of in a Kādamba inscription of A.D. 1169-70 (*Kaliyuga* 4270)[2] and in the *Vikramāṅkadevacharita* of Bilhaṇa.[3] Mr. Fleet locates them somewhere in the west or north-west of the Madras Presidency.

'ĀDIL SHĀHI DYNASTY OF VIJAYAPURA (BIJAPUR).

(*See* DAKHAṆ, Muḥammadan kings of the—.)

AHMADNAGAR, NIZĀM SHĀHI DYNASTY OF—

(*See* DAKHAṆ, Muḥammadan kings of the—.)

THE ANDHRA DYNASTY.

The earliest kings of whom we have any trace who ruled the north of this Presidency are the Andhras. The great Maurya dynasty of the north were, according to the *Purāṇas*, succeeded by kings of the Saṅga family, and these again by the Kaṇvas. The last Kaṇva, Suśarman or Siśuman, was murdered by his minister Śūdraka or Śipraka, who seized the throne and founded a dynasty which was called after the name of his tribe, the Andhras. These are the *Andaræ* of the Greek geographers.[4] Three dynasties successively ruled over their widely extended territories. These were the *Andhras* Proper, the *Āndhra-jātikas*, or "relatives of the Andhras," and the *Āndhra-bhrityas*, or "servants of the Andhras."

The whole of the north of the Madras Presidency down, at least, to the Krishnā river, and probably considerably to the south of it, belonged to them, and many of their leaden coins are found in the tracts near the great rivers. They were Buddhists in religion. About the beginning of the Christian era the Andhras were exceedingly powerful, possessing, according to Pliny, very large armies. They held the whole of Kaliṅgā.

In the IXth Volume of the *Asiatic Researches*, pp. 101–116, will be found an essay on the Andhras by Wilford, from which I extract the following comparative table of kings of the dynasty, taken from the several *Purāṇas*. I have corrected the spelling, and in the case of the list from the *Vishṇu Purāṇa* have added in italics notes by Mr. Edward Thomas. The list in the *Matsya Purāṇa* contains twenty-nine names.

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[1] *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII, p. 300.

[2] J.B.B.R.A.S., Vol. IX, p. 278.

[3] Bühler's Edition, V, 26. *Ind. Ant.* V, 320.

[4] *Andræ Indi* in the Peutingerian Tables. Pliny calls them *Gens Andaræ*.

Bhāgavata-Purāna.	Vishnu-Purāna.	Vāyu-Purāna.	Years.	Brahmānda-Purāna.	Years.
Balihita	Śipraka (or Śūdraka)	Sindhuka	23	Chhismaka	23
Kṛishṇa	Kṛishṇa	Kṛishṇa	18	Kṛishṇa	18
Śrī Śātakarṇī	Śrī Śātakarṇī	Śrī Śātakarṇī	...	Śrī Śātakarṇī	10
Paurṇamāsa	Pūrṇotsaṅga	Pūrṇotsaṅga	18	Pūrṇotsaṅga	18
......	Śātakarṇī	Śātakarṇī	56	Śātakarṇī	56
Lambodara	Lambodara	Lambodara	18	Lambodara	18
Ivīlaka	Ivīlaka (*Vikalā?*)	Āpīlaka	12	Āpīlaka	12
Meghasvāti	Meghasvāti	......		Saudāśa	18
Aṭamāna	Paṭumat (*Puḍumāyī?*)	Puṭumābi	24	Ābhi	12
......	Arishṭakarman	Nēmi Kṛishṇa	25	......	
Hāleya	Hala	Hala	1	Skandasvāti	28
Talaka	Pattalaka (*Maṇḍalaka?*)	Pulaka	5	Bhāvaka	5
Purīshbhoru	Pravillasena(*Purīkasena?*)	Purīkasena	21	Pravillasena	12
Sunandana	Sundara Śātakarṇin	Śātakarṇī	1	Sundara Śātakarṇī	1
Chakora	Chakora Śātakarṇin	Chakora Śātakarṇī	½	Chakora Śātakarṇī	6
......	... ..	......		Mahendra Śātakarṇī.	3
......	......	......		Kuntala Śātakarṇī	8
Vaṭaka	......	......		......	
Śivasvāti	Śivasvāti	Śivasvāmi	28	Svātisena	1
Gotamīputra	Gotamīputra	Gautamīputra	21	Yantramāti	34
Purīmān	Pulimān (or Pulomat)	......		......	
......	Śātakarṇin	......		Śātakarṇī	29
Madaśirā	Śivaśrī	... ..		Ābhi	4
Śivaskanda	Śivaskanda	......		Śivaskanda Śātakarṇī	2
Yajñaśrī	Yajñaśrī	Yajñaśrī	29	Yajñaśrī Śātakarṇī	19
		Śātakarṇī	60		
Vijaya	Vijaya	......		......	
Chandravijaya	Chandraśrī (*Daṇḍaśrī?*)	Daṇḍaśrī	3	Daṇḍaśrī Śātakarṇī	3
Lomadhi	Pulomārchis (*Pulomāri*)	Puloma	7	Puloma	7

Of the above sovereigns, the descent of all is given as in the direct male line, with the exception of the second, Kṛishṇa, who was brother of the usurper, Śipraka. Śrī Śātakarṇī was son of Kṛishṇa, and thence the line proceeds direct.

Tables are also given in Prinsep's *Indian Antiquities, Useful Tables*, p. 241; and in the *Bṛihat Saṅhitā* (J.R.A.S., Vol. V, N.S., p. 82, etc.).

Mr. Fergusson, in his *History of Indian and Eastern Architecture* (p. 717), gives the following list[1]:—

Śipraka	B.C.	31	to	A.D.	8
Krishṇa	A.D.	8	to	,,	10
Śātakarṇī I	,,	10	to	,,	28
Pūrṇotsaṅga	,,	28	to	,,	46
Śivasvāmi	,,	46	to	,,	64
Śātakarṇī II	,,	64	to	,,	120
Lambodara	,,	120	to	,,	138
Āpītaka	,,	138	to	,,	150
Saṅgha	,,	150	to	,,	168
Śātakarṇī III	,,	168	to	,,	186
Skandasvāti	,,	186	to	,,	193
Mrigendra	,,	193	to	,,	196
Kuntalasvāti	,,	196	to	,,	204
Svātikarṇa	,,	204	to	,,	205
Pulomavit	,,	205	to	,,	241
Gorakshāśvaśrī	,,	241	to	,,	266
Hala	,,	266	to	,,	271
Maṇḍalaka	,,	271	to	,,	276
Purīndrasena	,,	276	to	,,	281
Sindara	,,	281	to	,,	284
Rājādhisvāti (6 *months*)	,,		284		
Śivasvāti	,,	284	to	,,	312
Gautamīputra	,,	312	to	,,	333
Vāsiṭhīputra	,,	333	to	,,	335
Pulomat	,,	335	to	,,	363
Śivaśrī	,,	363	to	,,	370
Skandasvāti	,,	370	to	,,	377
Yajñaśrī	,,	377	to	,,	406
Vijaya	,,	406	to	,,	412
Chandraśrī	,,	412	to	,,	422
Pulomat	,,	422	to	,,	429 or 436

In J.B.B.R.A.S., XIII, 303, will be found a paper by Dr. Codrington and Bhagvānlāl Indrājī Paṇdit on some Āndhrabhṛitya coins. They give the names of Vaḷivāya, son of Vasatī (*Vasithī*),—Śivala, son of Madharī,—and Vidivāya, son of Gotamī.

In connection with this subject may be noted the succession of the predecessors of the Andhras mentioned above, as it seems certain that the sovereigns of those dynasties must have ruled over the northern portion of the Madras Presidency; though as yet, with the exception of the existence of the Edict of Aśoka at Jaugaḍa in Ganjam, I know of no remaining trace of their presence. These tables are taken from Mr. Fergusson's *Indian and Eastern Architecture*, p. 716.

MAURYA DYNASTY (137 Years).

Chandragupta	B.C.	325	to	B.C.	301
Bimbasāra	,,	301	to	,,	276
Aśoka[2]	,,	276	to	,,	240
Suyaśas	,,	240	to	,,	230 ?
Daśaratha	,,	230 ?	to	,,	220 ?
Saṅgata	,,	220 ?	to	,,	212 ?
Indrapālita	,,	212 ?	to	,,	210
Somaśarman	,,	210	to	,,	203
Śaśadharman	,,	203	to	,,	195
Vṛihadratha	,,	195	to	,,	188

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[1] Dr. Oldenberg's paper on "*Ancient Indian Inscriptions and Coins*" in *Ind. Ant.* X, 213, may be consulted with reference, specially to the older dynasties of the north-west.

[2] "Account of the great Hindu monarch, Aśoka," by Sir Erskine Perry, in J.B.B.R.A.S. for January 1851.

SAṄGA DYNASTY (112 Years).

Pushpamitra	B.C.	188 to	B.C.	152
Agnimitra	„	152 to	„	144
Sujyeshṭha	„	144 to	„	137
Vasumitra	„	137 to	„	129
Bhadraka, or Ārdraka	„	129 to	„	127
Pulindaka	„	127 to	„	124
Ghoshavasu	„	124 to	„	121
Vajramitra	„	121 to	„	112
Bhagavata	„	112 to	„	86
Devabhūti	„	86 to	„	76

KAṆVA DYNASTY.

Vasudeva	B.C.	76 to	B.C.	67
Bhūmimitra	„	67 to	„	53
Nārāyaṇa	„	53 to	„	41
Suśarman (*murdered*)	„	41 to	„	31

ĀNDHRA-JĀTIKAS, ĀNDHRA-BHṚITYAS.

(*See* the Andhra Dynasty.)

AVUKU OR AUKU, ZEMINDARS OF—

(*See* OWK, Zemindars of—.)

BĀHMANĪ DYNASTY.

(*See* DAKHAṆ, Muḥammadan kings of the—.)

BALLĀḶAS, THE—

(*See* HOYŚALA BALLĀḶAS of Maisūr.)

BANAVĀSI, THE KĀDAMBAS OF—

(*See* KĀDAMBAS.)

BARĪD SHĀHI DYNASTY AT BĪDAR OR AHMADĀBĀD.

(*See* DAKHAṆ, Muḥammadan Kings of the—.)

BEDNŪR, RĀJAS OF—

(*See* IKKERI).

BĪDAR OR AHMADĀBĀD, BARĪD SHĀHI DYNASTY OF—

(*See* DAKHAṆ, Muḥammadan kings of the—.)

BIJAPUR OR VIJAYAPURA, 'ĀDIL SHĀHI DYNASTY OF—

(*See* DAKHAṆ, Muḥammadan kings of the—.)

BĪRĀR, IMĀD SHĀHI DYNASTY OF—

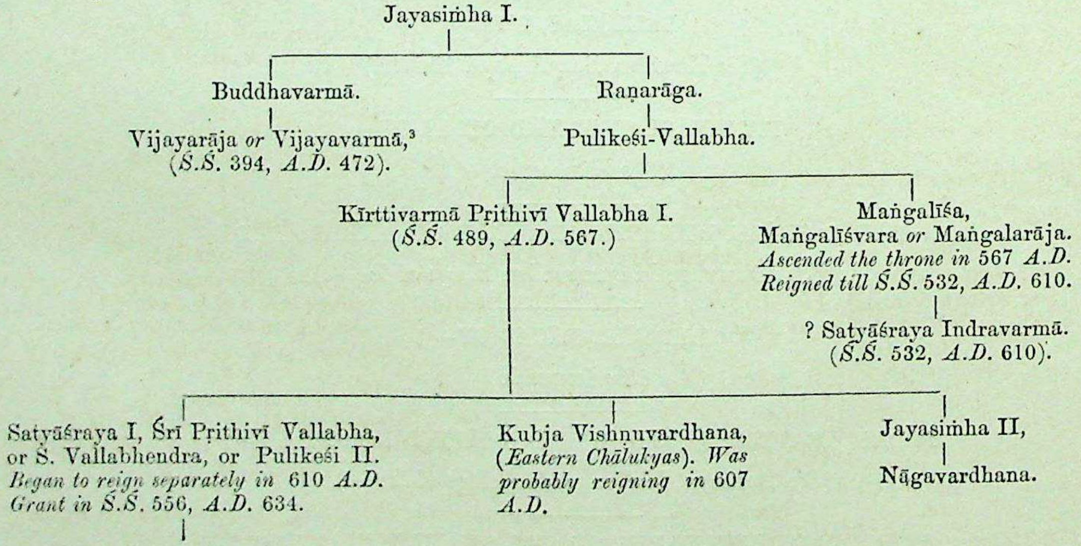
(*See* DAKHAṆ, Muḥammadan kings of the—.)

THE CHALUKYAS.

The kingdom of the Chalukyas[1] was at one time widely extended, and for six centuries, from the sixth to the twelfth, they maintained a sovereignty, which, if sometimes merely nominal, was at others extremely powerful. We first hear of them in the Dakhan in the sixth century, the third sovereign of the family ascending the throne in A.D. 566. Inscriptions of the dynasty are numerous, and those of the later sovereigns during the decay of the kingdom insert, in the genealogical portion of the document, a mythical series of kings, by which the descent of the family is traced, in the Lunar Race, through a succession of 59 sovereigns ruling in Ayodhyā, to one Vijayāditya, who is said to have journeyed southwards bent on conquest, but to have lost his life in battle. His widow fled, took refuge in the house of a Brahman, and there gave birth to a posthumous son—Vishṇuvardhana. Vishṇuvardhana is said to have acquired sovereignty and to have made extensive conquests, strengthening his authority by an alliance with the Pallava king of Kañchī, whose daughter he married. His son was Vijayāditya, and the latter's son was Pulikeśi Vallabha. The old inscription at Aihoḷe, published by Mr. Fleet in the *Indian Antiquary* (V, 67) names Pulikeśi's father Raṇarāga, and his grandfather, Jayasiṁha Vallabha. Mr. Fleet's estimate of this early history is that it is "a mere farrago of vague tradition and *Purānik* myths, of no authority, based on the undoubted facts that the Chalukyas did come originally from the north and did find the Pallavas in possession of some of the territories afterwards acquired by themselves, and on a tradition of the later Kādambas that the founder of their family was named Trilochana or Trinetra."

Pulikeśi's grandsons separated, and became the ancestors respectively of the Western and Eastern Chālukyas; the elder remaining in the Western Dakhan, while the younger, Kubja Vishṇuvardhana, won for himself by the sword the sovereignty of the Eastern Coast by his conquest of the Śālaṅkāyana kings of Veṅgī (Pallavas). This conquest was very important, not only because of its political results, but because it was a triumph of the Brahmanical religion over Buddhism. The Veṅgī kings were Buddhists, and they seem to have succeeded the Buddhist Āndhra-bhṛityas on the Kṛishṇā river, while the Chalukyas were Vaishṇavas.

The following tables are taken mostly from Dr. Burnell's *South Indian Palæography*, page 18,[2] and Mr. Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, p. 18. The earliest sovereigns are called "Chalukyas." After the division between Satyāśraya I and Kubja Vishṇuvardhana the dynasties are respectively known as those of the "Western Chalukyas" and "Eastern Chalukyas,"—and the dynasty which commenced with Taila, or Tailapa, I called themselves "Chālukyas." Mr. Fleet has largely added to our knowledge since Dr. Burnell wrote, but I have retained some of that author's remarks.


Jayasiṁha I.
Buddhavarmā.
Raṇarāga.
Vijayarāja *or* Vijayavarmā,[3] (*Ś.Ś.* 394, *A.D.* 472).
Pulikeśi-Vallabha.
Kīrttivarmā Pṛithivī Vallabha I. (*Ś.Ś.* 489, *A.D.* 567.)
Maṅgalīśa, Maṅgalīśvara *or* Maṅgalarāja. *Ascended the throne in* 567 *A.D.* *Reigned till Ś.Ś.* 532, *A.D.* 610.
? Satyāśraya Indravarmā. (*Ś.Ś.* 532, *A.D.* 610).
Satyāśraya I, Śrī Pṛithivī Vallabha, or S. Vallabhendra, or Pulikeśi II. *Began to reign separately in* 610 *A.D.* *Grant in Ś.Ś.* 556, *A.D.* 634.
Kubja Vishṇuvardhana, (*Eastern Chālukyas*). *Was probably reigning in* 607 *A.D.*
Jayasiṁha II,
Nāgavardhana.

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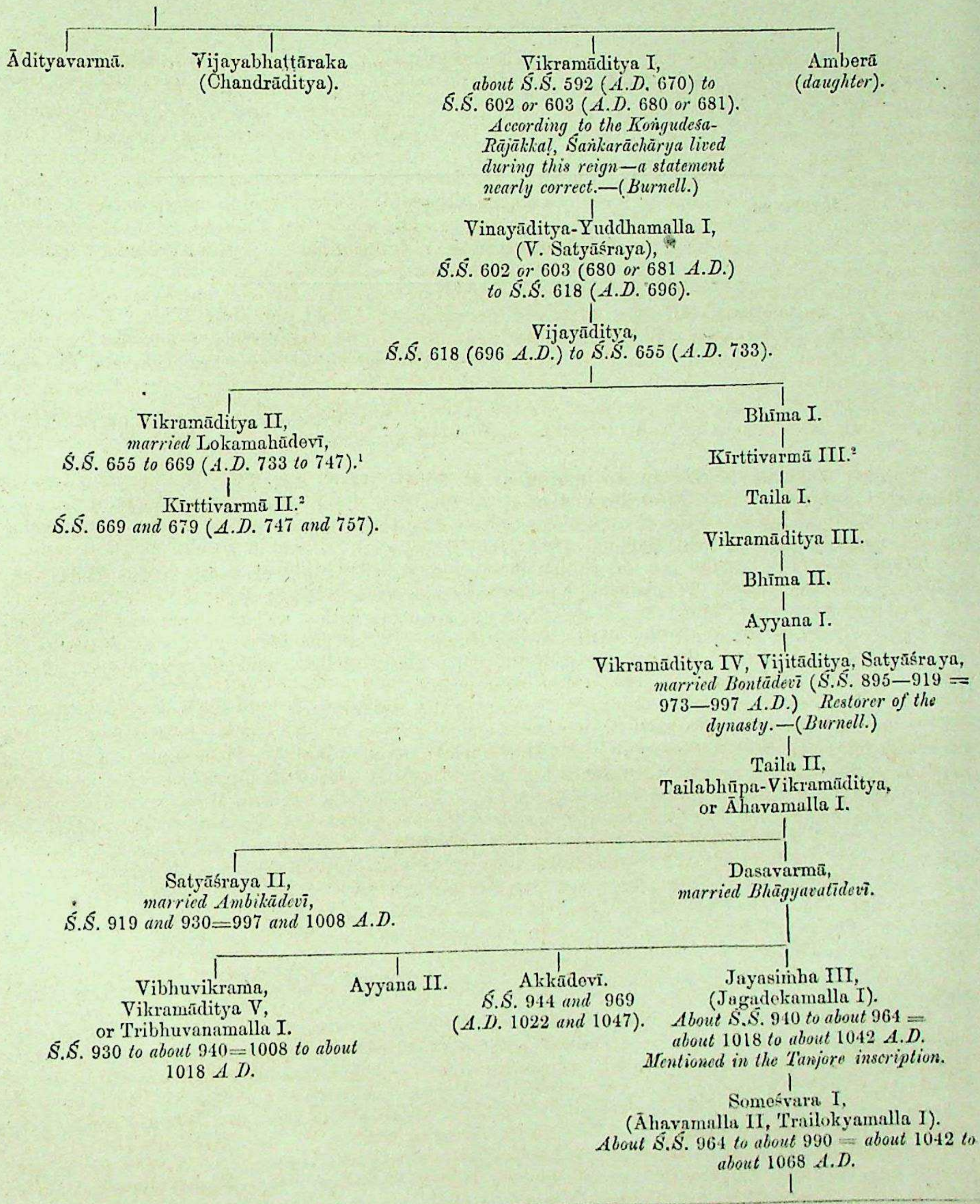
[1] Mr. Fleet writes (*Ind. Ant.*, VIII. 105) regarding the habit of styling the early Chalukyas "Chalukyas of Kalyāṇapura,"—"This is nothing but a mistake. Kalyāṇa is nowhere mentioned in the earlier Chalukyan inscriptions; and, even if it existed as a city at that time, it was certainly not a Chalukya capital. The earliest mention of it that I have obtained is in a stone-tablet inscription of the Western Chālukya king Trailokyamalla or Someśvara I. It is dated *Śaka* 975 (A.D. 1053-4). . . . ."

[2] See Professor Dowson's Paper in J.R.A.S., New Series, I, 247 (1865).

[3] The Kaira grant (*Ind. Ant.* VII. 251).



Ādityavarmā.

Vijayabhaṭṭāraka
(Chandrāditya).

Vikramāditya I,
about Ś.Ś. 592 (*A.D.* 670) *to*
Ś.Ś. 602 *or* 603 (*A.D.* 680 *or* 681).
According to the Koṅgudeśa-Rājākkaḷ, Śaṅkarāchārya lived during this reign—a statement nearly correct.—(Burnell.)

Amberā
(*daughter*).

Vinayāditya-Yuddhamalla I,
(V. Satyāśraya),
Ś.Ś. 602 *or* 603 (680 *or* 681 *A.D.*)
to Ś.Ś. 618 (*A.D.* 696).

Vijayāditya,
Ś.Ś. 618 (696 *A.D.*) *to Ś.Ś.* 655 (*A.D.* 733).

Vikramāditya II,
married Lokamahādevī,
Ś.Ś. 655 *to* 669 (*A.D.* 733 *to* 747).[1]

Kīrttivarmā II.[2]
Ś.Ś. 669 *and* 679 (*A.D.* 747 *and* 757).

Bhīma I.

Kīrttivarmā III.[2]

Taila I.

Vikramāditya III.

Bhīma II.

Ayyana I.

Vikramāditya IV, Vijitāditya, Satyāśraya,
married Bontādevī (*Ś.Ś.* 895—919 =
973—997 *A.D.*) *Restorer of the dynasty.—(Burnell.)*

Taila II,
Tailabhūpa-Vikramāditya,
or Āhavamalla I.

Satyāśraya II,
married Ambikādevī,
Ś.Ś. 919 *and* 930=997 *and* 1008 *A.D.*

Dasavarmā,
married Bhāgyavatīdevī.

Vibhuvikrama,
Vikramāditya V,
or Tribhuvanamalla I.
Ś.Ś. 930 *to about* 940=1008 *to about*
1018 *A.D.*

Ayyana II.

Akkādevī.
Ś.Ś. 944 *and* 969
(*A.D.* 1022 *and* 1047).

Jayasiṁha III,
(Jagadekamalla I).
About Ś.Ś. 940 *to about* 964 =
about 1018 *to about* 1042 *A.D.*
Mentioned in the Tanjore inscription.

Someśvara I,
(Āhavamalla II, Trailokyamalla I).
About Ś.Ś. 964 *to about* 990 = *about* 1042 *to about* 1068 *A.D.*

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[1] Mr. Rice's inscription (*Ind. Ant.* VIII, 23).

[2] At this point Dr. Burnell interpolates the following note:—"So far the flourishing older dynasty of the Chālukyas, which, after Vikramāditya II, appears to have been for a time almost overthrown by feudatories such as the Rashṭrakuṭa, Kalabhurya, and Yādava chiefs, and the history of this kingdom is, thus, very obscure for the eighth and ninth centuries. With Tailapa, the restorer of the Chālukya power in the later dynasty, all once more becomes tolerably certain, especially as regards the dates of the reigns. A very poetical account of the first sovereigns of this line is given in Bilhaṇa's *Vikramāṅkadevacharitra*; it is often contradicted in details by the Choḷa inscriptions."

Someśvara II,
(Soyi *or* Sovideva *or* Bhuvanaikamalla).
About Ś.Ś. 990—997 =*about*
1068—1075 *A.D.*

Vikramāditya VI,
(Kalivikrama.
or Tribhuvanamalla II).
Ś.Ś. 997—1048=
1075—1126 *A.D.*

Jayasiṁha IV,
or Trailokyamalla II.
(*Viceroy in Banavāsi.*)
Ś.Ś. 1001 *and* 1003 (*A.D.*
1079 *and* 1081).

Jayakarṇa.

Someśvara III,
or Bhūlokamalla.
Ś.Ś. 1048—1060=1126—1138 *A.D.*

Mailalādevī,
married to Jayakeśi II
of the Kādambas of Goa.

Jagadekamalla II,
Ś.Ś. 1060—1072=1138—1150 *A.D.*

Taila III,
or Trailokyamalla III.
Ś.Ś. 1702 *to about* 1084=1150 *to about* 1162 *A.D.*

Someśvara IV,
Vīra Someśvara, or Tribhuvanamalla III.
Ś.Ś. 1104 *to about* 1111=1182 *to about* 1189 *A.D.*

Pulikeśi Vallabha is said in an inscription at Aihole (*Ind. Ant.* IV, 205) to have reduced Banavāsi to subjection. Mr. Fleet thinks that up to that time Banavāsi was the capital of an early branch of the Kādambas. Pulikeśi also seems to have conquered Bādāmi ("Vātāpi," which Mr. Fleet has satisfactorily identified with Bādāmi.—*Ind. Ant.*, V, 68, etc.)

Kīrttivarmā I is, in the last inscription mentioned, called "night of death to the Nalas, the Mauryas, and Kadambas." He claims to have entirely subverted the Kadambas.

His younger brother, Maṅgalīśa, is stated, in the same inscription, to have conquered the "Katachchuris," whom Mr. Fleet identifies with the Kalachuris. He lost his life in an attempt to secure the kingdom for his own son. He conquered Revatidvīpa, the Mātaṅgas, and Kaḷachuris, part of the Koṅkaṇas, and a prince named Buddha, son of Śaṁkaragaṇa.

Satyāśraya was one of the most powerful princes of the dynasty. In later years poets were fond of styling the kings of this race and their descendants, "Princes of the House of Satyāśraya." His greatest achievement was his victory over Harshavardhana, king of Kanoj. He conquered a sovereign from the north named Govinda, whom Mr. Fleet takes to be one of the Rāshṭrakūṭas. He claims, in various inscriptions, to have subdued the Mauryas of the Koṅkaṇa, the "Lāṭas, Mālavas, and Gūrjaras." He reduced the fortress of "Pishṭāpura," acquired the sovereignty of *Mahārāshṭrakā*, terrified the "Kāliṅgas and Kosalas," drove the Pallavas behind the walls of Kāñchīpura, and prepared to conquer the Cholas with a large army. Too much trust must not be placed in the poetry of the inscriptions, but it is abundantly clear from other sources that Satyāśraya was a great conqueror. Hiwen-Thsang gives an interesting account of his kingdom, the manners and customs of the time, and the grandeur of the sovereign. Mr. Fergusson (*J.R.A.S.* XI, 155) points out that presents and letters were interchanged between him and Khosru II, contemporary king of Persia.

Mr. Rice has an inscription (*Mysore Inscriptions*, p. 298) mentioning Amberā, daughter of Satyāśraya.[1]

The Chalukyan supremacy, after the death of Satyāśraya, was interrupted, either by a confederacy of three kings over whom the Pallava lord of Kañchī claimed supremacy, or by three Pallava kings or viceroys in alliance (it is not yet certain which[2]), but Vikramāditya I defeated them and ascended the throne of his fathers. He suffered a reverse at the hands of the Pallavas, but afterwards crushed them and seized Kañchī, their capital. One of the inscriptions mentions that Devaśakti, king of the Sendrakas, was his vassal.

Vinayāditya claims to have conquered the "Pallavas, whose kingdom consisted of three dominions" at "the command of his father," (*Indian Antiquary*, VI, 85, *Mr. Fleet*). It seems not improbable that the Pallava confederacy which had checked the power of the Chalukyas was overthrown by Vinayāditya at the head of his father's armies, and that after Vinayāditya had acquired the throne of his father, he made war on and crushed the Pallavas, seizing their capital city. Vinayāditya seems to have possessed almost the whole of the Dakhaṉ country, and to have extended his conquests southwards. He claims to have conquered the Kaḷambhras (?), the Keraḷas, Haihayas, Viḷas, Mālavas, Choḷas, Pāṇḍiyans and others; and though a great deal of this may be vain boasting, he seems to have been a very powerful sovereign.

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[1] As corrected by Mr. Fleet (*Ind. Ant.* X, 133).

[2] The evidence as to this is summarised by Mr. Fleet in *Ind. Ant.* X, 133—135, in reply to an assertion by Mr. Rice that the evidence as to any such confederation is insufficient.

His son Vijayāditya boasts of conquests, but we do not hear much of him. His reign appears to have been peaceful.

Vikramāditya II claims to have conquered and slain the king of the Pallavas, and again to have victoriously entered Kañchī.[1] In other inscriptions he boasts of having conquered Kañchī, or the king of Kañchī, three times.

Kīrttivarmā II claims another victory over the Pallavas.

But the power collapsed shortly afterwards, the feudatories revolting and the short-lived kingdom being overwhelmed by successful revolts and conquests by neighbouring powers.

With Taila II, who "acquired the earth, which had fallen into the hands of the Raṭṭas,"[2] the Western Chālukya kingdom again revived after a blank of two centuries. The territories governed by the new dynasty were greatly reduced in size, and appear to have extended no further than the limits of the Dakhaṉ Proper.

Jayasiṁha III claims to have overthrown a confederacy of Mālavas, and to have warred against the Cheras and Cholas.

Someśvaradeva I, or Āhava Malla II, appears to have driven back the Choḷas, and to have been again defeated by the great Choḷa king, Kulottuṅga I.[3] In his reign the Kādambas and other neighbouring families began to assume independence. He married three wives, Bachalādevī, Chandalakabbe or Chandrikādevī, and Mailalādevī.

Someśvara II would appear to have checked the Kādambas, part of whose territories was acquired and held by his brother Vikramāditya VI.

Vikramāditya VI re-established the *Śaka* Era (Mr. Fleet in *Ind. Ant.* IV, 208, V, 175). He gave his daughter in marriage to a Kādamba prince, and married a Choḷa princess. He fought many battles, and seems to have been engaged in perpetual struggles to secure his sovereignty against members of his own family no less than against the armies of hostile sovereigns.[4] He was, however, very powerful, and a large number of inscriptions testify to the extent of his territories.

From this period the kingdom began to fall to pieces and nothing remarkable seems to have been achieved by the later sovereigns, though Someśvara IV re-established for a few years the power which had been rudely shaken by Bijjala the Kāḷachuri. The power of the Kāḷachuri and Gaṇapati kings and the rise of the Hoyśaḷa Ballāla dynasty of Maisūr sealed the fate of the Western Chālukyas, and nothing is heard of them after 1189 A.D.[5]

EASTERN CHĀLUKYAS.

It has been already stated (p. 148) that the two great Chalukyan brothers, Satyāśraya and Kubja Vishṇuvardhana, separated and established two separate dynasties. The family of the former are called the Western Chālukyas. Kubja Vishṇuvardhana, marching to the Eastern Coast, conquered and dethroned the Śālaṅkāyana sovereign of Veṅgī and established a dynasty which, gradually extending its conquests to the borders of Orissa and fixing its capital at Rajahmundry, ruled Kaliṅgā for four centuries.

The genealogy is as follows. The table is mainly taken from Dr. Burnell's *South-Indian Palæography*, (pp. 21, 22).

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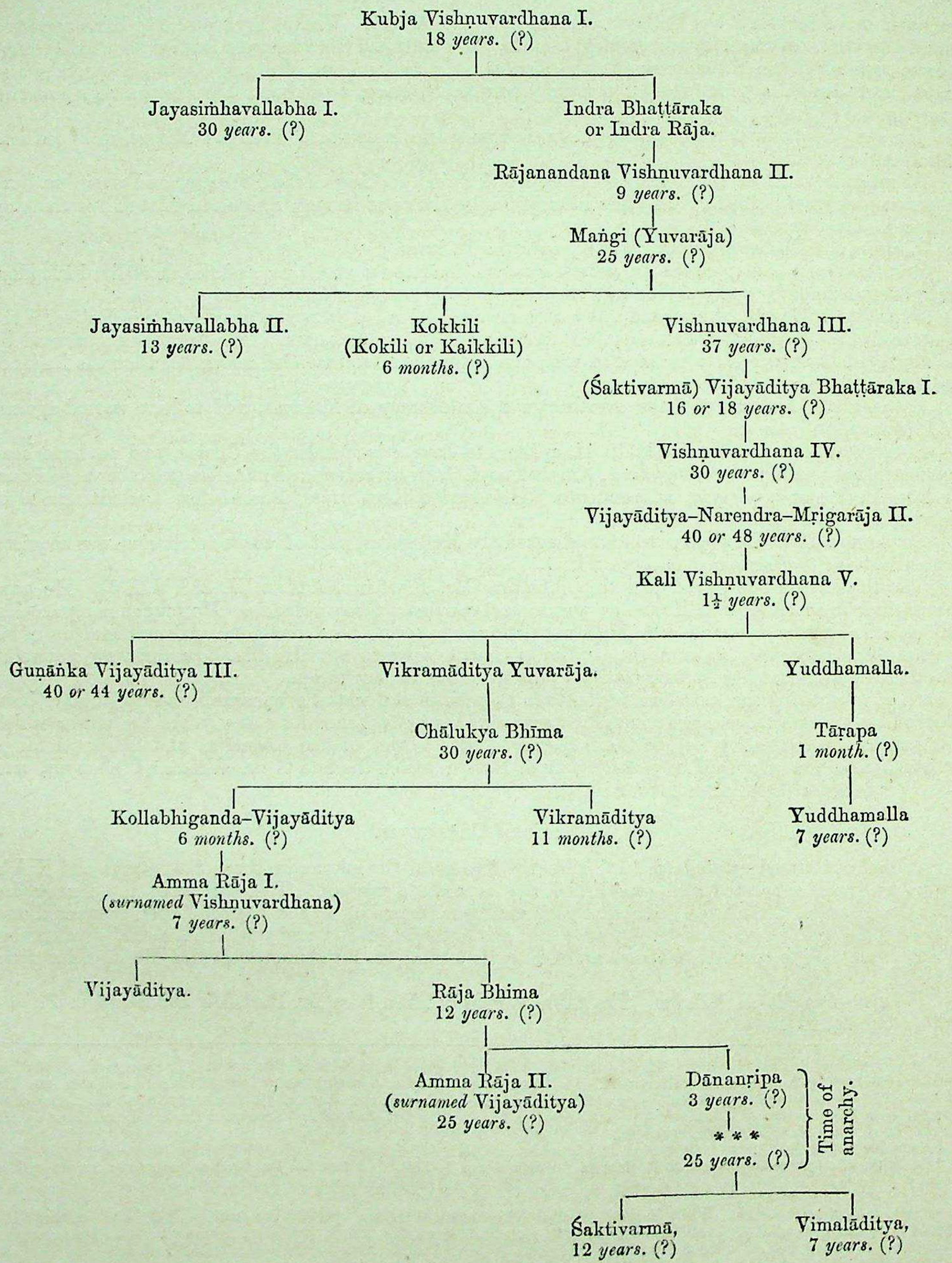
[1] An inscription published by Mr. Rice (*Ind. Ant.* VIII, 25) gives particulars of this event. It appears that after his coronation the king made war on the Pallavas, killed in battle Nandi Pōtavarmā, their king, and victoriously entered Kañchī. He found that city richly decorated with sculptures which had been executed under the orders of a former king, Narasiṁha Pōtavarmā, amongst them being images of *Rājasiṁha* (?) Vikramāditya II, when he left Kañchī, travelled on to the coast, and took up his residence there, for a time, in a town on the sea.

[2] *Ind. Ant.* V, 17.

[3] In Bilhaṇa's *Vikramāṅkakārya*, it is claimed for Someśvara I that he conquered the Choḷas, apparently twice; and it expressly states that the Choḷa monarch had attacked him. But several inscriptions mention Kulottuṅga's defeat of the Chālukyan sovereign. (*Ind. Ant.* V, 318).

[4] (*Ind. Ant.* V, 319—623). While in camp on the Tuṅgabhadrā, Vikrama heard of the death of his father-in-law. He marched on Kañchī, crushed a rebellion there, put the rightful heir on the throne, and then seized Gaṅgaikoṇḍaśōrapuram. Shortly after he had retired he heard of the death of the newly enthroned monarch, and of the seizure of the Choḷa throne by "Rājiga, lord of Veṅgī," a member of the family. Vikrama offered battle, but was attacked in rear by his brother Someśvara, whom he defeated, while Rājiga fled. Vikrama then ascended the throne of the Chālukyas, A.D. 1076. He is said to have conquered the Choḷas on two subsequent occasions.

[5] J.R.A.S. IV, 17; M.J.L.S. VII, 209; Mr. Fleet's "*Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts,*" 55, 59—63.


Kubja Vishṇuvardhana I. 18 *years.* (?)
Jayasiṁhavallabha I. 30 *years.* (?)
Indra Bhaṭṭāraka or Indra Rāja.
Rājanandana Vishṇuvardhana II. 9 *years.* (?)
Maṅgi (Yuvarāja) 25 *years.* (?)
Jayasiṁhavallabha II. 13 *years.* (?)
Kokkili (Kokili or Kaikkili) 6 *months.* (?)
Vishṇuvardhana III. 37 *years.* (?)
(Śaktivarmā) Vijayāditya Bhaṭṭāraka I. 16 *or* 18 *years.* (?)
Vishṇuvardhana IV. 30 *years.* (?)
Vijayāditya–Narendra–Mṛigarāja II. 40 *or* 48 *years.* (?)
Kali Vishṇuvardhana V. 1½ *years.* (?)
Guṇāṅka Vijayāditya III. 40 *or* 44 *years.* (?)
Vikramāditya Yuvarāja.
Yuddhamalla.
Chālukya Bhīma 30 *years.* (?)
Tāṛapa 1 *month.* (?)
Kollabhiganda–Vijayāditya 6 *months.* (?)
Vikramāditya 11 *months.* (?)
Yuddhamalla 7 *years.* (?)
Amma Rāja I. (*surnamed* Vishṇuvardhana) 7 *years.* (?)
Vijayāditya.
Rāja Bhima 12 *years.* (?)
Amma Rāja II. (*surnamed* Vijayāditya) 25 *years.* (?)
Dānanṛipa 3 *years.* (?)
* * *
25 *years.* (?)
Time of anarchy.
Śaktivarmā, 12 *years.* (?)
Vimalāditya, 7 *years.* (?)

Vimalāditya married Kūndavā, daughter of Rājarāja of the Sūryavaṁśa, and younger sister of Rājendra Choḷa. His successor Rājarāja of the Chandravaṁśa married (A.D. 1022) Iramonaṅgā, (?)

daughter of Rājendra Choḷa, and their son Rājendra Choḷa was the first Choḷa ruler of Veṅgī, and succeeded in A.D. 1064.[1] The Veṅgī kingdom thenceforward became a mere northern province of *Choḷadeśa*. The succession of Choḷas will be given below. Rājendra Kulottuṅga I made his son Rājarāja regent of the Chālukya country; but after ruling for a year the latter retired to the south, and the sovereign created his uncle Vijayāditya viceroy. Vijayāditya governed Kaliṅgā for 15 years. On his death Kulottuṅga gave the viceroyalty to his second son, Vīranātha, who ruled there till at least as late as A.D. 1102.

According to Dr. Burnell, the Choḷas lost this country in 1228 A.D.

The number of years given to each sovereign's reign varies slightly in different inscriptions, and it is impossible yet to be quite certain of dates, as very few of the Eastern Chālukya inscriptions are dated.

Kubja Vishṇuvardhana's conquest is generally believed to have taken place about the year 605 A.D., and this may be taken as the approximate date. He seems to have finally separated from his brother in A.D. 610. The inscriptions of this dynasty unfortunately contain little more than mere lists of names with no details, and therefore it is impossible as yet to frame any connected narrative. The main landmarks are the conquest of Kubja Vishṇuvardhana;—the struggle for the throne between the two sons of Maṅgi the "Yuvarāja" and their half-brother Kokkili, resulting in the expulsion of the latter after he had ruled for six months;—the usurpation of Tārapa who drove out Amma Rāja I's son Vijayāditya and seized the throne;—his own ejection at the hands of Chālukya Bhīma's son Vikramāditya, a month later;—the struggles which ensued between rival claimants ending with the triumph of Rāja Bhīma, who reigned for 12 years;—the accession of Amma Rāja II in 945 A.D., a date which is fixed by an inscription;—the anarchy of 27 or 30 years (duration not certain) which ensued;—and the extinction of the dynasty when the Choḷas succeeded to the sovereignty. For the subsequent history of the Eastern Chalukyas, see under "THE CHOḶAS" (p. 154).

In the reign of one of the sovereigns bearing the name of Vishnuvardhana at Rajahmundry, lived Nannayya Bhaṭṭa, who, at the command of the king, composed the Telugu version of the *Mahābhārata*, (see Campbell's *Telugu Grammar*, *Introd.*, IX—X, where the original passage relating to the authorship of the poem is quoted).

The Eastern Chālukyas may be considered as having ruled during these four centuries more or less peaceably over the whole of the Veṅgī and part at least of the Kaliṅgā countries; being disturbed probably more by the Gajapatis of Orissa on the north than by any power on their south and west.

At the end of the twelfth and beginning of the thirteenth centuries, the Gaṇapati sovereigns of Orangal were acquiring power in the Eastern Chālukyan territories, and they finally ejected the Choḷa-Chālukyas about the year 1228 A.D. (*Dr. Burnell*).

THE CHERAS.

There has been much difference of opinion in scientific quarters as to the Chera and Koṅgu Dynasties, some writers asserting that they were identical, some that they were totally different. The territories ruled by them have been variously assigned. The opinion seems to be gaining ground that the Cheras were the dynasty that preceded the Koṅgus in the same kingdom, in other words that the first seven sovereigns of the Koṅgu Dynasty, as given below (p. 189), ought properly to be styled Cheras. Others believe that the Cheras ruled almost the whole of the Western Coast and the country far inland, north of the Pāṇḍiyans, west of the Pallavas and Choḷas, and south of the Koṅkaṇa, from the earliest known historical times, their territories, of course, varying perpetually as their arms were victorious or the reverse in their wars with their neighbours, until the Koṅgus, who occupied the eastern and northern portion of their dominions, including Maisūr, overwhelmed the old sovereignty and succeeded to the most part of their dominions, the Western Coast being excluded.

The Cheras were mentioned by the oldest known European geographers as well as by the most ancient writers yet known in India. They are spoken of as contemporary with the Cholas and Pāṇḍiyans, and are so mentioned in the edicts of Aśoka, where their sovereign is called Keraḷaputra. According to Ptolemy (VII, I, 86), Karūr was their capital then. Hiwen-Thsang does not mention the kingdom, but refers to part of it under the name of *Koṅkaṇapura* (Koṅkaṇahaḷḷi). (Dr. Burnell's *South-Indian Palæography*, p. 33, *notes* 1 *and* 2; *Ind. Ant.* VIII, 145, 146.)

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[1] This is Sir Walter Elliot's account. I confess it puzzles and perplexes me at present, because it does not seem to tally with other contemporary statements, but all will soon become clear, it is to be hoped, and meanwhile it is fitting that I should quote the opinions of the best authorities.

Those who desire to study the subject should read Mr. Foulkes's historical sketch of the country in question in the *Salem District Manual,* and Professor Dowson's Paper in Vol. VIII of the *Royal Asiatic Society's Journal.* See also Dr. Burnell's *South-Indian Palæography,* p. 33, &c.; the Markāra Plates (*Ind. Ant.* I, 361—366; II, 271, *note,* and V, 133); the Nāgamangalam Plates (*Ind. Ant.* II, 155; III, 152 *and* 262); Mr. Rice's note on the Ganga Kings (*Ind. Ant.* VII, 168).

THE CHOḶA KINGS.

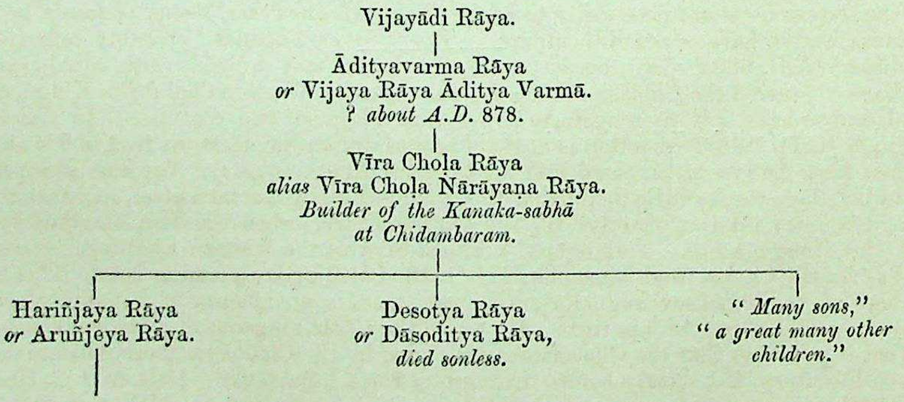
The Choḷa [1] Kingdom forms one of the three great divisions of Southern India, which existed from the earliest known historical times. The Choḷas held the east, the Pāṇḍiyans the south, and the Cheras the west. This distinction existed as far back as the days of Aśoka, and is confirmed by Greek writers. Unfortunately Choḷa history is almost a blank till the days of Rājarāja (1023 A.D.). We have not even a legendary list of names to guide (or mislead) us as with the Pāṇḍiyans.

The Choḷa capital seems to have been at Uṛaiyūr (Warriore) close to Trichinopoly in the second century A.D., at Malaikūṛṛam (Kumbakōnam?)[2] in the seventh, and at Tanjore (?) in the tenth—(*Dr. Burnell*). It was at Gangaikoṇḍaśōṛapuram at one time, probably in the tenth century, being fixed finally at Tanjore early in the eleventh. The ancient name for the Choḷa country, according to Dr. Burnell (*South Indian Palæography,* 47, note 4,) was *Malakūṭa.* "The Choḷa banner had a tiger on it, which the kings of this dynasty must have taken from the Pallavas." (*ib.* 107.)

I have met with only two lists, which can be at all depended upon, of Choḷa sovereigns reigning prior to Rājarāja. The first is given by Mr. Lewis Rice (*Mysore and Coorg,* I, 212) as that of Choḷas reigning in the east of Maisūr.

	A.D.
Ādityavarmā, Rājendra Choḷa	867 to 927
Vīra Choḷa, Nārāyaṇarāja	927 to 977
Dasoditya Rāya	?
Parandaka Rāya, Hari Māli	?
Divya Rāya, or Deva Rāja Choḷa	?
Harivari Deva, or Tribhuvana Vīra Deva Choḷa	986 to 1023

But Mr. Rice adds, "There is no certainty regarding either the names or the dates," and he does not give his authority for the list. The second is by Mr. Foulkes (*Salem District Manual,* Vol. I, p. 39).


Vijayādi Rāya.

Ādityavarma Rāya
or Vijaya Rāya Āditya Varmā.
? *about A.D.* 878.

Vīra Choḷa Rāya
alias Vīra Choḷa Nārāyaṇa Rāya.
Builder of the Kanaka-sabhā
at Chidambaram.

Hariñjaya Rāya
or Aruñjeya Rāya.

Desotya Rāya
or Dāsoditya Rāya,
died sonless.

"*Many sons,*"
"*a great many other*
children."

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[1] Lists of the Choḷas will be found in the following works:—
Buchanan's *Mysore, Canara and Malabar,* iii, 472, (Higginbotham's 8vo Edition of 1870, Vol. ii, p. 532,) taken from a native Manuscript.
J.A.S.B., vii, 371, 389, 507, 512. Taylor's Oriental Manuscripts.
Wilson's *Catalogue of the Mackenzie MSS.,* I, pp. xc and 181.
Taylor's *Catalogue Raisonnée of Oriental MSS.,* III, 391, 440, 518, 522.
Prinsep's "Useful Tables" in Thomas's Edition, II, 275, 279. The lists are taken from Buchanan and Wilson.
Taylor's notices of the Manuscripts in the several volumes of the M.J.L.S.
None of them, however, must be depended upon for a moment as they come from most untrustworthy sources.

[2] *Malai* = "hill," *kuṛṛam* = "subdivision." The place seems also to have been called "Malakuṭa." (*Ind. Ant.* VII, 39). Apparently it gave its name to a tract of country, for mention is made of a Brahman village, "the ornament of Malakuṭa." Dr. Burnell thinks that "Malakuṭa" was "the kingdom comprised, roughly speaking, in the delta of the Kāveri."

Parāntaka Rāya
alias Hari Māli, *or* Ari Malli,
married Chittiri, daughter of Setu Rāya, or Chati Rāya.

Divi Rāya
or Divya Rāya,
alias Hari-Tittu Rāya
or Arititu Rāya,
died sonless.

Rājarāja Narendra,
also called Harivarideva,
married an Eastern Chalukyan princess.

Many other children,
" sons."

" Elder sons."

Rājendra Choḷa.

I have cut the genealogy short as it is unnecessary here to give the whole.

Dr. Burnell thinks that the Choḷas were extending their power to the northwards about the period from 850 to 1023 A.D. by warfare and inroads, and he attributes the thirty (or twenty-seven) years' anarchy in the Eastern Chālukyan dominions to Choḷa invasions. With Rājarāja (1023 A.D.) the history becomes all more clear, but previous to that reign we are as yet very much in the dark. Dr. Burnell tentatively fixes Karikāla Choḷa about the year 950 A.D., but this is not as yet conclusive.

The Choḷa kingdom was in existence as early as 250 B.C., being mentioned in the inscriptions of Aśoka where it is called " Chōḍa." It was also known to the Greek Geographers and is noticed in the *Periplūs Maris Erythræi*,[1] and in Ptolemy (130 A.D.), the capital being then at Uṛaiyūr. It is clear from the legends in the Madura *Sthala Purāna* and the *Śrītāla* Book that, according to Pāṇḍiyan tradition, the kingdom of Choḷa was as old as that of the Pāṇḍiyans, or even older, since the son of the founder of Madura is stated to have married the daughter of the Choḷa king. These legends allude perpetually to wars between the Choḷas and Pāṇḍiyans, but there is no need to discuss the question as to their authenticity. If the two nations were contemporary, it is almost certain that they must have been constantly at feud, but the particular battles mentioned in the legends are probably purely mythical.

At the beginning of the seventh century we read in an inscription[2] of the celebrated Satyāśraya or Pulikesi II of the Chalukyan dynasty, that that sovereign ruined the Pallavas of Kañchī, and had proposed to himself to annihilate the Choḷas; but the expedition seems to have been abandoned. A few years later, viz., about the year 640 A.D., Hiwen-Thsang heard of the kingdom though he did not visit it. Vikramāditya I of the Western Chalukyas (670—680 ?) claims[3] to have conquered Choḷa, though the statement is not necessarily to be credited. He, however, seems certainly to have defeated the Pallavas, and to have seized Kāñchīpura. (The " Seven Pagodas" probably date from this reign.) Vinayāditya[4] (A.D. 680 ?--696), his successor, also claims, and probably with equal want of truthfulness, to have conquered the Choḷas. About 60 years later the Western Chalukyan Kingdom seems to have collapsed, and to have only risen again to power after a lapse of two centuries. In Wilson's Mackenzie Manuscripts (I, pp. 198-9) mention is made of an inscription which shows that in 894 A.D. the Choḷas, under their king Ādityavarmā, conquered the Chera or Koṅgu country. The date seems to be somewhat uncertain but there can be little doubt that this conquest really did take place, and that the Choḷas held the Koṅgu country (Maisūr mainly) till the tenth century, when the Hoyśala Ballāḷas arose on the ruins of the Koṅgu kings. Tailabhūpa Vikramāditya of the Western Chālukyas states that he was victorious over the Choḷas; and Jayasiṁha III (1018--1042) makes a similar boast. This brings us down to the reign of the Choḷa sovereign Rājarāja, who was a contemporary of Jayasiṁha's, and was one of the most powerful chiefs of his time. He raised the Choḷa kingdom to great eminence. Dr. Burnell thinks that it is certain that the Choḷas were conquered by the Chālukyas shortly before the beginning of the eleventh century, *i.e.*, shortly before the reign of Rāja Rāja (1023—1064 A.D.) He writes of Rāja Rāja;—" This king must have restored Tanjore, which, according to Al-Birūnī, was in ruins at the beginning of the eleventh century.[5] This fact confirms the earlier Chālukya boasts of conquest, and was certainly owing to them."

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[1] The date of the *Periplūs* is fixed by Reinaud as A.D. 246 or 247 (*Ind. Ant.* VIII, 331, 334, 337). For translation, with notes and commentary, see *Ind. Ant.* VIII, 107.

[2] *Ind. Ant.*, VIII, 237.

[3] *Ind. Ant.*, VI, 75.

[4] *Ind. Ant.*, VI, 35, 83, 91.

[5] Al-Birūnī wrote at the beginning of the eleventh century. He died A.D. 1039. He is quoted by Rashīd-ud-dīn (1310 A.D.). (Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India*, I, 66; Reinaud *Fragments*, pp. 92, 121; *Mémoire*, p. 284). The king had built " another city on the shore called Padmar."

During the early period, before the eleventh century, the Choḷas were repeatedly attacked by powers other than those above mentioned, and we hear of them in succession as being conquered by or conquering the Kāḍambas, the Pāṇḍiyans, and others.

Singhalese annals give us an invasion of Ceylon by Choḷas about the year 247 B.C. (the date is quite unauthenticated), in consequence of which the Choḷas ruled the island for 44 years; also a second invasion a hundred years later, and a third in the year 110. A.D. A counter invasion of Choḷa territories by Singhalese took place in 113 A.D., and subsequent to this, warfare between the two races was of constant occurrence. In the middle of the tenth century it is said that the king of Ceylon sent an army to the assistance of a Pāṇḍiyan king who was then at war with the Choḷas, but that the Pāṇḍiyans were defeated, and the Choḷas, in revenge, invaded Ceylon but were repulsed. The next thing we hear of relates to the reign of Rājarāja, a period when, as before stated, the chronicles appear more trustworthy.

Dr. Burnell has given the succession thus (*South-Indian Palæography*, p. 40, *note* 1).

Karikāla Choḷa,
? *about* 950 *A.D.*

Rājarāja Chola
alias Narendra,
40 *or* 41 *years—A.D.* 1023 *to* 1064.
|
Vīra Choḷa
alias Kulottuṅga Choḷa I,
alias Rājarājendra (Rājarāja) Koppākeśarivarmā,
49 *years—A.D.* 1064 *to* 1113.
His Abhisheka took place in 1079.
|
Vikrama Choḷa,
15 *years—A.D.* 1113 *to* 1128.
|
Kulottuṇga Choḷa II,
A.D. 1128 *to* ? *Ruled over the whole Tamiḻ Country for at least* 30 *years.*
|
* * *
|
Vikramadeva,
reigning in A.D. 1235.

Rājarāja, owing to an intermarriage between the Choḷas and Eastern Chālukyas, united the whole of Veṅgī and Kaliṅgā to the Choḷa territories. (M.J.L.S. XIII, Pt. 2, p. 40). He came to the throne in the same year as King Mihindu IV. of Ceylon, *i.e.*, in 1023 A.D. Ten years later—years during which constant emigration was taking place from the mainland to Ceylon—King Mihindu, overwhelmed with the perpetual influx of foreigners, lost his authority both over his own people and the strangers, and fled to Ambagalla. Rājarāja invaded the island twenty-six years after this event, *i.e.*, in 1059 A.D., and was completely successful. He seized the government, took Mihindu prisoner, and sent him with his queen and the crown jewels to the mainland, appointing a Choḷa Viceroy to govern the conquered territory. Mihindu died in 1071 A.D., still in captivity.

Previously to this, however, viz., in 1064, the throne of the Choḷas passed to Kulottuṅga I or Rājendra Choḷa, one of the greatest princes of his day.[1] Besides assuming the sovereignty over his own territories, which, by the union of the Choḷa and Eastern Chālukya countries, extended up to the borders of Orissa, he conquered in A.D. 1064 and annexed for a time the whole of the Pāṇḍiyan kingdom, and by the prowess of his illegitimate son Ādoṇḍai (according to native tradition) completely and for ever crushed the power of the Pallavas of Kañchī. Although it must be admitted that proof is as yet wanting, I incline to the belief that there is at least a basis of historical truth underlying this native tradition. At any rate it seems certain that the annexation of the kingdom of the Pallavas to that of the Choḷas took place at this period. It is further stated in the great inscription round the temple at Tanjore that the Choḷas, towards the beginning of the eleventh century, conquered Bengal (Burnell's *South Indian Palæography, p.* 22, note 6). Either in the reign of Rājarāja or in that of Kulottuṅga I—probably the former—the Choḷas swept over the Western Chālukya country. It was during the reign of Someśvara I of the latter dynasty. (Mr. Fleet's *Kanarese Dynasties*, p. 46 *and note* 2). They destroyed a number of Jain temples at Puligere or Lakshmeśvara, but their success was only temporary. They were driven over the Tuṅgabhadrā and their leader killed. The date of this event is possibly 1059-60 A.D. In the *Vikramāṅkadevacharita* of Bilhaṇa, Someśvara I is said to have "penetrated as far as Kañchī itself, stormed it, and driven its ruler into the jungles," but this is probably a mere poetical exaggeration and really alludes to the victory above mentioned. A little later the Choḷas are again found fighting with the Western Chālukyas, this time with a Pallava (?) of Veṅgī.

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[1] He was crowned in 1071 A.D. The name of his principal queen seems to have been "Ulaha Muṟuduḍaiyāḷ," a Tamiḻ translation of "*Loka Mahādevī.*" It is also given in inscriptions as "*Bhuvana-*, or *Avani-Muṟudaḍaiyāḷ*, all meaning the same thing. It has become a question, however, whether this is not a mere title assumed by many South Indian Queens. It has been found in connection with more than one Pāṇḍiyan sovereign, and the wife of Vikramāditya II of the Western Chalukyas bore the same name.

Vikramāditya VI, of the Western Chālukyas, who reigned from 1075 to 1126 A.D., was, previous to his accession, always at feud with his elder brother Someśvara II, and during his reign occupied himself in warfare on his own account against the enemies of his country. At this period he is said to have repeatedly defeated the Choḷas and plundered Kañchī (it is almost impossible to believe this, and the authority seems to be only the *Vikramāṅkadevacharita*), to have destroyed the sandalwood forests of the Malaya hills, to have slain the king of Keraḷa, and conquered the cities of Gaṅgaikoṇḍapuram (*Gāngakunda*—Mr. Fleet), Veṅgī and Chakrakōṭa or Chakragotta (?) He had married a daughter of the Choḷa king, and on the occurrence of a rebellion in the Choḷa country, in which his brother-in-law was killed (this, if true, *must* have been Rājarāja and the date A.D. 1064), he heard that Rājigā, king (?) of Veṅgī, had marched down and seized Kañchī. Vikramāditya marched to the south to meet Rājigā, and his brother Someśvara followed with another army "promising outwardly to assist his brother, but intending to play the traitor." A battle ensued in which Rājigā was defeated and fled, and Someśvara was taken prisoner (*i.e.*, the Choḷas were victorious at all points). Vikramāditya then proclaimed himself king.

The above account is all taken from Mr. Fleet's new publication, and he draws his information from Bilhaṇa, who, being a Hindu poet, is almost certain to be absolutely wrong in details, though his story may be based on the truth. I do not therefore discard the tale on account of the discrepancy in dates, for it is quite possible that the latter part of the story may refer to a date eleven years later than the rebellion which caused the Choḷa king's death—the date, that is, of Vikramāditya's accession to the throne.

Kulottuṅga I was a man of many names. Thus he is called "Vīra," "Rājendra," "Koppākēśarivarmā," or "Kopparakēśarivarmā," "Kōvirāja Kēśari," and others. He conquered Āhavamalla, or Someśvaradeva I of the Western Chālukyas in a battle near the Tuṅgabhadrā, a fact which is recorded in several inscriptions. The Pāṇḍiyan king whom he conquered was Vīra Pāṇḍiyan, son of Vikrama Pāṇḍiyan. (*Inscriptions at Chidambaram.* Dr. Burnell's *South-Indian Palæography, p.* 45, *note* 1.) Kulottuṅga placed his younger brother Gaṅgaikoṇḍān Choḷa on the throne of Madura.[1]

Reverting to Ceylon we find that Kulottuṅga held firmly to his father's conquest for the first few years of his reign. Young prince Kāśyapa, however, son of Mihindu, who was at the most 26 years' old at the capture of his father, had been gradually consolidating his power while in exile amongst the hills, and he succeeded in beating back the Choḷa Viceroy's army when it marched against him, even though the latter was aided by a force of 10,000 men sent over from the mainland to its assistance. Mihindu died in 1071, and Kāśyapa, proclaiming himself King of Ceylon, was making great preparations for driving the usurpers out of the island, when his career was cut short by his early death. He could not have been more than 38 years old. The throne of Ceylon was seized by the son of the minister Lokeśvara on the demise of Kāśyapa, there being no other claimants for the purple. He called himself Vijaya Bāhu I, and proclaimed war against the Choḷas. The natives flocked to his standard, and fighting soon afterwards commenced. A general action was, after a protracted and desultory warfare, fought under the walls of Pollonnáruwa, and the Choḷas were defeated and driven into the town. After a siege of six weeks the town was carried by storm, and the defenders put to the sword. The king's authority was soon recognized all over the island. Shortly after this, Vijaya Bāhu insulted the Choḷa king by giving the first place in precedence at an audience to the envoy from Siam in preference to the Choḷa ambassador, and this so enraged Kulottuṅga that he seized the Singhalese envoy at his court and cut off his nose and ears. War ensued. The Choḷas landed at Mantotte, defeated the Singhalese army, and marched on the capital. The king fled, and the Choḷas demolished the city. Recovering himself soon, however, Vijaya Bāhu returned to the attack, defeated the invaders, and drove them from the island.

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[1] Dr. Burnell states, on the authority of an inscription at Karuvūr, that this prince assumed the title of "Sundara Pāṇḍiyan."

Kulottuṅga died in 1113, and three years later, during the reign of his son and successor, Vikrama Choḷa, the Singhalese invaded the Choḷa country but were driven back without difficulty.

All the old native chronicles unite in narrating the glories of Kulottuṅga's illegitimate son Ādonḍai, the conqueror of the Pallavas. An inscription at Tiruttaṇi (*Vol. I, p.* 158) in the Pallava country gives a genealogy of five generations, and the local chronicle of Nārāyaṇavanam (*ib., pp.* 157, 158) mentions four, of which the names correspond, thus :—

Tiruttaṇi Inscription.	Nārāyaṇavanam Chronicle.
Karikāla Choḷa.	
Chakravarti.	Ādonḍai.
Sudhāmā.	Sundama Rāja.
Ruchira.	Surasira Rāja.
Nārāyaṇa Rāja.	Nārāyaṇa Rāja.

These evidently refer to the same persons, and "Chakravarti" is a common title of Ādonḍai. Ādonḍai is always declared to be the son of Kulottuṅga I. Was, then, "Karikāla Choḷa" another of the latter's numerous names? This point is interesting and important.

If native chronicles are to be believed in this respect, Kulottuṅga I had a brother Śāraṅgadhara, another son of Rājarāja Choḷa. In the *Appakāviyamu* or Appa Kavi's Commentary on the Grammar of Nannayya Bhaṭṭa, Śāraṅgadhara is stated to have been the son of Rājarāja, and this is repeated in the *Śāraṅgadharacharita*.[1] A question arises whether this prince could possibly be identical with Śāraṅga, also called "Rudradeva" *alias* "Churaṅga" "*alias* Chōṟ Gaṅga" (*Chola* or *Sōṟa Gaṅga*), who, summoned from Karṇāṭaka by the chiefs of Orissa after the collapse of the Kesari Dynasty of that kingdom, founded the Gāṅgavaṁśa family of Orissa about the year A.D. 1132. The dates seem at first sight fatal to the theory, but our Orissan chronology is as yet very imperfect. It is to be observed that Kulottuṅga claims to have reduced Bengal.

The facts noted above enable some slight additions to be provisionally made to the genealogy of the eleventh century Choḷas. All will doubtless become clear when the many extant inscriptions are carefully studied, but at present the following is put forward tentatively. The main points are taken from Dr. Burnell's *Palæography*, which, in some respects, follows Dr. Caldwell.

?

- *A sister, married* Vallavarai Yāvadyadeva. (*Inscriptions at Tanjore.*)
- Rājarāja Choḷa, *alias* Rājarāja Narendra, *or simply* Narendra, (1023--1064). *Killed during a rebellion* (?)
    - Vīra, *alias* Rājendra Choḷa, *alias* Kulottuṅga I, *alias* Rājarājendra, *alias* Koppā (*or* Koppara) Kēśarivarmā, *alias* Kōnēri Nanmai Konḍān, *alias* Kōvirāja Keśarivarmā. *A.D.* 1064-1113. *Crowned* 1079. *Married* Loka Mahādevī, *alias* Ulaha-Bhuvana- *or* Avani- Muṟududaiyāḷ.
    - Gaṅgaikonḍān, *ascended the throne of Madura after his father's conquest of the Pāṇḍiyan country, and was called "Sundara Pāṇḍiyan."*
    - Kūndavā, *married* Vimalāditya *of the Eastern Chālukyas.*
    - Śāraṅgadhara ?
- ? Vijayāditya, *Governor of Veṅgī or Kaliṅgā for* 15 *years under his nephew; died A.D.* 1079.
- (*A sister* ?) *married Vikramāditya VI of the Western Chālukyas* (?)

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[1] Appa Kavi declares that Śāraṅgadhara studied Telugu Grammar directly under Nannayya Bhaṭṭa, but if the prince was son of Rājaraja Chola, this is impossible. For he would not have been born much before A.D. 1023, while Nannayya Bhaṭṭa's date must have been earlier by a century. The latter was contemporary with an Eastern Chālukyan sovereign named Vishṇuvardhana, residing at Rajahmundry (*Introd. to Nannayya Bhaṭṭa's Telugu Translation of the Mahābhārata.. Campbell's Telugu Grammar, Introd., pp.* ix, x) and the last sovereign of that name that we as yet know of was Amma Raja I, who bore that title (*Ind. Ant.*, VIII, 76). His date is A.D. 918-925, or thereabouts. On the other hand it is noticeable that "Vishṇuvardhana" was a title of the Eastern Chālukyan Dynasty borne by many sovereigns, and especially the later ones (*Vol. I, p.* 105, *note*).

Vikrama Choḷa, A.D. 1113 to 1128.	(*By a dancing girl*) Ādondai, *also called* Toṇḍamān Chakravarti. *Conquered and ruled over the Pallava country.*	Rājarāja, *ruled Veṅgī or Kaliṅgā for one year under his father.*	Vīradeva, *alias* Vīranātha, *alias* Saptama Vishṇuvardhana.[1] *Governor of Kaliṅgā from A.D.* 1079 *till at least A.D.* 1102.	(*A daughter*). *The mother of Chōḍagaṅga, alias Anantavarmā of Kaliṅgā.*
KulottuṅgaChoḷa II, *A.D.* 1128 *to ? Ruled over the whole Tamil country for at least* 30 *years.*				
Rājendra, *mentioned in inscriptions about the Godāvarī and Krishṇā Rivers.*				

Little seems to be known of the sovereign Vikrama. Kulottuṅga Choḷa II[2] succeeded. His reign came to an end at some time subsequent to the year 1158 A.D. Dr. Burnell then gives us Vikramadeva Choḷa reigning in A.D. 1235. If the copies sent to me of inscriptions about the Godāvarī and Krishṇā Rivers are accurate, Kulottuṅga II had a son Rājendra, whose inscriptions are found in that tract between A.D. 1165 and 1194. He was succeeded there by, apparently, an anarchy, when petty rulers held sway, preparing the way for their complete overthrow by the Gaṇapatis of Oraṅgal, who seized and held the country firmly till the fourteenth century. So fell the Choḷa sovereignty north of the Pennār.[3]

According to Singhalese annals Parākrama Bāhu I (1153–1186) attacked Kulaśekhara, the Pāṇḍiyan king, at one period of his reign (the date is not given), subdued Rāmeśvaram and the six neighbouring provinces, and drove the king from the throne of Madura. Vīra Pāṇḍiyan, son of Kulaśekhara, was installed as king of Madura. The ousted monarch sought aid from the Choḷas and attacked the Singhalese. The allies were defeated, and a considerable portion of the Choḷa country was captured by the invaders, on which Kulaśekhara submitted. He was then restored to his throne, Vīra Pāṇḍiyan being comforted by the gift of the conquered Choḷa country as a principality. After this, the Singhalese retired.

If the copies of two of the Conjeeveram inscriptions which, by the kindness of Mr. Foulkes, I had access to are correct (*Nos.* 178 *and* 204 *of my List, Vol. I, pp.* 184-85), there was a second Rājarāja Choḷa, of whom we now hear for the first time, who came to the throne in A.D. 1216, and ruled till at least A.D. 1232. Vikrama (ruling in A.D. 1235) probably succeeded him. It was in the reign of this Rājarāja II that Kaliṅgā was lost to the Cholas, if the date of this event, as given by Dr. Burnell (A.D. 1228), is accurate.[4] (*South Indian Palæography*, p. 40, note 4.)

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[1] Amma Rāja I being Vishṇuvardhana the sixth.

[2] Dr. Burnell writes of him (*South Indian Palæography*, p. 40, note 37): "He was reigning in 1134 A.D. . . . . In his time there must have been a great many Buddhists in Tanjore, as Parākrama Bāhu (King of Ceylon, 1155 to 1186) fetched his priest from there according to the Mahāwaṅso."

[3] The deductions of Sir Walter Elliot from inscriptions vary from those of Dr. Burnell regarding the relatives of Rājendra Kulottuṅga I. I therefore append extracts from the former's writings on the subject (*Numismatic Gleanings*, No. 2, in M.J.L.S., Vol. IV, N.S., 1858, p. 94, *etc.*; O.S., Vol. XX:—"Rājendra Choḷa was succeeded by his son Vikrama Dēva surnamed Kulōttuṅga Choḷa. On the death of his uncle, Vijayaditya, who had been viceroy of Vengidēsam, the king deputed his son Rājarāja to assume the office, but after holding it for one year, A.D. 1078, he resigned it in favor of his younger brother Vira Dēva Choḷa, who assumed the title of Kulōttuṅga Choḷa. His grants are found in great numbers from A.D. 1079 up to the year 1135, when a partial restoration of the Chalukya line appears to have taken place, and they maintained a divided and feeble influence till the latter part of the twelfth century, when the country fell under the sway of the Kākatiya dynasty of Warangal." On page 40 he gives the succession thus:—

26. Rājarāja Narēndra.
27. Rājendra Choḷa.
28. Vikrama Dēva Kulōttuṅga Choḷa.
29. Rājarāja Choḷa, viceroy for one year.
30. Vīra Dēva Kulōttuṅga or Saptama Vishṇuvardhana, viceroy from A.D. 1079 to 1135.

[4] Inscriptions in the Veṅgi country will doubtless throw light on this important point. At Kuṅkulaguṇṭa, in the Narasarāvupēṭa Taluk of the Kistna District, is an inscription which would point to the Gaṇapatis of Orissa having acquired power in that country as early as A.D. 1197; while there is a Gaṇapati inscription at Drākshārāma in the Godāvari District, dated in 1175 A.D. The latest Gaṇapati inscription in that tract is dated A.D. 1336.

Another of the Conjeeveram inscriptions gives, according to the copy, Peruñjiṅga or Kopperuñjiṅga Choḷa as commencing to reign in A.D. 1242 (*Inscription No.* 265), his grant being in A.D. 1260. He reigned at least twenty years (*No.* 191).

Again, another (*No.* 101) gives a sovereign as commencing to reign in A.D. 1250, his grant being in 1266. Inscription No. 194 determines his name to have been "Vijayakaṇḍa Gopāladeva," and the coincidence seems to show that this is probably correct. The dates, however, conflict, and until the originals are examined nothing can be definitely stated.

The next date that I find is that of Mathurāntaka[1] Poṟṟapi Choḷa, who began to reign A.D. 1286, and held the sovereignty till the Musalmān invasion of A.D. 1310. (*No.* 74 *of the Conjeeveram Inscriptions.*)

These names and dates, though at present put forward doubtfully, seem to afford reasonable hope of our being soon able, after careful examination of the original inscriptions, to carry on a connected narrative of the history of the Choḷas down to the Musalmān conquest of A.D. 1310; and if so, a considerable step forward will have been made.

The Musalmān conquest seems to have finally crushed the power of the Choḷas. I am only acquainted with two allusions to Choḷas after that event. One is to be found in one of the inscriptions at Conjeeveram (*No.* 98), which consists of a command issued by Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar to "Rājakumāra Bhaṅgappadeva Choḷa" to conduct certain festivals at the temple at Conjeeveram. The other will be noticed below.

The Musalmāns seem to have held the country till A.D. 1347, when they were driven across the Krishṇā by a powerful Hindu confederation. According to one of the Conjeeveram inscriptions (*No.* 60), just at that period a chief by name Nārāyaṇa Śambuva Rāyar claims sovereignty at Kañchī and dates his grant in his ninth year, placing his accession in A.D. 1337. He seems to have ruled for at least eighteen years (*Inscription* 58), which brings us down to A.D. 1355.

It now becomes a question whether the almost extinct power of the Choḷas once more and for the last time asserted itself in the person of a second Vijayakaṇḍa Gopāladeva. The usurpation of a family of Uḍaiyārs, probably from the Kanarese country, whose earliest recorded date at Kañchī is that of Kampaṇa, son of Bukkaṇa Uḍaiyār, in A.D. 1365, is well established by inscriptions at various localities. And amongst the Conjeeveram inscriptions are two, by the same local chieftain, one of which is dated in the twentieth year of Vijayakaṇḍa Gopāladeva, and the other in the reign of Kampaṇa Uḍaiyār. This, if authentic, would help us to bridge the interval of nine years between A.D. 1356 and 1365. Kampaṇa was succeeded by Arayaṇṇa or Āryēṇa Uḍaiyār in or before the year 1377, for we have an inscription of the latter's reign dated in that year. Āryēṇa was succeeded by his son Vīruppaṇṇa.[2] The latter seems to have been conquered or superseded by King Harihara of Vijayanagar, and it is, indeed, not improbable that these Uḍaiyārs were either generals or chiefs of the early Vijayanagar sovereigns. There seems reason, however, to believe that for a century and a half the Vijayanagar sovereignty was not very firmly established till, in the reigns of the kings of the Narasiṁha dynasty, the whole was finally reduced to subjection.

Then followed the supremacy of the Nāyakkas of Madura during the decline of the great sovereignty, and these were followed by the Mahratta dynasty, who ruled the country precariously till it passed into the hands of the English.

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[1] *Mathura-antaka*, "the cause of the end of Madura," or the "*Yama* (god of death) of Madura." It cannot yet be decidedly stated whether this was a mere title significative of the inveterate hatred existing between the Choḷa and Pāṇḍiyan kingdoms, or whether it perpetuates an event in history. The title still exists in the Choḷa-Pallava country in the name of the town of "Mathurantakam" in the Chingleput District, a flourishing place which gives its name to a taluk, and which probably was called after the sovereign.

[2] I think the succession is as follows:—

Bukkaṇṇa,
married Janemādevī, and gave her the town of Pennakoṇḍa.

Vīrupaṇṇa.
Inscriptions A.D. 1344, 1354, 1364 (*Pennakoṇḍa*),
His minister constructed the fort at Pennakoṇḍa.

Kampaṇa.
Inscriptions A.D. 1365, 1368 (*Kañchī*),
1371, 1374 (*Rāmnād*).

Arayaṇṇa *or* Āryēṇa.
Inscriptions A.D. 1377 (*South Arcot*), 1378 (*Kañchī*).

Vīrupaṇṇa.
Inscriptions A.D. 1385, 1396 (*South Arcot*).

It must be considered as not quite conclusively proved that the Bukkaṇṇa who is mentioned as father of Vīrupaṇṇa, and the Bukkaṇṇa who is mentioned as father of Kampaṇa, were one and the same person, but there is little reason to doubt it.

DAKHAṆ, MUHAMMADAN KINGS OF THE—.

By way of preface to a sketch of these Musalmān sovereignties of the Dakhaṇ, it will be well to insert a few notes on the previous transactions of the Delhi kings in Southern India.

The first expedition of the Muḥammadans into the Dakhaṇ took place in A.D. 1306, when the Emperor 'Alāu'd-dīn sent an ennobled slave, by name Malik Kāfur, to bring to his senses the Rāja Rāmadeva of Devagiri (*see the* YĀDAVAS OF DEVAGIRI), who had withheld tribute for three years. The Rāja made no defence, but, being defeated in March 1307, accompanied his opponent to Delhi, where he received honourable treatment.

In 1309 Malik Kāfur was again sent to the Dakhaṇ to reduce the Gaṇapati king of Oraṅgal, Rudradeva, better known as Pratāpa Rudra II. The expedition was successful. The city was captured and the Rāja made terms.[1] Next year he was again despatched on a similar errand against the Hoyśala Ballāḷas of Dvārasamudra. The general pushed forward with great energy and speed, passed Devagiri, and reached the Malabar Coast, where he built a mosque to commemorate the event. He attacked and stormed the city of Dvārasamudra, sacked the celebrated Hallabīḍu temple, and returned to Delhi.[2]

In 1312 the Devagiri Yādavas again became troublesome, in the person of Śaṅkaradeva, son of Rāma, and Malik Kāfur was once more sent to reduce the Rāja to a proper sense of his inferiority. In the campaign which ensued the Musalmāns were completely successful and the Rāja lost his life. Four years later 'Alāu'd-dīn died and Malik Kāfur was at once murdered.

Mubārak Khilji became Emperor of Delhi in 1317, and one of his first acts was to make war for the third time on Devagiri. He captured the person of the Rāja, Haripāladeva, son-in-law of Rāma, and flayed him alive. The *Nuh Sipihr* of Amīr Khusrū gives a circumstantial account of a defeat of the Rāja of Oraṅgal by "Khusrū K͟hān," generally known as Malik Khusrū, in the reign of this sovereign, but no such event is recorded by Ferishta. The chief is said to have been commanded to go to "Arangal in Tillang," and to have obeyed. In the end, it is said, the Muḥammadans were victorious, and retired after taking from the Rāja all his moveable property.

Mubārak was murdered in A.D. 1321 by Malik Khusrū, and the latter was killed by G͟hāzi Beg Toghlak, Viceroy of Lahore, who,—all the royal family having been barbarously murdered by Malik Khusrū,—was chosen sovereign of the empire under the title of G͟hiyāṣu'd-dīn.

In 1321 he sent his eldest son, Ulugh K͟hān, against Oraṅgal. The capital was invested and a close siege took place. The garrison was on the point of capitulating when a panic seized on the Muḥammadans owing to mischievous rumours spread about the camp that the Sultān was dead. Several of the generals fled, and the army became disorganized; so that, on a desperate sally being made by the garrison, the besiegers were beaten at all points and hastily retreated.

In 1323, however, the Sultān again made war on Pratāpa Rudra with complete success. Oraṅgal was captured and the Rāja carried captive to Delhi. G͟hiyāṣu'd-dīn was succeeded in 1325 by Muḥammad.

In 1327 the Musalmān Viceroy of the Dakhaṇ rebelled, and the Emperor sent an expedition against him. He fled to Kampḷi close to Vijayanagar, whence the king's troops were compelled to retreat, the Vijayanagar king being too strong for them. The rebel fled to the Hoyśala Ballāḷa king at Tānūr in Maisūr, but the latter was too much in fear for his own safety to show any hospitality to the fugitive. He accordingly delivered him up to his master, who flayed him alive for his rebellious conduct.

Either in 1338 or 1339 the capital of the Muḥammadan empire was arbitrarily removed to Devagiri, which was rechristened Daulatābād by the sovereign Muḥammad.

In 1341 ensued a revolt in Malabar, and Muḥammad started to quell it, but fell sick on the way and returned to his capital. Shortly after this Oraṅgal revolted, and the Sultān was powerless to effect its reduction.

Three years later, in 1344, a Hindu confederation, consisting of the son (?) of Rudradeva of Oraṅgal, Krishṇa "Nāyakka," the Rāya of Vijayanagar, and Ballāladeva of Dvārasamudra, with an immense force drove the Muḥammadans out of Oraṅgal and rolled back the tide of their advance.

This reverse was followed, three years later, by a revolt in the Muḥammadan dependencies in the Dakhaṇ. The Viceroy of Daulatābād proclaimed his independence, the royal troops were defeated, and the Viceroy became the first Bāhmanī king of the Dakhaṇ.

Hasan, the Viceroy, now monarch, was originally a poor man who rose to eminence at court mainly by the help of a Brahman, one Gaṅgu, whose name he, in gratitude, assumed when he established the new kingdom.

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[1] The campaign is graphically described by Amīr Khusrū in his *Tārīkh-i 'Alāī* (Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India*, III, 80), and in the *Tārīkh-i Fīrōz Shāhī* of Ziāu'd-dīn Barnī (*Id.* 189).

[2] Ferishta states that Malik Kāfur marched as far as Rāmeśvaram and built a mosque there, but this statement is beginning to be discredited, as it is not shown to be supported by other testimony.

He fixed his capital at Kulbarga or Aḥsanābād. The kingdom lasted about two and a half centuries, being succeeded by five separate kingdoms with capitals at Bīdar, Bijapur (or Vijayapura), Golkoṇḍa, Bīrār, and Aḥmadnagar.

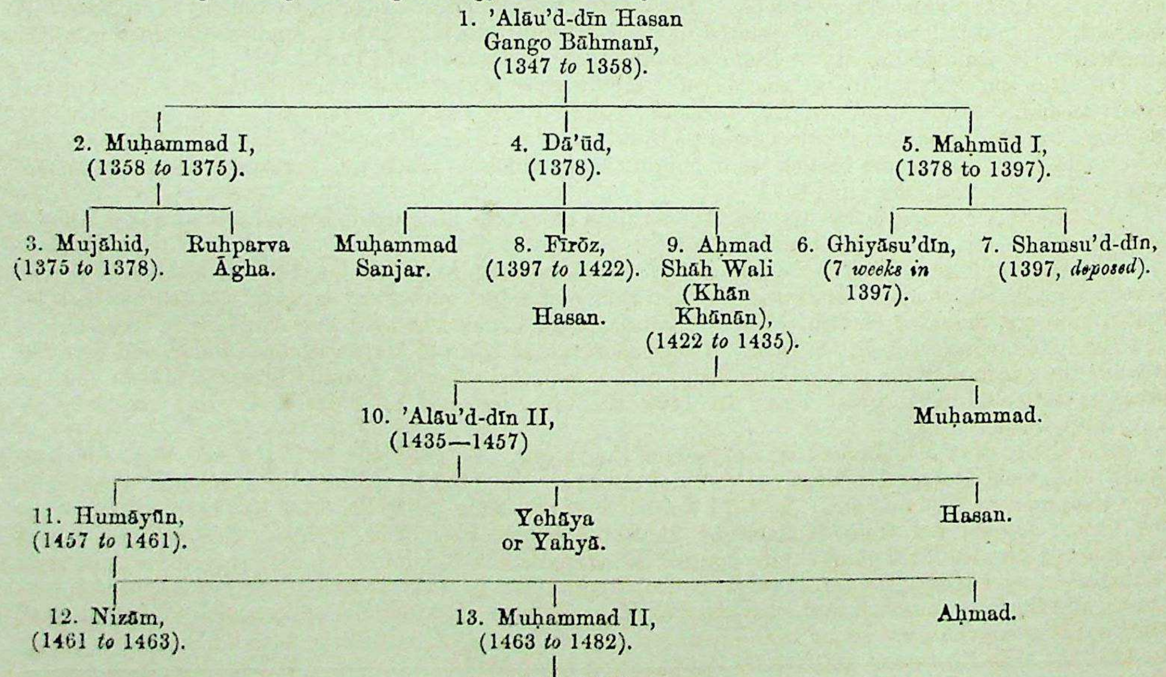
I append a list of Bāhmanī kings as given by Prinsep. Mr. Eastwick's List, published in his *Handbook for Madras* (p. 41), and founded on information supplied to him at Kulbarga, does not appear to me to be so accurate.

Bāhmanī Kings of the Dakhaṇ.

(*Prinsep's List.*)

		A.D.
1.	'Alāu'd-dīn Hasan Shāh Gango Bāhmanī	1347—1358
2.	Muḥammad Shāh I	1358—1375
3.	Mujāhid Shāh	1375—1378
4.	Dā'ūd Shāh	1378
5.	Maḥmūd Shāh I	1378—1397
6.	Ghiyāṣu'dīn	1397
7.	Shamsu'dīn Shāh	1397
8.	Fīrōz Shāh	1397—1422
9.	Aḥmad Shāh Wali (Khān Khānān)	1422—1435
10.	'Alāu'd-dīn Shāh II	1435—1457
11.	Humāyūn the Cruel	1457—1461
12.	Niẓām Shāh	1461—1463
13.	Muḥammad Shāh II	1463—1482
14.	Maḥmūd II	1482—1518
15.	Aḥmad Shāh II	1518—1520
16.	'Alāu'dīn Shāh III	1520—1522
17.	Waliu'llāh	1522—1525
18.	Kalām Ullāh	1525—1527

The following table gives the genealogy of the family :—


1. 'Alāu'd-dīn Hasan Gango Bāhmanī, (1347 *to* 1358).
2. Muḥammad I, (1358 *to* 1375).
4. Dā'ūd, (1378).
5. Maḥmūd I, (1378 to 1397).
3. Mujāhid, (1375 *to* 1378).
Ruhparva Āgha.
Muḥammad Sanjar.
8. Fīrōz, (1397 *to* 1422).
Hasan.
9. Aḥmad Shāh Wali (Khān Khānān), (1422 *to* 1435).
6. Ghiyāsu'dīn, (7 *weeks in* 1397).
7. Shamsu'd-dīn, (1397, *deposed*).
10. 'Alāu'd-dīn II, (1435—1457)
Muḥammad.
11. Humāyūn, (1457 *to* 1461).
Yehāya or Yahyā.
Hasan.
12. Niẓām, (1461 *to* 1463).
13. Muḥammad II, (1463 *to* 1482).
Aḥmad.
14. Maḥmūd II, (1482—1518).

15. Aḥmad II, (1518 *to* 1620).
16. 'Alāu'd-dīn III, (1520 *to* 1522).
17. Waliu'llāh, (1522 *to* 1325).

18. Kalām Ullāh, (1525 *to about* 1527).

1. 'Alāu'd-dīn's reign was uneventful. He died on February 10th, 1358.

2. Muḥammad plundered the country of the Gaṇapatis up to Oraṅgal, and then made peace. He again invaded Oraṅgal territories, and captured and put to death the Rāja's son, Vināyaka or Nāgadeva, obtaining Golkoṇḍa and its dependencies. Next he wantonly made war on Vijayanagar, and was guilty of terrible cruelties. This was in 1365-66. He was successful, and dictated terms of peace. He died March 21st, 1375.

3. Mujāhid again wantonly attacked Vijayanagar and more than once invested the city, on one occasion penetrating into the second line of works; but he was compelled to retire. In the retreat he was murdered by his uncle Dā'ūd on April 14th, 1378.

4. Mujāhid's sister conspired against Dā'ūd in revenge, and on May 19th, 1378, Dā'ūd was assassinated. Maḥmūd, the youngest son of 'Alāu'd-dīn, was raised to the throne.

5. Maḥmūd reigned peaceably and well for 19 years. He died April 20th, 1397.

6. His son, Ghiyāṣu'd-dīn, was blinded and imprisoned by a slave on June 9th of the same year, and (7) Shamsū'd-dīn was raised to the throne; but the sons of Dā'ūd attacked him and deposed him on November 15th, 1397.

8. Fīrōz, Dā'ūd's second son, succeeded and ruled for 25 years. In 1398 Deva Rāja of Vijayanagar invaded the Bāhmanī territories, and war ensued which was abruptly ended by the treacherous murder of Deva Rāja's son, when the Rāja fled and Fīrōz was victorious at all points. Another war broke out in 1401 owing to the Rāja of Vijayanagar's attempt to carry off a girl from Mudgal. Fīrōz invested Vijayanagar successfully, dictated terms, and married the Rāja's daughter. In 1417 the king again attacked Vijayanagar, but was defeated. He died September 15th, 1422, leaving a son Hasan, who, however, was quietly set aside, and acquiesced in the arrangement.

9. Aḥmad (otherwise called Khān Khānān) made war on Vijayanagar soon after his accession, and was guilty of much unnecessary cruelty. He defeated the Rāja and obtained payment of tribute. A war with Oraṅgal followed, which resulted in the death of its Rāja and the permanent destruction of the kingdom. He founded the city of Bīdar and died there February 19th, 1435.

10. His son 'Alāu'd-dīn II succeeded. His brother Muḥammad revolted, but was defeated and kindly treated. Muḥammad, on this occasion, received aid from Vijayanagar. The capital of the Bāhmanī kingdom was definitely removed to Bīdar. In 1437 Deva Rāja of Vijayanagar again provoked a war, and some very severe battles were fought, after which a peace was arranged which lasted for some years. The king died in 1457.

11. He was succeeded by his son Humāyūn, a cruel and unscrupulous prince, who was murdered four years later, viz., on September 3rd, 1461.

12. His son Niẓām Shāh was a boy of eight when he came to the throne, but his mother, who was a very remarkable woman, conducted the government for him with great success, assisted by the celebrated minister, Maḥmūd Gawān. Their territories were invaded in 1461 by a large army from Orissa and Teliṅgāna, which was driven back. The Muḥammadan King of Mālwa attacked Bīdar, and invested it while the queen and the young king fled. But a Gujarāti army in jealousy attacked Mālwa and the invaders retreated with great loss. In 1462 the king returned to Bīdar. He died suddenly on July 29th, 1463.

13. His brother Muḥammad was placed on the throne. In 1468 the young king, then fourteen years' old, took Maḥmūd Gawān as his chief minister. In 1469 he reduced the Koṅkaṇa, wresting it from the power of Vijayanagar. In 1471 a relative of the King of Orissa, who had been ousted from the throne, begged aid from Muḥammad Shāh for the recovery of his rights. This was given, and Muḥammad invaded Teliṅgāna. He captured Koṇḍapalle and Rajahmundry and stayed for some time in that country, residing for three years at Rajahmundry. In 1477 occurred another expedition into Orissa, and the king marched to the sea-coast at Masulipatam. He took the opportunity to make a dash southwards along the coast as far as Conjeeveram, which he sacked, returning with an immense booty. In 1481 the king by a great misfortune lost the services of Maḥmūd Gawān. A plot was raised against the latter by the chief of a rival faction, Niẓāmu'l-mulk Bhairi, and the King, believing Maḥmūd to be false to him, put him to death. This act resulted in the downfall of the kingdom. The principal

chiefs absented themselves from court and remained on their estates with all their forces. Yūsuf 'Ādil Khān, adopted son of Maḥmūd Gawān, was shortly afterwards sent to defend Goa against the Rāja of Vijayanagar. Soon after this the king died, viz., on March 24th, 1482.

14. His son Maḥmūd II succeeded, Nizāmu'l-mulk Bhairi being his minister. Yūsuf 'Ādil returned to court, but, on an attempt against his life being made, he retired to his estate at Bijapur. Maḥmūd went on an expedition to Teliṅgāna, and while there Nizāmu'l-mulk was murdered. His son Malik Aḥmad promptly proclaimed his independence at Jūnēr. 'Imādu'l-mulk, Governor of Bīrār, also revolted. At Bīdar, Kāsim Barīd, a Turki or Georgian slave, was minister. The King betrothed his daughter to Yūsuf 'Ādil in 1497. Kāsim Barīd died in 1504, and his son Amīr Barīd held the king in absolute subjection. In 1512 Quṭbu'l-mulk, Governor of Teliṅgāna, declared his independence at Golkonḍa. Some fighting between the royal troops and those of Bijapur and Bīrār followed. Maḥmūd died on October 8th, 1518.

15. Aḥmad, son of the late king, was nominally placed on the throne by Amīr Barīd, but had no power, and died in 1520.

16. His brother 'Alāu'd-dīn was next placed on the throne, but, on his attempting to rid himself of his minister, he was deposed in 1522 and shortly afterwards murdered.

17. His younger brother Wali was then installed but after two years was poisoned, and Amīr Barīd married his widow. This was in 1524.

18. Kalām Ullāh, son of Aḥmad, was then enthroned, but he escaped in 1527 and fled to Aḥmadnagar, where he remained till his death.

Amīr Barīd at once threw off all pretence at subjection, and established a new dynasty at Bīdar, or Aḥmadābād. And thus ended the Bāhmanī dynasty. The five kingdoms which sprung from it were as follows :—

1. The	Barīd	Shāhi	Dynasty at	Bīdar, or Aḥmadābād.
2. „	'Ādil	do.	do.	Bijapur.
3. „	'Imād	do.	do.	Bīrār.
4. „	Nizām	do.	do.	Aḥmadnagar.
5. „	Quṭb	do.	do.	Golkonḍa.

These will be considered in order.

The Barīd Shāhi Dynasty at Bīdar, or Aḥmadābād.

	A.D.
1. Kāsim Barīd I, a Turki or Georgian slave	1492—1504
2. Amīr Barīd I (son)	1504—1549
3. 'Alī Barīd Shāh (son), the first who assumed royalty	1549—1562
4. Ibrahīm Barīd Shāh (son)	1562—1569
5. Kāsim Barīd Shāh II (brother)	1569—1572
6. Mīrzā 'Alī Barīd Shāh (*deposed*) (son)	1572—1609
7. Amīr Barīd Shāh II	1609

Kāsim Barīd was minister to Maḥmūd Bāhmanī. Dying in 1504, his son Amīr became minister. He held the young Bāhmanī king in complete subjection, raised in succession four puppet sovereigns of that dynasty to the throne of Bīdar, and, on the flight of the last to Aḥmadnagar about 1527, became independent at the ancient Bāhmanī capital. Not long after this Ismā'īl 'Ādil Shāh took Bīdar, but made it over again to Amīr Barīd, who then became almost a dependent of the Bijapur kings. His successor 'Alī Barīd first assumed the title of "Shāh." He lost almost all his possessions in a war with Burhān Shāh of Aḥmadnagar.

The dates of this dynasty are greatly confused as, according to Ferishta, 'Alī Barīd reigned 45 years.

For an account of Bīdar, I beg to refer readers to Dr. Burgess's Third Archæological Report, Bombay, published in 1878 (*pp.* 42—46).

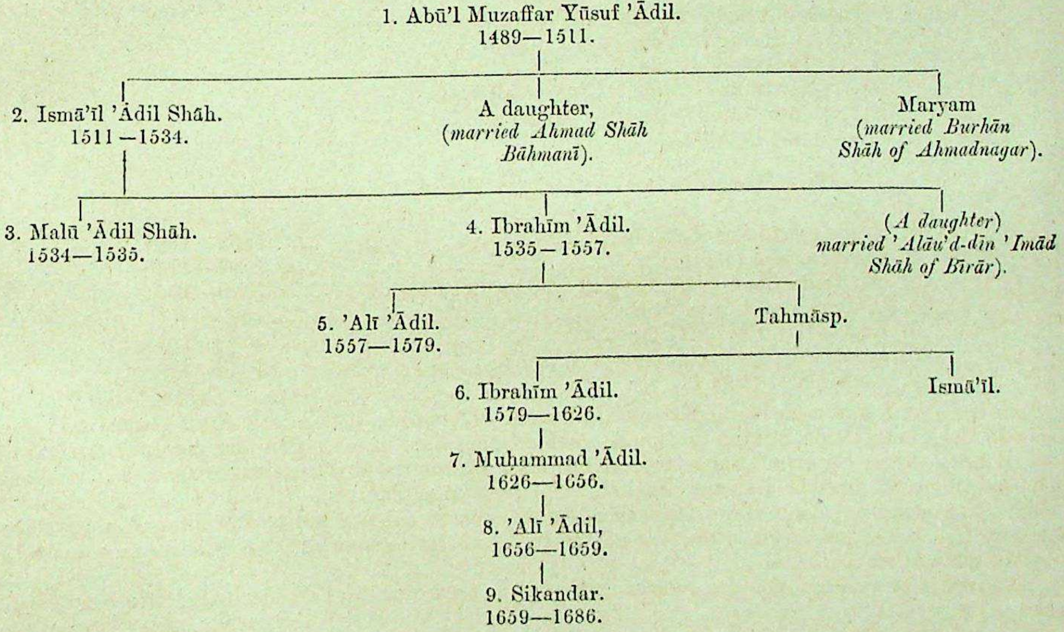
The 'Ādil Shāhi Dynasty at Bijapur (Vijayapura).

	A.D.
1. Abū'l Muzaffar Yūsuf 'Ādil Shāh, son of Āghā Murād, or Amurath II, of Anatolia	1489—1511
2. Ismā'īl 'Ādil Shāh	1511—1534
3. Malū 'Ādil Shāh	1534—1535
4 Ibrahīm 'Ādil Shāh I	1535—1557

	A.D.
5. 'Alī 'Ādil Shāh	1557—1579
6. Ibrahīm 'Ādil Shāh II	1579—1626
7. Muḥammad 'Ādil Shāh	1626—1656
8. 'Alī 'Ādil Shāh II	1656—1659
9. Sultān Sikandar (an infant at his accession)	1659—1686

(1.) Yūsuf 'Ādil, in 1493, defeated the Vijayanagar King and took immense treasure and 200 elephants. He surrounded Bijapur with a stone rampart. In 1510, the Portuguese captured Goa, and Yūsuf 'Ādil recaptured it the same year. Albuquerque, however, made another successful attack, and Goa was finally ceded to the Portuguese (1510) by (2.) Ismā'īl 'Ādil. In 1519 there was another war with Vijayanagar, in which the Rāya Kṛishṇadeva was victorious. (5.) 'Alī 'Ādil made a league with the Vijayanagar Rāya Rāma, and defeated the Musalmān King of Aḥmadnagar; but in 1565 the Muḥammadan sovereignties united and completely crushed the power of Rāma Rāya in the great battle of Talikōṭa. Vijayanagar was sacked and the temples and palaces ruined. In 1555, or ten years previous, Ibrahīm had unsuccessfully attacked Gōa. In 1568 or 1570, 'Alī 'Ādil attacked Goa, but was repulsed. He took the fortress of Ādoni (*Ādhvani*), and in 1577 compelled Rāma Rāya's brother, Tirumala, to retire to Chandragiri. During the reign of (7.) Muḥammad 'Ādil Shāh, the Mahrattas began to rise to power. Śivājī revolted in 1648, and by 1662 had wrested from Muḥammad the whole of the Koṅkaṇa from Kalyāṇa to Goa. From then till 1680 he constantly defeated the King of Bijapur In 1686 the kingdom was seized and annexed by the Emperor Aurangzīb, being finally brought under the government of Delhi in 1688.

The following is the genealogy of the family :—


1. Abū'l Muzaffar Yūsuf 'Ādil.
1489—1511.
2. Ismā'īl 'Ādil Shāh.
1511—1534.
A daughter,
(*married Ahmad Shāh Bāhmanī*).
Maryam
(*married Burhān Shāh of Ahmadnagar*).
3. Malū 'Ādil Shāh.
1534—1535.
4. Ibrahīm 'Ādil.
1535—1557.
(*A daughter*)
married 'Alāu'd-dīn 'Imād Shāh of Birār).
5. 'Alī 'Ādil.
1557—1579.
Tahmāsp.
6. Ibrahīm 'Ādil.
1579—1626.
Ismā'īl.
7. Muḥammad 'Ādil.
1626—1656.
8. 'Alī 'Ādil,
1656—1659.
9. Sikandar.
1659—1686.

THE 'IMĀD SHĀHI DYNASTY OF BIRĀR (CAPITAL ELLICHPUR).

	A.D.
1. Fathu'llāh 'Imād Shāh Bāhmanī	1484—1504
2. 'Alāu'd-dīn 'Imād Shāh	1504—1528
3. Daryā 'Imād Shāh	1528—1560
4. Burhān 'Imād Shāh	1560—1568
5. Tufail Khān	1568—1572

The following is the genealogy of the family. They come little in contact with the countries now forming the Madras Presidency.

1. Fathu'llāh 'Imād Shāh Bāhmanī,
(1483—1504. *A Hindu boy of Vijayanagar. Turned Musalmān and rose to distinction under the Bāhmanīs. Declared himself independent.*

|

2. 'Alāu'd-dīn 'Imād Shāh,
(1504 *to* 1528. *Constantly at war. Married daughter of Ismā'īl 'Adil Shāh of Bījapur*).

|

3. Daryā 'Imād Shāh,,
(*Peaceful reign.* 1528-1560.)

|

4. Burhān 'Imād Shāh,
(1560-1568. *He was captured and imprisoned by* (5) *Tufāil Khān, who seized the throne, but was murdered by the Ahmadnagar King. The kingdom then fell under Ahmadnagar.*)

Bībī Daulat,
(*a daughter; married Husain, king of Ahmadnagar.*)

THE NIẒĀM SHĀHI DYNASTY OF AHMADNAGAR.

		A.D.
1.	Aḥmad Niẓām Shāh	1490—1508
2.	Burhān Niẓām Shāh I	1508—1553
3.	Ḥusain Niẓām Shāh	1553—1565
4.	Mūrtaẕā Niẓām Shāh I	1565—1587
5.	Mīrān Ḥusain Niẓām Shāh	1587—1589
6.	Ismā'īl Niẓām Shāh	1589—1590
7.	Burhān Niẓām Shāh II	1590—1594
8.	Ibrahīm Niẓām Shāh	1594
9.	Aḥmad Ibn Shāh Tāhir	1594—1595
10.	Bahādur Niẓām Shāh	1595—1598
11.	Mūrtaẕā Niẓām Shāh II	1598—1607
12.	Malik Ambar	1607—1626

1. Aḥmad was son of Niẓāmu'l-mulk Bhairi, minister of the Bāhmanī State. He declared his independence in 1490 A.D., and founded the city of Aḥmadnagar. He took Daulatābād (Devagiri) in 1499. Dying in 1508, he was succeeded by his son Burhān, then a boy seven years' old.

2. Burhān in 1523 married Maryam, the daughter of Yūsuf 'Ādil Shāh of Bijapur. In 1531 he suffered a serious defeat at the hands of his brother-in-law Ismā'īl 'Ādil Shāh. He was after this constantly at war with the Bijapur State. In 1545 he made an alliance against Bijapur with the young king of Vijayanagar through his minister, and in 1549 another arrangement was come to with Vijayanagar for the partition of the Bijapur State. Burhān died in A.D. 1553.

3. Ḥusain was only thirteen years' old when he succeeded. He at once suppressed a rebellion raised by his brother Abdu'llāh. Shortly afterwards Aḥmadnagar was besieged by an immense army sent by a confederation of the Bijapur and Vijayanagar States, Rāma Rāja being at the actual head of the latter. Hard terms were accepted and the siege was raised. In 1562 the same confederacy again attacked Aḥmadnagar in consequence of Husain's attempt to recover Kalyāṇa, the ancient seat of the Chālukyas, which had been ceded to Bijapur. The capital was invested, but the siege was raised after a disastrous flood which swept away many thousands of the besieging army. In 1565 Ḥusain joined the other Muhammadan princes in their grand attack on Vijayanagar, which resulted in the downfall of that kingdom, but he died the same year, June 7th.

4. His son Mūrtaẕā succeeded. The war with Bijapur broke out afresh, but a peace was arranged on the understanding that Aḥmadnagar should attack Birār, and Bijapur should seize the territories of Vijayanagar, each unopposed by the other. The Emperor Akbar sent an order to Mūrtaẕā directing him not to interfere with Birār, but Mūrtaẕā, disregarding the order, annexed that State to his own dominions in 1572. He was murdered by his son in 1587.

5. Mīrān gave way to excesses of all kinds, and murdered all the royal family. The minister, becoming terrified for his safety, sent for the king's cousin, Ismā'īl, then twelve years' old, intending to depose Mīrān. A revolt of troops followed. The minister had the king beheaded, but was himself murdered.

6. Ismā'īl succeeded and nominally ruled for two years, but his father Burhān deposed him.

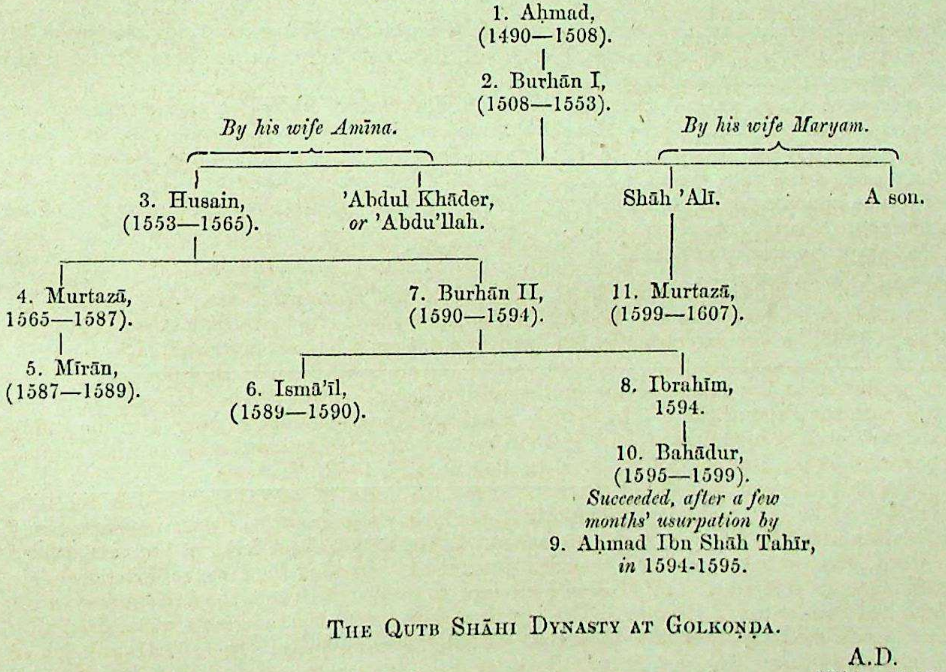
7. Burhān in 1592 despatched against the Portuguese an army which suffered a very severe reverse, the Muḥammadan general being captured and sent to Portugal, where he became a Christian. The king died in 1594.

8. At his death, Burhān passed over his eldest son Ismā'īl and declared Ibrahīm to be his successor. Ibrahīm at once made war on Bijapur, but was killed in the first battle, four months after his accession to the throne.

9. Then ensued great confusion. Ibrahīm's son was an infant, and the army proclaimed for a boy named Aḥmad, erroneously supposed to be of royal descent. The minister sent to the Moghuls for aid and defeated the leader of the military faction. He discovered too late his error in addressing the Moghuls, for Akbar's son Murād advanced with a large army to Aḥmadnagar. The city was invested, and a desperate defence was made by the heroic Queen, Chānd Bībī, Prince Murād only withdrawing on receiving the cession of Bīrār. The infant king was then crowned, and a new minister selected; but the latter treacherously plotted with the Emperor Akbar, who invaded the territory of Aḥmadnagar. After a brave defence the city was captured, and Chānd Bībī was foully murdered. The infant king was sent to Gwalior, and Mūrtaẕā, grandson of Burhān I, proclaimed himself king. He ruled well, but was deposed by his minister, the Abyssinian soldier Malik Ambar, in 1607.

The kingdom then virtually passed under the Moghul empire, but Malik Ambar held nominal rule at Aḥmadnagar till his death in 1626, when the kingdom was finally annexed to Delhi.

The following table shows the genealogy of the family:—


1. Aḥmad,
(1490—1508).
2. Burhān I,
(1508—1553).
By his wife Amīna.
By his wife Maryam.
3. Husain,
(1553—1565).
'Abdul Khāder,
or 'Abdu'llah.
Shāh 'Alī.
A son.
4. Murtaẕā,
1565—1587).
7. Burhān II,
(1590—1594).
11. Murtaẕā,
(1599—1607).
5. Mīrān,
(1587—1589).
6. Ismā'īl,
(1589—1590).
8. Ibrahīm,
1594.
10. Bahādur,
(1595—1599).
Succeeded, after a few
months' usurpation by
9. Aḥmad Ibn Shāh Tahīr,
in 1594-1595.

The Qutb Shāhi Dynasty at Golkoṇḍa.

	A.D.
1. Ṣultān Qulī Quṭb Shāh	1512—1543
2. Jamshīd Qulī Quṭb Shāh	1543—1550
3. Ibrahīm Quṭb Shāh	1550—1581
4. Muḥammad Qulī Quṭb Shāh	1581—1611
5. 'Abdu'llāh Quṭb Shāh	1611—1672
6. Abū Hasan	1672—1688

1. Quṭbu'l-Mulk was Governor of Teliṅgāna under Muḥammad Bāhmanī, and withdrew from court after the death of Maḥmūd Gawān, the minister, residing at Golkoṇḍa. He remained loyal to his sovereign till the minister Kāsim Barīd's tenure of office, when he proclaimed his independence, A.D 1512. The new king gradually extended his conquests. Krishṇadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar conquered all the country east of the ghāṭs about the year 1516, but Ṣultān Qulī defeated the Hindus at Koṇḍapalle, and seized all the country between the Krishṇā and Godāvarī. Rajahmundry was then under the Gajapatis, who had received that province from Krishṇadeva Rāya. He also captured the fort of Oraṅgal. There is an inscription at Koṇḍapalle recording this sovereign's capture of the fort. The king was murdered at the instigation of his second son, Jamshīd.

2. Jamshīd blinded his elder brother and seized the throne. His reign is not remarkable. He died in 1550.

3. He was succeeded by his son Subhān, a boy of seven, but the latter was set aside by the nobles, and the late king's brother, Ibrahīm, appointed. Ibrahīm had, up to the time of his accession, lived at Vijayanagar under the care of Rāma Rāya. But he joined in the attack on Vijayanagar in 1565 A.D. Immediately after his return from this great victory, Ibrahīm planned the capture of Rajahmundry from the Gajapatis of Orissa. This had been attempted in 1564, but the Hindu army collected in such force that the Musalmāns were powerless. In 1567, however, the attack on Rajahmundry was perfectly successful, and the whole territory was annexed to Golkoṇḍa as far north as Chicacole. Many Hindu Rājas, south of the Krishṇā, were also overcome. He died suddenly in 1581. The king having poisoned his eldest son 'Abdu'l Qādir, and another having died, his third son, Muḥammad, succeeded him.

4. Muḥammad kept up constant warfare with the princes of Vijayanagar, then residing at Pennakoṇḍa, and held with great difficulty the province of Koṇḍavīḍu, now known as Guntūr. In 1589 he founded the present city of Ḥaidarābād, then called Bhāghnagar. It is believed that Muḥammad conquered Gandikōṭa, Cuddapah, and all the country south of the Pennār, but this seems rather doubtful.

5. " Muḥammad Koolli leaving no son, was succeeded by his brother Mahummud, who was succeeded by Abdoolla Koottub Shaw." (Scott's *Ferishta*, I, 410.) I have not been able to ascertain the exact relationship of 'Abdu'llāh to Muḥammad.

During the reign of Shāh Jahān, Aurangzīb attacked and defeated 'Abdu'llāh and compelled him to submit to very hard terms. In 1667 the Mahratta Śivājī attacked the capital and exacted a large payment as tribute. 'Abdu'llāh died in 1672, and was succeeded by his son-in-law Abū Hasan.

6. This king made an alliance with the Mahrattas in 1676, but was attacked by the Moghul troops in 1678. In 1685 he was attacked and completely defeated by Aurangzīb in person, and was confined for life as a prisoner at Daulatābād.

In 1688 Golkoṇḍa was finally annexed.

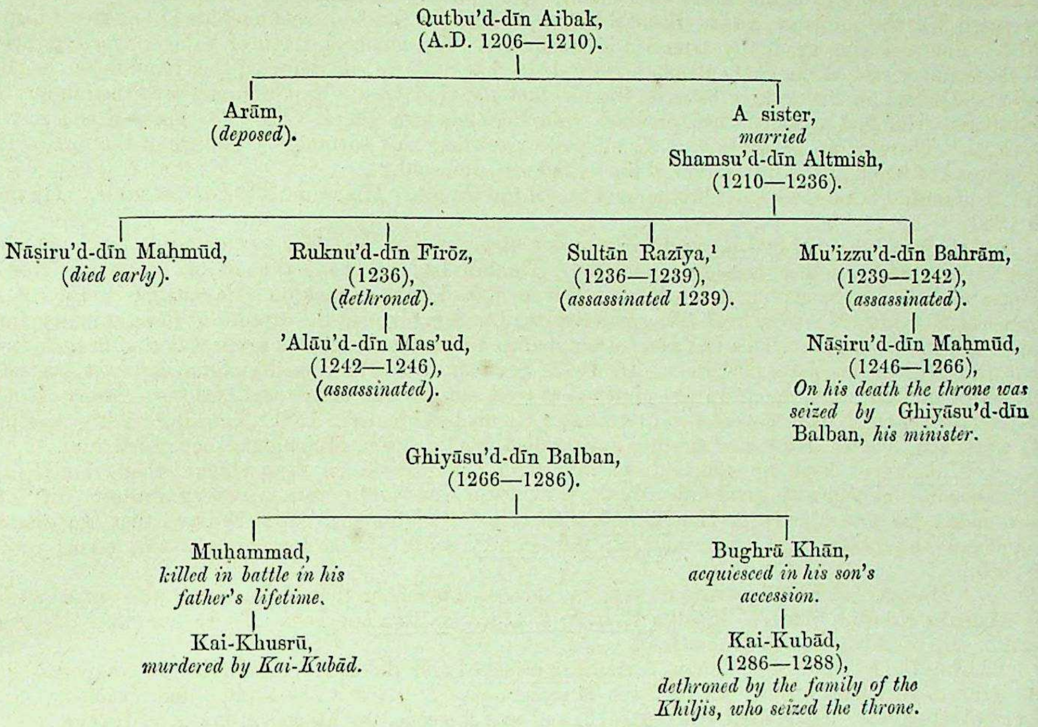
The genealogy is as follows :—

- 1. Ṣultān Qulī Qutb Shāh, (1512—1543).
  - Qutbu'd-dīn, (*blinded by Jamshīd*).
  - 2, Jamshīd, (1543—1550).
    - Subhān.
  - Haidar, (*died without issue*).
  - 3. Ibrahīm, (1550—1581).
    - 'Abdu'l Qādir, (*poisoned by his father*).
    - *A son*, (*died before his father*).
    - 4. Muḥammad, (1581—1611).

DELHI, MUHAMMADAN KINGS AND EMPERORS OF—.

Delhi was captured from its Hindu Rāja and converted into a seat of Muḥammadan Government by Muḥammad, brother of Ṣultān Ghiyāṣu'd-dīn Ghōri of Ghaznī in A.D. 1193. Muḥammad, otherwise known as Shahābu'd-dīn, succeeded his brother and was murdered in 1205 A.D. Ghiyāṣu'd-dīn's son Maḥmūd succeeded, and one of his first actions was, in A.D. 1206 to create the Viceroy of his Northern Indian possessions King of Hindustān. The new monarch was Quṭbu'd-dīn, an ennobled slave. He, established the dynasty generally called the " Slave Kings."

"SLAVE KINGS OF DELHI."



Quṭbu'd-dīn Aibak, (A.D. 1206—1210).

Arām, (*deposed*).

A sister, *married* Shamsu'd-dīn Altmish, (1210—1236).

Nāṣiru'd-dīn Maḥmūd, (*died early*).

Ruknu'd-dīn Fīrōz, (1236), (*dethroned*).

'Alāu'd-dīn Mas'ud, (1242—1246), (*assassinated*).

Sultān Razīya,[1] (1236—1239), (*assassinated* 1239).

Mu'izzu'd-dīn Bahrām, (1239—1242), (*assassinated*).

Nāṣiru'd-dīn Maḥmūd, (1246—1266), *On his death the throne was seized by* Ghiyāsu'd-dīn Balban, *his minister*.

Ghiyāsu'd-dīn Balban, (1266—1286).

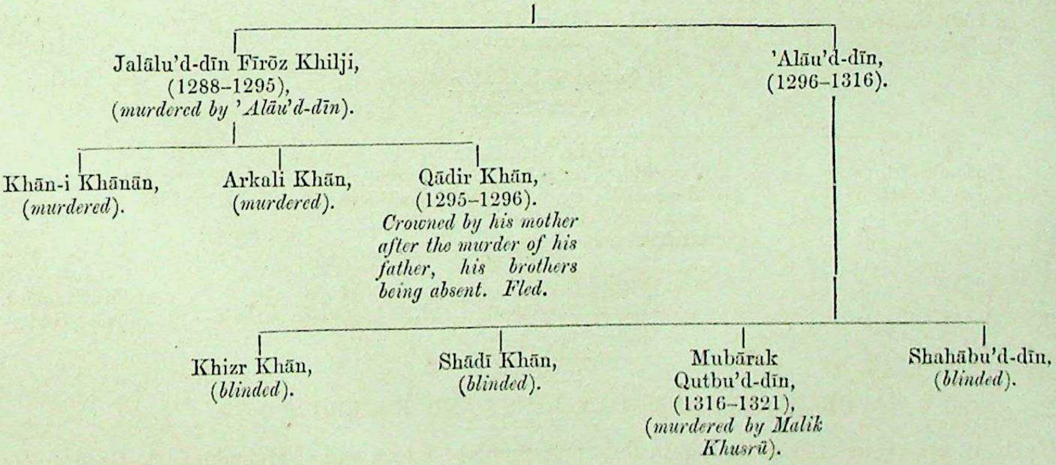
Muḥammad, *killed in battle in his father's lifetime*.

Kai-Khusrū, *murdered by Kai-Kubād*.

Bughrā Khān, *acquiesced in his son's accession*.

Kai-Kubād, (1286—1288), *dethroned by the family of the Khiljis, who seized the throne.*

THE KHILJI DYNASTY.



Jalālu'd-dīn Fīrōz Khilji, (1288–1295), (*murdered by 'Alāu'd-dīn*).

'Alāu'd-dīn, (1296–1316).

Khān-i Khānān, (*murdered*).

Arkali Khān, (*murdered*).

Qādir Khān, (1295–1296). *Crowned by his mother after the murder of his father, his brothers being absent. Fled.*

Khizr Khān, (*blinded*).

Shādī Khān, (*blinded*).

Mubārak Quṭbu'd-dīn, (1316–1321), (*murdered by Malik Khusrū*).

Shahābu'd-dīn, (*blinded*).

Ghiyāṣu'd-dīn Tughlik, an ennobled slave, seized the throne and established the dynasty of Tughlik.

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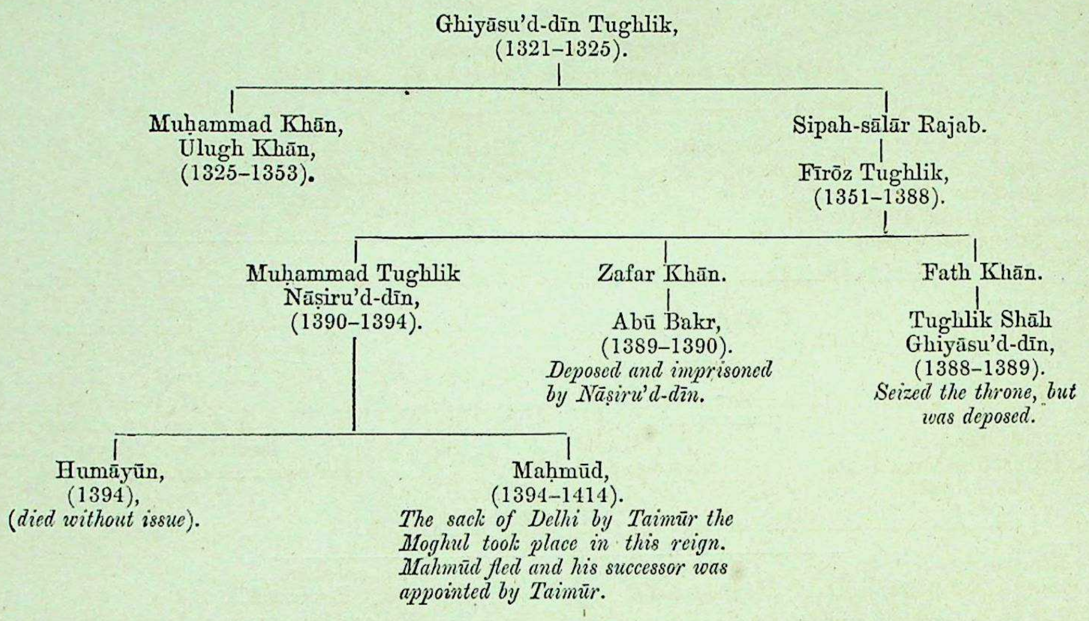
[1] Her name would properly be *Razīya Begam Ṣultānā*, but she was always known as *Ṣultān*.

THE TUGHLIK DYNASTY.



Ghiyāsu'd-dīn Tughlik,
(1321–1325).

Muḥammad Khān,
Ulugh Khān,
(1325–1353).

Sipah-sālār Rajab.

Fīrōz Tughlik,
(1351–1388).

Muḥammad Tughlik
Nāṣiru'd-dīn,
(1390–1394).

Zafar Khān.

Abū Bakr,
(1389–1390).
Deposed and imprisoned by Nāṣiru'd-dīn.

Fath Khān.

Tughlik Shāh
Ghiyāsu'd-dīn,
(1388–1389).
Seized the throne, but was deposed.

Humāyūn,
(1394),
(*died without issue*).

Maḥmūd,
(1394–1414).
The sack of Delhi by Taimūr the Moghul took place in this reign. Mahmūd fled and his successor was appointed by Taimūr.

SAIYID RULERS OF DELHI.

Saiyid Khizr Khān,
(1414–1421).
Placed on throne by Taimūr. He had been Viceroy of Lahore.

Saiyid Mubārak,
(1421–1435).
Murdered.

Saiyid Muḥammad,
(1435–1445).

Saiyid 'Alāu'd-dīn,
(1445–1450).
Removed his capital from Delhi, which was immediately seized by Bahlol Lodī, Governor of the Panjāb.

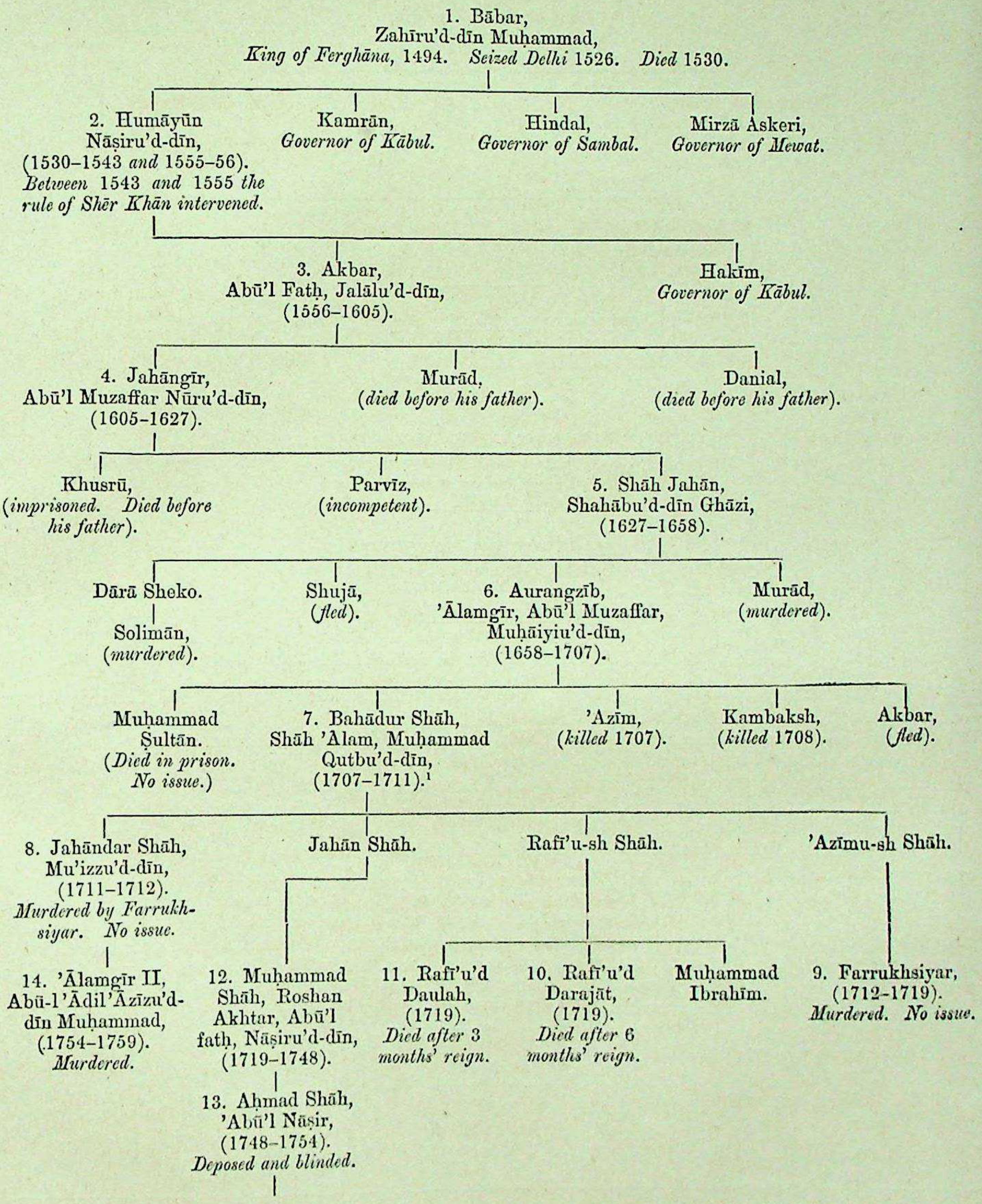
THE DYNASTY OF LŌDĪ.

Bahlōl Lōdī,
(1450–1488).

Sikandar Lōdī
Nizām Khān,
(1488–1506).

Ibrahīm Lōdī,
(1506–1526).
Conquest of Delhi by the Moghuls under Bābar. The Sultān was killed.

MOGUL EMPERORS OF DELHI.


1. Bābar, Zahīru'd-dīn Muḥammad, *King of Ferghāna*, 1494. *Seized Delhi* 1526. *Died* 1530.
2. Humāyūn Nāṣiru'd-dīn, (1530–1543 *and* 1555–56). *Between* 1543 *and* 1555 *the rule of Shēr Khān intervened.*
Kamrān, *Governor of Kābul.*
Hindal, *Governor of Sambal.*
Mirzā Askeri, *Governor of Mewat.*
3. Akbar, Abū'l Fatḥ, Jalālu'd-dīn, (1556–1605).
Hakīm, *Governor of Kābul.*
4. Jahāngīr, Abū'l Muzaffar Nūru'd-dīn, (1605–1627).
Murād, (*died before his father*).
Danial, (*died before his father*).
Khusrū, (*imprisoned. Died before his father*).
Parvīz, (*incompetent*).
5. Shāh Jahān, Shahābu'd-dīn Ghāzi, (1627–1658).
Dārā Sheko.
Solimān, (*murdered*).
Shujā, (*fled*).
6. Aurangzīb, 'Ālamgīr, Abū'l Muzaffar, Muḥāiyiu'd-dīn, (1658–1707).
Murād, (*murdered*).
Muḥammad Ṣultān. (*Died in prison. No issue.*)
7. Bahādur Shāh, Shāh 'Ālam, Muḥammad Qutbu'd-dīn, (1707–1711).[1]
'Azīm, (*killed* 1707).
Kambaksh, (*killed* 1708).
Akbar, (*fled*).
8. Jahāndar Shāh, Mu'izzu'd-dīn, (1711–1712). *Murdered by Farrukhsiyar. No issue.*
Jahān Shāh.
Rafī'u-sh Shāh.
'Azīmu-sh Shāh.
14. 'Ālamgīr II, Abū-l'Ādil'Āzīzu'd-dīn Muḥammad, (1754–1759). *Murdered.*
12. Muḥammad Shāh, Roshan Akhtar, Abū'l fatḥ, Nāṣiru'd-dīn, (1719–1748).
13. Aḥmad Shāh, 'Abū'l Nāṣir, (1748–1754). *Deposed and blinded.*
11. Rafī'u'd Daulah, (1719). *Died after* 3 *months' reign.*
10. Rafī'u'd Darajāt, (1719). *Died after* 6 *months' reign.*
Muḥammad Ibrahīm.
9. Farrukhsiyar, (1712–1719). *Murdered. No issue.*

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[1] Authorities differ as to the exact date. See Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India* (VII, p. 428, note).

|
15. Shāh 'Ālam,
Jalālu'd-dīn, Mirzā 'Abdu'llāh Wālā Gauhar,
(1756–1806).
Empire overthrown by the Mahrattas, 1761. *Lived under British protection.*
|
16. Akbar II,
'Abū'l Nāṣir, Mun'aim'd-dīn Muḥammad,
(1806–1837).
|
17. Muḥammad Bahādur,
(1837-1857).
Transported to Rangoon after the Mutiny of 1857.

DEVAGIRI YĀDAVAS, THE—.

(*See* YĀDAVAS.)

DVĀRASAMUDRAM YĀDAVAS, THE—.

(*See* HOYŚALA BALLĀḶAS.)

EASTERN CHĀLUKYAS.

(*See* CHALUKYAS.)

GAṆAPATIS OF ORAṄGAL,[1] THE.—

Very little is as yet known about the kings of this dynasty, and it is to be hoped that inscriptions exist which will throw light on the subject.

Prinsep's List, and that given in the *Madras Journal* XV, 219, in a paper called "A Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul," by Dr. Walker (1849), are practically useless. So also is the manuscript analyzed by the Rev. W. Taylor and published in his Report on the Mackenzie MSS. (No. 32, countermark 722, republished in the *Madras Journal* X, 18–22). No inscriptions that I have yet met with (except one which will be mentioned below) carry the genealogy of the family further back than Prōlē or Prōla Rāja, who seems to have flourished about the early part of the twelfth century. From the spelling of the names in his list, it is clear that Dr. Walker received his information orally, and not from any written chronicle or inscription. According to him the first king conquered the Choḷa country and married the daughter of the king of Ceylon. His son became insane, and his two grandsons succeeded and ruled jointly, having their capital at Nandēr on the Godāvarī. After these comes a break in the history, which commences again with a king living at Khandhar, from whom the crown descended directly in the male line to Prōla Rāja. Including the first king of this new dynasty ten sovereigns are named before Prōla Rāja. The names are hopelessly badly spelt and no good can be derived from reproducing them.

The succession appears to be as follows :—

1. Tribhuvana Malla.
|
2. Prōla Rāja,
or Prōlē, *married* Muppammadevī.
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[1] This name is variously spelt *Voraṅgallu*, *Voraṅgōlu*, *Oraṅgallu*, *Oraṅgōlu*, *Vōruvakallu*, *Voruvakallu*, now generally *Vōrukallu*. I think that *Oraṅgal* is perhaps the best mode of transliteration, and have adopted it in this volume, considering *Oraṅgallu* a trifle too pedantic, while all such renderings as *Warangal*, *Warangul*, *Warungul* are positively wrong.

3. Pratāpa Rudra I.

4. Gaṇapatideva,
after whose death his widow
5. Rudramma
ruled for 38 *years,* 1257 *to* 1295 *A.D.*

A daughter.

6. Pratāpa Rudra II,
(1295 to 1323 A.D.)

Krishṇa.

Vināyaka
alias Nāgadeva.

1. We know nothing as yet of Tribhuvana Malla except that his name appears as father of Prōla in an inscription at Anumakoṇḍa, which was published in J.A.S.B. VII, 901, in J.B.B.R.A.S. X, 46 by Dr. Bhāu Dājī, and quite recently by Mr. Fleet in the *Indian Antiquary* for January 1882 (XI, 9).[1]

2. According to tradition on the spot, Prōla built the city of Orangal, eight of his predecessors having ruled at Anumakoṇḍa. He is said to have been a minor at his accession, to have defeated the Gajapati of Orissa, and to have been killed accidentally by his son, thus fulfilling a prophecy which foretold his fate exactly as it occurred. The Anumakoṇḍa inscription above-mentioned states that Prōla captured and afterwards released "Tailappadeva," whom Mr. Fleet identifies with Taila III of the Western Chálukyas (A.D. 1150—1162). In Prōla's time, too, occurred a siege of Anumakoṇḍa by Jagaddeva, one of the Sāntara kings of Maisūr, the besiegers being successfully repulsed by the garrison (*Ind. Ant.* XI, 10).

3. Rudra, or Pratāpa Rudra I, seems to have been a powerful prince. The inscription above-mentioned is dated in his reign (A.D. 1162). It mentions the death of Tailapa III, and narrates some conquests made by the Gaṇapatis, especially over one Bhīma, and the capture of the city of Chōḍōdaya.[2]

4. If Dr. Burnell (*South-Indian Palæography, p.* 40, *note* 4) is right in his assignment of the date A.D. 1228 for the loss of the Kaliṅgā country to the Cholas, it was probably in the reign of (4) Gaṇapatideva that that king conquered Kaliṅgā, but there are, I think, reasons for not being too certain at present. The inscriptions in *Kaliṅgadeśa* are numerous, and await careful examination. It will very possibly be found that the Gaṇapatis had acquired power in those territories previous to that date.

5. Queen Rudramma was in many respects a very remarkable character. On her husband's death there was no heir to the throne, and she at once assumed the reins of government. Her long reign of thirty-eight years was marked by a most able system of administration, as is testified to by Marco Polo, who visited the coast south of the Krishṇā River at Mōtupalle just at the close of the reign. He writes, —"This was formerly under the rule of a king, and since his death some forty years past it has been under his queen, a lady of much discretion, who, for the great love she bore him, never would marry another husband. And I can assure you that during all that space of forty years she had administered her realm as well as ever her husband did, or better, and as she was a lover of justice, of equity, and of peace, she was more beloved by those of her kingdom than ever was lady or lord of theirs before." (Colonel Yule's *Marco Polo,* II, 295.) In A.D. 1295 Rudramma's daughter's son having attained his majority, the queen abdicated in his favour.[3]

6. This was the celebrated Pratāpa Rudra II (A.D. 1295—1323), one of the most powerful princes of his time, but destined to be virtually the last of his line. In A.D. 1295 the Muhammadans under 'Alāu'd-dīn, Governor of Oudh and nephew of Jalālu'd-dīn Khilji of Delhi, marched into the Dakhaṇ and wantonly plundered the city of Devagiri, the capital of the kingdom bordering on Orangal. They exacted large tribute and retired. In 1306 'Alāu'd-dīn, who by the murder of his uncle had raised himself to the throne, again sent an army into the Dakhaṇ under the command of Malik Kāfur to

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[1] Mr. Fleet published a short note on this inscription in *Ind. Ant.* X, 211, for the purpose of fixing the date, viz., A.D. 1162.

[2] Possibly a Choḷa king or viceroy (*Choḷa-udaiyar*).

[3] Dr. Gustav Oppert publishes (*Madras Journal* for 1881) some inscriptions and extracts from local records which seem to show that during the reign of Queen Rudramma one Gōre (*or* Gorre) Gaṅgayya Reḍḍi was a general of considerable power and influence.

reduce Devagiri in consequence of the Rāja having refused to pay tribute. The Rāja was captured and taken to Delhi. In 1309 the arms of the Musalmāns were directed against Orańgal. The first campaign was unsuccessful, but in the second Rudradeva was completely defeated and compelled to become tributary to Delhi, his capital being captured.[1] In 1310 Malik Kāfur was again sent southwards to reduce the Hoyśala Ballālas of Dvārasamudra. In this he was completely successful and reached the Malabar Coast, where he built a mosque to commemorate the event. He captured the capital, sacked the celebrated temple of Hallebīḍu, and returned in triumph to Delhi. In 1312 Devagiri was again reduced by Malik Kāfur, and the crown prince put to death. Six years later Mubārak Khilji of Delhi marched against, seized, and flayed alive Haripāladeva, son-in-law of Rāja Rāmadeva of Devagiri. Amīr Khusrū, in his *Nuh Sipihr*, gives an account of an expedition sent by the sovereign of Delhi under the leadership of Malik Khusrū against Orańgal, which resulted in the entire defeat of the Rāja; but the circumstance is not recorded by Ferishta.[2] Whether it occurred or not, the open hostility of the Muḥammadans seems to have roused to the highest pitch the terrōr and anxiety of the Dakhāṇi princes, and about the year 1326 Pratāpa Rudra made an alliance with the Rāja of Devagiri and threw off all semblance of fealty to the king of Delhi. He was probably incited to this important step by the disturbances at Delhi, which resulted, in 1321, in the subversion of the house of Khilji and the establishment of the dynasty of Tughlik. If so, he was very ill-advised, for one of the first actions of the new sovereign was to despatch an army (1321) to Orańgal under his eldest son Ulugh Khān to reduce the refractory Rāja.[3] The expedition was, however, unsuccessful. The Muḥammadan troops invested both the mud fort and the stone fort of Orańgal, but were attacked during the siege by a terrible epidemic disease, became dispirited and panic-stricken, and, on being beaten at all points and driven from their camp by a courageous sally of the garrison, retired hastily and raised the siege. In 1323, however, a second large Musalmān force marched southwards and captured Orańgal. Pratāpa Rudra was made prisoner and sent to Delhi. His son Krishṇa succeeded him, but with a much reduced kingdom. He revolted and turned the tables in 1344 by making a grand combination of Hindu States, and driving the Muḥammadans out of the country. No attempt seems to have been made by the sovereigns of Delhi again to subvert the Orańgal monarchy, but in 1358 Muḥammad Shāh Bāhmanī plundered the country up to the capital, and only retired on being paid the expenses of the war. The Muḥammadan writers speak of Vināyakadeva ("Vinaik Deo"), *alias* Nāgadeva, as the son of the Rāja, and it may be presumed that the Rāja was then Krishṇa "Nāik." In 1371 war again broke out between Orańgal and the Bāhmanī sovereign, which resulted in the disastrous defeat of the former, the fortress of "Vellumputtan" being captured and Prince Nāgadeva being cruelly put to death (*Scott's Ferishta*, *I*, 18—20). The Hindus, however, so harassed the retreat of the victorious enemy that only a third of their number reached Kulbarga in safety. The Rāja vainly attempted to induce the sovereign of Delhi to aid him, and on being again attacked, submitted and made over an immense treasure to the Dakhāṇi Muḥammadans. A treaty was drawn up and boundaries fixed to the two kingdoms.

In 1424 Aḥmad Shāh Bāhmanī made war on Orańgal, and the then Rāja was killed. (I have been unable to ascertain his name, or relationship to Pratāpa Rudra's family.) This is the last we hear of the Orańgal Kingdom.

GAṄGAS OF KALIṄGĀ.

(*See* KALIṄGĀ.)

GAṄGAS OF MAISŪR.

(*See* KOṄGUS.)

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[1] See the *Tārīkh-i'Alāī* of Amīr Khusrū, who gives full particulars (Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India*, III, 80), and the *Tārīkh-i Fīrōz Shāhi* of Ziāu'd-dīn Barnī (*Id.* 189). The outer walls of the city were then made of mud, and its circumference was 12,546 yards. The ramparts were stormed, after an unsuccessful night attack by the garrison.

[2] Several points of interest may be observed in the narrative of Amīr Khusrū (Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India*, III, 558—561). Orańgal's two lines of defences, one of mud and one of stone, are mentioned. Before the engagement, "Hindus made an attack upon Hindus to try their respective strength." "Fire-worshippers of Buddha" are alluded to as residing in the city. The latter were very possibly Jains, though why styled "Fire-worshippers" is not clear.

[3] The *Tārīkh-i Fīrōz Shāhi* of Ziāu'd-dīn Barnī (Sir H. Elliot's *History of India*, III, 231).

GOLKONḌA, QUTB SHĀHI DYNASTY OF—

(*See* DAKHAṆ, Muhammadan Kings of the—.)

GUTTAS.

(See Mr. Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, pages 6, 7.)

In the sixth century a dynasty of "Mauryas" was reigning in the Koṅkaṇa, who claimed to be descendants, and possibly were so, of the Maurya dynasty of Pāṭaliputra (*see under* ANDHRAS, p. 144). The ancient dynasty was founded by Chandragupta, and Mr. Fleet thinks that the Gutta family, who called themselves *Mahāmaṇḍaleśvaras* in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, were later offshoots of the same family. They were feudatories of the Western Chalukyas, and seem to have lived in Dhārwāḍ and Maisūr. Mr. Fleet notes inscriptions (1) of the reign of Vikramāditya VI of the Western Chalukyas (A.D. 1075-1126), (2) of A.D. 1179-80, (3) of A.D. 1181-82, (4) of A.D. 1187-88, (5) of A.D. 1191-92, (6) of A.D. 1213-14, (7) of A.D. 1237-38, and (8) of A.D. 1262-63, all of which mention chiefs of this Gutta family.

HAIDARĀBĀD, NIZĀMS OF—.

1. Nizāmu'l-mulk,
(1713–1748).
His real name was Mīr Kamrū'd-dīn Khān. *His other titles were* Nizāmu'l-mulk Āsaf Jāh, *and* Fath Jang Nizāmu'd-daulah. *He is also known by one of his earlier titles,* Chin Kalich Khān. *He rose to distinction under Aurangzīb, and was Wazīr to Muhammad Shāh. He was recognized as Subahdār of the Dakhan in* 1713, *and became independent on the downfall of the Moghul dynasty. Died* 1748.

Ghāzi-ud-dīn Khān.
Remained absent from the Dakhan till 1752, *when, attempting to wrest the Subahdāri from Salābat Jang, he was poisoned.*

2. Nāṣir Jang,
(1748–1750).
Killed in 1750 *by the Navāb of Cuddapah.*

3. Muzaffar Jang,
Hidāyat Muhī-ud-dīn.
(*Dec. 5th,* 1750 *to Jan. 30th,* 1751). *Grandson of Nizāmu'l-mulk by a daughter. Allied himself with Chandā Sāhib and fought against Nāṣir Jang. He was killed* 1750 *in a moment of triumph, leaving an infant son, who never came to power.*

4. Salābat Jang,
(1750–1761).
Deposed in 1761 *by Nizām 'Alī and murdered January 26th,* 1763.

5. Nizām 'Alī Khān, Āsaf Jāh i Sānī, (1761–1803).

6. Sikandar Shāh,
(1803-1829).

7. Farkhundah 'Alī Khān, Nāṣiru'd-daulah,
(1829–1857).
Sir Sālar Jang was made his Dewān in 1853.

8. Afzūl-ud-daulah,
(1857–1869).
Sir Sālar Jang was his Dewān.

9. Mīr Mahbūb 'Alī Khān Bahādur Fath Jang, Nizāmu'd-daulah, Nizāmu'l-mulk (1869), *the present Nizām. Sir Sālar Jang died* 1882.

Basālat Jang.

THE HOYŚALA BALLĀḶAS.[1]

This was a dynasty that ruled over most part of the present Maisūr territories from about the beginning of the eleventh till the beginning of the fourteenth century. They were probably feudatories of the Kaḷachuris, whom they succeeded on the downfall of that kingdom. The Musalmān raids of 1310 A.D. caused the subversion of the family. The Ballāḷas were Yādavas by origin, and resided, during the time of their greatest power, at the old Yādava capital, Dvārasamudra (modern Halebīḍu). The founder of the family is by tradition called Śala or Hoyśala, and in the *Chenna Basavanna Kālajñāna* he is given a long reign, from A.D. 984 to 1043; but it is possible that the name is mythical. Mr. Rice states that two inscriptions insert a son Kari between Śala and Vinayāditya, making Vinayāditya grandson of the former. Vinayāditya is the earliest authentic sovereign. The genealogy of the family is as follows :—

Vinayāditya.
Also called Tribhuvana Malla I. Married Keleyabbe, or Keleyaladevī. Inscriptions A.D. 1047, 1076.[2] *He was a feudatory of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI.*

|

Ereyaṅga or Eregaṅga,
married Echaladevī.

|

Ballāḷa I.
Married Padmaladevī, Chāvalidevī, and Boppadevī. Inscription in A.D. 1103. *Overcame the Śāntara king Jagaddeva.*

Vishṇuvardhana.
Also called Bittideva, Bittiga, Tribhuvanamalla II, Bhujabalagaṅga, Vīragaṅga, *and* Vikramagaṅga. *Inscriptions A.D.* 1117, 1137. *Married Sāntaladevī. Took Talakāḍ, the capital of the Gaṅgas. He is said to have made many conquests. This is believed to be the sovereign who was converted to the worship of Vishṇu by Rāmānujāchārya.*

Udayāditya.

|

Narasiṁha I.
Also called Vīra Narasiṁha *or* Vijaya Narasiṁha. *Married Echaladevī. A.D.* 1142—1191.

|

Ballāḷa II.
or Vīra Ballāla. *Married Padmalādevī. Mr. Fleet limits the Inscriptions to A.D.* 1192—1211. *Defeated the Kāḷachuris and assumed royal titles. Fought against Pāṇḍiya, Choḷa, &c.*

|

Narasiṁha II.
or Vīra Narasiṁha. *Was defeated by the Devagiri Yādavas, and lost much territory. Inscription, A.D.* 1223.

|

Someśvara.
Married Bijjaladevī and Somaladevī. Inscription of A.D. 1252. *Resided at "Vikramapura," a place he had established "in the Choḷa country."*

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[1] Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, p. 64; Rice's "*Mysore and Coorg,*" I, 213; "*Mysore Inscriptions,*" by the same author, lxxv.

[2] Mr. Rice adds an inscription in A.D. 1039.

Narasiṁha III.
Inscriptions range from A.D. 1254 *to* 1286. *Reigned at Dvārasamudra.*

Ballāḷa III.
or Vīra Ballāḷadeva. *Reigned till the Musalmān conquest of A.D.* 1310.

In A.D. 1310 'Alāu'd-dīn, Emperor of Delhi, sent Malik Kāfur to reduce the Yādava kings of Dvārasamudra.[1] The invaders were completely successful. They destroyed the capital, sacked the temples, and subverted the dynasty. Ballāḷa seems to have been captured, but afterwards to have been released and allowed nominally to rule. This continued till A.D. 1326-1327, when a second Musalmān invasion completed the destruction of the kingdom. It appears, however, that princes of the dynasty continued, as might be expected, to claim a nominal dignity as heads of the family, for we read of the rebel Muhammadan Viceroy fleeing in A.D. 1337 to the Hoyśala king at Tānūr for safety (he was delivered up and flayed alive by his sovereign), and in 1347 it seems that the Hoyśala prince Ballāḷadeva of Dvārasamudra sent a contingent to help the great Hindu confederation that stemmed the torrent of Musalmān successes, and checked for two centuries their advance southwards.

IKKĒRI, KELADI, OR BEDNŪR, RĀJAS OF.—

This was a principality in Maisūr which lasted from A.D. 1560 to 1763, the capital being at Ikkēri. The chiefs do not appear to have been very powerful at any time.

In 1560 Sadāśiva Rāya of Vijayanagar is said to have conferred on a man of the Śūdra caste a small government, which the family held, increased, and finally usurped as their own. To the first chief the Vijayanagar sovereign gave his own name. This was Sadāśiva Nāyakka, eldest son of Basavappa-gauḍa.

Basavappa-gauḍa.

1. Sadāśiva Nāyakka,
A.D. 1560-1576.

2. Bhadrappa Nāyakka,
A.D. 1576-1585.

(*By first wife*).
3. Doḍḍa Suṅkana Nāyakka,
A.D. 1585-1596. *Lived in retirement, leaving government to his brother.*

(*By second wife*).
4. Chikka Suṅkana Nāyakka,
A.D. 1596-1603. *Retired from government.*

6. Veṅkaṭappa Nāyakka,
A.D. 1604-1626. *A weak prince, who left all government to Śivappa Nāyakka.*

7. Bhadrappa Nāyakka,
(*A.D.* 1626- ?). *It was either this chief or his son who declared himself independent in A.D.* 1637. *He and his son both left all the affairs of State to the management of Śivappa.*

8. Bhadrappa Nāyakka,
A.D. ? -1649. *See note to No.* 7. *Died without issue.*

5. Siddhappa Nāyakka,
A.D. 1603-1604.

9. Śivappa Nāyakka,
A.D. 1649-1671. *Daḷavai and real ruler in reigns of* Nos. 6, 7, 8. *On death of No.* 8 *he became chief, and was the greatest prince of the house. Defeated the Jain Rājas of Tuḷuva and acquired Kanara.*

10. Bhadrappa Nāyakka,
A.D. 1671-1681.

11. Somaśekhara Nāyakka,
A.D. 1681-1686. *He was succeeded by his widow,*
Doḍḍa Chinnamājī,
A.D. 1686-1698,

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[1] The expedition is described by Amīr Khusrū in his *Tārīkh-i 'Alāī* (Sir H. Elliot's *History of India*, III, 80, &c.), and by Ziāu-d-dīn Barnī in the *Tārīkh-i Fīrōz Shāhī* (*Id.* 203).

(*adopted*)
12. Basavappa Nāyakka,
A.D. 1698–1714. *The ruling house was extinct. This prince was son of a Bednūr* (*Biderūru*) *merchant of the Seṭṭi caste.*

13. Somaśekhara Nāyakka,
A.D. 1714–1740.

Vīrabhadra.

14. Buddhi Basavappa Nāyakka,
A.D. 1740–1753. *Married Vīrammājī, who adopted a son, and, after the latter's death, another.*

(*adopted*)

15. Chinna Basavanna Nāyakka,
A.D. 1753–1755. *He is supposed to have been murdered by his adoptive mother.*

16. Somaśekhara Nāyakka,
A.D. 1755–1763. *He and his adoptive mother were confined by Haidar 'Alī, and deposed.*

In 1763 Haidar 'Alī seized the territories of this house, which thenceforth ceased to exist. No. 16 died without issue.

(*See* Buchanan's *Mysore*, etc., II, 289; Wilks' *History of Mysore*, I, 36, 37; Rice's *Mysore and Coorg*, II, 355.)

IMĀD SHĀHI DYNASTY OF BĪRĀR.

(*See* DAKHAṆ, Muḥammadan Kings of the—.)

JEYPORE RĀJAS.

The Rājas of Jeypore belong to an ancient family, but unfortunately dates and genealogical descent cannot be traced. The family chronicler[1] names a line of eighty-seven sovereigns, after whom came a prince named Vināyakadeva, who is said to have founded a new dynasty at Nandāpuram, the ancient capital of Jeypore. Others believe this chief to have been a dignitary at the court of the Gajapatis of Orissa. The family are Rājputs of the lunar line. The following is the list of Rājas, kindly given me by Mr. P. W. Moore, C.S :—

Vināyakadeva.
Vijayachandrakshayadeva.
Bhairavadeva.
Viśvanāthadeva.
Balarāmadeva.
Dasalnantadeva.
B. Vikramadeva.
B. Krishṇadeva.
Viśvambaradeva.
Malki Mardana Krishṇadeva.
Harideva.
Balarāmadeva.
Raghunātha Krishṇadeva.
Rāmachandradeva.
Balarāmadeva.
Viśvambaradeva.

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[1] *Vizagapatam District Manual*, page 284 *et seq.*

Lālā Krishṇadeva.
Ejected by force of arms by Sītārāma Rāja of Vizianagrum in A.D. 1760 *in favour of his brother.*

Vikramadeva.
Installed by Sītārāma Rāja of Vizianagrum in A.D. 1760. *Ceded much territory to the latter. Jeypore became tributary to Vizianagrum.*

Rāmachandradeva.
Vikramadeva.
Rāmachandradeva,
(*the present Mahārāja*).
Vikramadeva.

KADAMBAS AND KĀDAMBAS, THE—.

In Mr. Fleet's recent publication "*The Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*" he points out (*pages* 7—10, 84, *&c.*) that there were three families having similar names. The kings of the ancient dynasty called themselves *Kadambas*, while those of the two latter dynasties were styled *Kādambas*. These will be considered in order.

The ancient dynasty was that of the KADAMBAS of PALĀŚIKĀ, or Halsi in Belgaum, and Vaijayanti or Banavāsi in North Kanara. The various grants of this dynasty supply the following genealogy:—

Kākusthavarmā.

Śāntivarmā.
(*A son.*)

Mrigeśavarmā.
Conquered the Gaṅgas and Pallavas (*Ind. Ant. VI*, 25).
(*A son.*)

Ravivarmā.
Re-established the family at Palāśikā by overthrowing Chaṇḍadaṇḍa, Lord of Kāñchī, a Pallava (*Ind. Ant. VI*, 30; VII, 33).
Bhānuvarmā.
Śivaratha.

Harivarmā.
An inscription of his reign mentions the Sendraka King, Bhānuśakti.

In an inscription of Mrigeśavarmā's reign, his third year is called *Pausha* and his eighth *Vaiśākha*, while the years are divided, in the primitive method, into three seasons instead of four. Mr. Rice assigns the dates A.D. 538 to Kākustha, A.D. 570 to Mrigeśa, and A.D. 600 to Bhānu. Mr. Fleet doubts the authenticity of the grant on which the first date is founded, and places these sovereigns at about the close of the fifth century A.D., anterior to the subjugation of the Kadambas by Kīrttivarmā I of the Chalukyas, whose date is A.D. 567.

The Devagiri grants mention a Krishṇavarmā and his son Devavarmā, who may have been anterior or posterior to the above kings. Krishṇa's sister married the Gaṅga king Mādhava II.

These Kadambas were, like the Chalukyas, of the *Mānavya gotra*, "Sons of Hāriti."[1] They were Jains.

Next come the KĀDAMBAS OF BANAVĀSI AND HĀṄGAL.

Mr. Fleet thinks that the difference in the name implies that the later chiefs cannot claim direct lineal descent from the Kadambas. Three lists of sovereigns are given. The first, by Wilson (*Mackenzie*

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[1] Mr. Fleet gives an interesting note on the title *Hāritiputra*, on page 5, n.

Collection I, ciii, enlarged by Mr. Lewis Rice in his *Mysore and Coorg* I, 193, &c.), relates to the founders of the dynasty and is probably purely mythical. The genealogy given stands as follows :—

Jayanta.
"Trilochana or Trinetra Kadamba."
Founder of the dynasty. Capital at Banavāsi.
Madhukeśvara.
Mallinātha.
Chandravarmā.

Chandravarmā. | Puraṇdara.

Mayūravarmā.
Married Śaśāṅkamudrā, daughter of Rāja Vallabha of Kalyāṇapura.[1] *Introduced Brāhmans into his kingdom from the north.*

Kshetravarmā.
"Chandragada" *or* "Trinetra Kadamba."

(*Daughter.*)
Kanakāvatī.
Married a kinsman, Lokāditya, son of Chandrasena, governor of Southern Tuḷuva. He murdered a chief in the Maisūr country and seized his territory.

The second list is given in a number of inscriptions, but there is nothing extant to prove its authenticity ; and Mr. Fleet points out that a number of Rāshṭrakūṭa inscriptions show that at any rate up to A.D. 947 a family of *Mahāmaṇḍaleśvaras* of a different name preceded the Kādambas in the government of Banavāsi.

Mayūravarmā I.
|
Kṛishṇavarmā.
|
Nāgavarmā I.
|
Vishṇuvarmā.
|
Mṛigavarmā.
|
Satyavarmā.
|
Vijayavarmā.
|
Jayavarmā I.
|
Nāgavarmā II.
|
Śāntivarmā I.
|
Kīrttivarmā I.
|
Ādityavarmā.
|
Chaṭṭaya,
Chaṭṭa or Chaṭṭuga.
|
Jayavarmā II
or Jayasiṁha.

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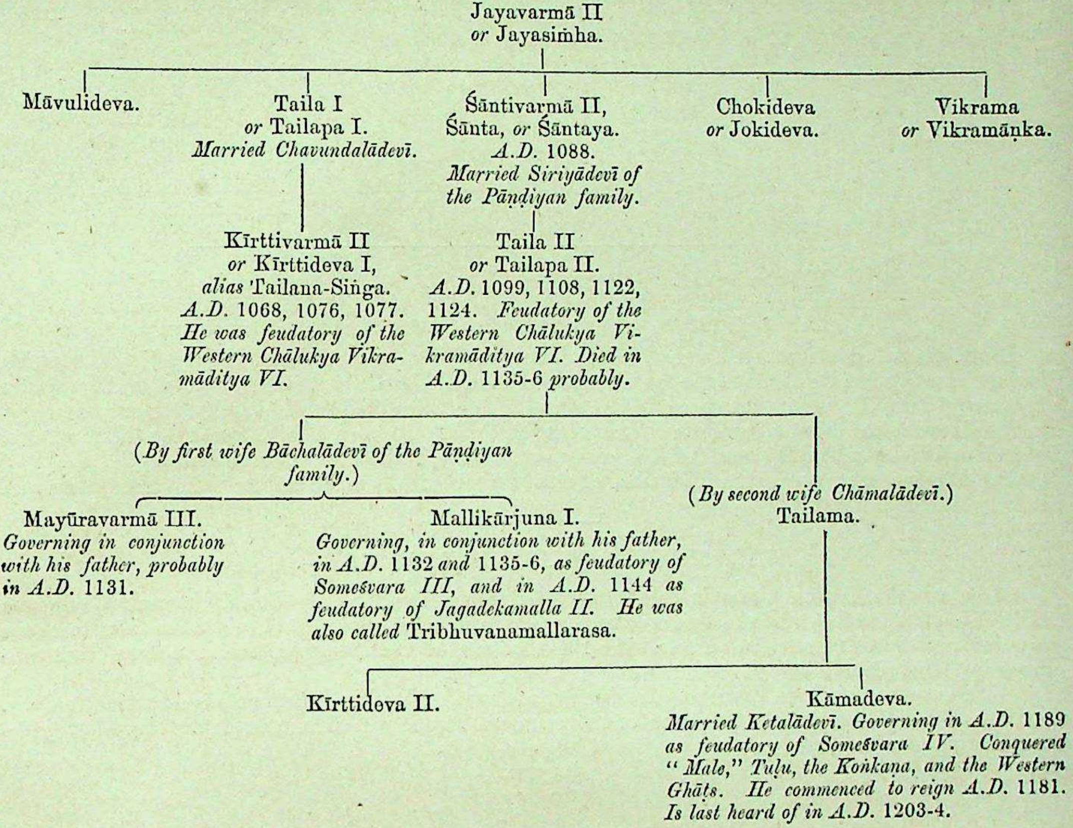
[1] One of the Chalukya kings.

From this point commences the third list, which is probably accurate. Mr. Fleet, however, states that the first historical name is that of Kīrttivarmā II.



Jayavarmā II
or Jayasiṁha.

Māvulideva.

Taila I
or Tailapa I.
Married Chavundalādevī.

Kīrttivarmā II
or Kīrttideva I,
alias Tailana-Siṅga.
A.D. 1068, 1076, 1077.
He was feudatory of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI.

Śāntivarmā II,
Śānta, *or* Śāntaya.
A.D. 1088.
Married Siriyādevī of the Pāṇḍiyan family.

Taila II
or Tailapa II.
A.D. 1099, 1108, 1122, 1124. *Feudatory of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI. Died in A.D.* 1135-6 *probably.*

Chokideva
or Jokideva.

Vikrama
or Vikramāṇka.

(*By first wife Bāchalādevī of the Pāṇḍiyan family.*)

Mayūravarmā III.
Governing in conjunction with his father, probably in A.D. 1131.

Mallikārjuna I.
Governing, in conjunction with his father, in A.D. 1132 *and* 1135-6, *as feudatory of Someśvara III, and in A.D.* 1144 *as feudatory of Jagadekamalla II. He was also called* Tribhuvanamallarasa.

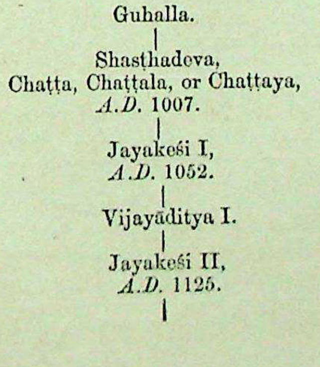
(*By second wife Chāmalādevī.*)
Tailama.

Kīrttideva II.

Kāmadeva.
Married Ketalādevī. Governing in A.D. 1189 *as feudatory of Someśvara IV. Conquered "Male," Tuḷu, the Koṅkaṇa, and the Western Ghāṭs. He commenced to reign A.D.* 1181. *Is last heard of in A.D.* 1203-4.

We hear in these inscriptions of a siege of Hāṅgal by the Hoyśala Ballāḷas in A.D. 1135, when King Vishṇuvardhana wrested from the Kādambas for a time the provinces of Banavāsi and Hāṅgal. In A.D. 1196 the Hoyśala king Ballāḷa II besieged Hāṅgal, but was repulsed by Kāmadeva. Soon afterwards, Mr. Fleet thinks, Ballāḷa II completely subjugated the Kādambas and annexed their territory, all that is known being that in A.D. 1203-4 Kāmadeva was still struggling.

THE KĀDAMBAS OF GOA.—These belonged to a distinct family connected with the Banavāsi Kādambas, but in a manner not yet known. They ruled at Goa and Halsi (*Palāśikā*). The genealogy is as follows:—



Guhalla.

Shasthadeva,
Chaṭṭa, Chaṭṭala, or Chaṭṭaya,
A.D. 1007.

Jayakeśi I,
A.D. 1052.

Vijayāditya I.

Jayakeśi II,
A.D. 1125.

Permādi
or Sivachitta.
A.D. 1147—1175.
Married Kamalādevī.

Vijayāditya II
or Vishṇuchitta.
A.D. 1147 *and* 1171.
Married Lakshmīdevī.

Jayakeśi III,
A.D. 1175 and 1188.

Tribhuvanamalla,
Married Māṇikyādevī.

Shasṭhadeva II.
Began to reign A.D. 1246.
Reigning in 1250.

A daughter.
Married to Kāmadeva
or Kāvana.

Shasṭhadeva I and Jayakeśi I were feudatories of the Western Chālukyas. Vijayāditya I married Chaṭṭalādevī, sister of Bijjalādevī, the mother of Jagaddeva of the Śāntara family. Jayakeśi II was also a feudatory of the Chālukyas, though at first he seems to have attempted to rid himself of their supremacy. He fought with the Sindas, and was for a time defeated. He was also defeated by the Hoyśalas. Permādi and Vijayāditya II seem to have reigned conjointly. Mr. Fleet thinks that, at the death of Jayakeśi III, the kingdom of the Kādambas of Goa was practically at an end, and that Shasṭhadeva II had very little real power.

KAḶACHURIS OR KAḶACHURYAS, THE—.

A dynasty of KAṬACHCHURIS is mentioned in an inscription of Maṅgalīśa of the early Chalukyas (A.D. 567—610), and Mr. Fleet (*Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, pp. 10, 11) considers them to be the predecessors of the KAḶACHURIS. Their king Buddha, son of Śaṁkaragaṇa, seems to have been conquered by Maṅgalīśa.

With the more northern branch of the family, as described by Mr. Fleet, we have nothing to do in the Madras Presidency, but the existence of the southern branch was felt in its day. Mr. Fleet gives the following genealogy :—

Jogama.

Permādi.
A.D. 1128. *Feudatory of the*
Western Chālukya Someśvara III.

Bijjala.[1]
Feudatory of the Western Chālukyan Jagadekamalla II.
Commander-in-Chief of Taila III. (*A.D.* 1156—1167.)
Assumed royal titles about A.D. 1161-2. *Established*
his power in the south of the Chālukyan dominions, includ-
ing part of Maisūr, and eventually established himself
at Kalyāṇa. Was murdered by the celebrated Basava,
the Liṅgāyat, whose sister Padmāvatī he had married.

Siriyādevī.
Married Chāvuṇḍa II of the
Sindas of Erambarage.

Someśvara.
A.D. 1067—1175.
Also called Sovideva,
and Rāyamurāri.

Saṅkama,
A.D. 1175—1180.

Āhavamalla,
A.D. 1176 to 1188.

Siṅghana,
A.D. 1183.

The three brothers were united in the government, but their power in the Chālukyan dominions had waned. An inscription of Āhavamalla's speaks of wars with the Choḷas, the Hoyśalas, and a Vijayāditya, possibly a Kādamba of Goa.

The Kaḷachuris were overthrown by Ballāḷa II of the Hoyśalas in, or soon after, A.D. 1183-4.

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[1] "Also called Bijja, Bijjana, Vijjala, Vijjana, Tribhuvanamalla, and Nissaṅkamalla I."—(*Mr. Fleet.*)

KĀḶAHASTI, THE ZEMINDARI OF—.

This is an ancient Zemindari in the North Arcot District, but very little is known regarding the family to whom it belonged. They claim to have received their territory by grant from one of the two Pratāpa Rudras of Orangal in the thirteenth century, who created Dāmarla Javi Rāya (or *Rāyuḍu, Tel.*), first chief of Kāḷahasti.

In 1639, Dāmarla Veṅkaṭādri Nāyuḍu, the then Poḷegar, gave the village of Chennakuppum to the English, who obtained a *sanad* for it from the Rāja of Chandragiri, the expatriated prince of Vijayanagar. The Poḷegar stipulated that the new settlement was to be called "Chenna-paṭṭaṇam" after his father Chennappa or Chennayya Nāyuḍu. On the site so obtained, Mr. Day, the Superintendent of the Company's factory, built Fort St. George, and founded the city now called "Madras" by the English, but "Chennapaṭṇam" by the natives of the country. (See Mr. Cox's *Manual of North Arcot*, p. 216.)

KALIṄGĀ, GAṄGAS OF—.

We have still a great deal to learn about the sovereigns and princes of Kaliṅgā, for though it is certain that they were powerful and independent sovereigns at a very early stage of the history of Southern India, as yet we know nothing of their names. They governed the country south of Orissa and north of the Godāvarī. (See Mr. Foulkes's "*Civilization of the Dakhaṇ down to the Sixth Century B.C.*" *in Ind. Ant. VIII*, 1.)

The people and the reigning house of Kaliṅgā are alluded to in the oldest extant chronicles of India and Ceylon, and were known equally to the classical writers of Greece and Rome and to the inhabitants of the far East. They appear to have been hardy and adventurous traders by sea to distant countries. The oldest Buddhist legends speak of the Kaliṅgā monarchs as then rulers of a civilized country.

An ancient inscription [1] found at Chicacole in Ganjam gives the name of Nandaprabhañjanavarmā, King of Kaliṅgā, at a period probably previous to the Chālukyan conquest of Veṅgī at the beginning of the seventh century A.D. Like the Veṅgī kings, the sovereign was probably a Pallava by origin. His grant is dated from the city of Sārapalle.

Two other inscriptions of later date give the name of King Indravarmā. His grants are dated from the city of Kaliṅgānagara, in the years 128 and 146 of the "Victorious reign" (of the dynasty ?).

Later on we come to the descendants of this Indravarmā in the tenth century. After the Chālukyan conquest in the seventh century, we hear little or nothing of the Kaliṅgā Gaṅgas till about the year 977 A.D.[2] At that period there ensued a period of anarchy in the Eastern Chālukyan territories which lasted for twenty-seven years at least, and the Kaliṅgā princes again rose to power for a time at Kaliṅgānagara. The following short genealogy is gathered from inscriptions of this period :—

Jayavarmadeva.
|
Anantavarmadeva
(*reigning in* A.D. 985).
|
Rājendravarmadeva.   Devendravarmadeva.
|
Satyavarmadeva.

Two inscriptions found at Chicacole[3] record grants made by Devendra and his son Satya in the same year, namely, the "fifty-first year of the reign of the *Gāṅgēya-vaṁśa*," at Kaliṅgānagara, and it would seem natural to suppose that they date from the commencement of the reign of some king (Jayavarmā ?) who re-established for a time the fortunes of the family. Another grant of Devendravarmā[4] is dated in the "254th year," but without stating the era. Here also the order is issued from the city of Kaliṅgānagara. If pure conjecture may be allowed a place in a publication of this kind, I would note, as a possible explanation of these figures, that as the Kaliṅga country lay between the territories of Orissa and those of the Eastern Chālukyas, it is possible that the ancient family may have partially re-established themselves and founded a dynasty about the end of the seventh or beginning of the eighth century, when, seemingly, the Orissan kings lapsed into a condition of weak peacefulness for four and a half centuries (*Stirling*), but being afraid of their powerful neighbours on the south, they dared not assert any considerable independence till the period of anarchy in the Eastern Chālukyan dominions, which commenced about the year A.D. 977. The fifty-first year would then refer to the era of independence, the 254th to the original establishment of the dynasty.

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[1] Pages 21, 22 of this Volume. *Indian Antiquary*, X, p. 243.
[2] Dr. Burnell's *South Indian Palæography*, p. 53, note 4.
[3] Page 22 of this Volume. *Indian Antiquary*, X, 243.
[4] Pages 14, 15 of this Volume. *Indian Antiquary*, X, 243.

On pp. 31—34 *ante*, I have noted a dynasty of kings professing to belong to the Gaṅga family, of whom a complete genealogy is given for three and a-half centuries, ending in A.D. 1119 with Chōḍagaṅga *alias* Anantavarmadeva, whose father married a daughter of Rājendra Choḷa (A.D. 1064—1113). They seem to be unconnected with the Gaṅgas mentioned above, and yet they claim to have ruled the Kaliṅgā country during the whole of that long period. I can at present offer no explanation of this apparent confusion.

KAṆVA OR KAṆWA DYNASTY, THE—.

(*See* the ANDHRA Dynasty.)

KĀRVĒṬINAGARA, ZEMINDARS OF—.

Sir Walter Elliot ("*Numismatic Gleanings*," in the *Madras Journal*, No. VII., N.S., p. 96, Vol. XX, O.S.) states that from a "local history of some merit" he finds that the ancient possessors of the "Kārvēṭinagaram" estate were a family of Sālva Reḍḍis, who migrated from the neighbourhood of Piṭṭāpuram in the delta of the Godāvarī, about the eighth or ninth century. One of them, Sālva Narasā Reḍḍi, obtained the favour of the last of the Eastern Chālukyas, Vimalāditya (A.D. 1016—1023),[1] and was appointed chief of the country about Tirupati, where he founded a town called Narasāpuram.

From the account that follows I obtain the following pedigree :—

Sālva Narasā Reḍḍi,
1st *chief, about* A.D. 1020.

* * *

Sālva Veṅkaṭapati Nāyuḍu
dispossessed by the Choḷas.

Sālva Bhīma Nāyuḍu
recovered his patrimony.[2]

Sālva Narasiṁha Nāyuḍu
assumed independence after
an inroad by the Chera (?) king
Kīrttivarmā whom he assisted.
Ruled 35 *years with much ability.*

Sālva Bhujaṅga Nāyuḍu
was reduced to subjection by the Western
Chālukya king, Somēsvaradeva (I or
II) and taken prisoner to Kalyāṇa
where he died.

* * *

* * *
Recovered the estate.

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[1] Sir Walter Elliot's date, A.D. 930, is wrong.

[2] Another wrong date, Ś.Ś. 898 (A.D. 976), given.

In Ś.Ś. 1152 (A.D. 1230), it is said that the estates were curtailed to 24 villages by Rāja Rāja II of the Choḷa dynasty, but during the next four generations, as the power of the Choḷas decayed, the fortunes of the Kārvēṭinagara family rose, and in Ś.Ś. 1236 (A.D. 1314) the chief was able to obtain as his son-in-law Prōli, or Prōlaya, Reḍḍi, the first of the Koṇḍavīḍu Reḍḍi dynasty. Shortly after this the family became feudatories of Vijayanagar, and remained so for about two hundred years, when the family became extinct and the present Bomma Rāzu family succeeded. The last of the old family was Śeshāchala Reḍḍi, who stipulated that his family-name should be retained. This is still done, the name *Sālva* being one of the titles of the present Zemindar.

The founder of the family, Narasā Reḍḍi, was granted permission by his patron, the Chālukya, to use the royal seal and boar-signet of the Chālukyas, a proud distinction still kept up.

Mr. Cox (*Manual of North Arcot, p.* 222, *etc.*) gives an account of the origin and fortunes of the Bomma Rāzu family. Geddi Makha Rāzu and Boppa Rāzu, two scions of a family in the Northern Sarkārs, travelled southwards, and were successful in beating off a band of robbers. The chief of Kārvēṭinagara heard of this and sent for them. They took service under him, and Makha Rāzu eventually became his prime minister, and succeeded to the estate on the death of his patron without heirs (the widows becoming *satīs*). Boppa Rāzu became his prime minister. The present Zemindar is descended from them.

The family profess to be pure Kshatriyas.

KELAḌI, RĀJAS OF—.

(*See* IKKĒRI Rājās.)

KERAḶA KINGS.

(*See* Rulers of the MALAYĀḶAM country.)

KIMEDI, ZEMINDARS OF—.

There are at present three estates in the Ganjam District, Parla Kimedi, Pedda Kimedi, and Chinna Kimedi. The Zemindars of these estates belong to the same family, which is of considerable antiquity and claims to be descended from the Keśari sovereigns of Orissa. It is impossible, however, to ascertain anything reliable regarding their origin, or the ancestry of the present chiefs of Pedda Kimedi or Chinna Kimedi. I append a list of the Parla Kimedi family as given to me by Mr. C. F. Macartie, C.S., who compiled it from the Zemindari records and believes it to be authentic.

Kapiladeva.
(1227—1245).
|
Narasiṁhadeva,
(1245—1265).
|
Madanadeva,
(1265—1290).
|
Nārāyaṇadeva,
(1290—1309).
|
Ānandadeva,
(1309—1317).
|
Ananta Rudradeva,
(1317—1325).
|
Jaya Rudradeva,
(1325—1367).
|

Lakshmi Narasiṁha Bhānudeva,
(1367—1392).

Madhukarṇadeva,
(1392—1423).

Mṛityuñjaya Bhānudeva,
(1423—1457).

Mādhava Madana Sundara Bhānudeva,
(1457—1494).

Chandra Betāla Bhānudeva,
(1494—1527.)

Suvarṇa Liṅga Bhānudeva,
(1527—1566).

Śivaliṅga Nārāyaṇadeva,
(1566—1590).

Suvarṇa Keśari Nārāyaṇadeva,
(1590—1630).

Mukunda Rudra Nārāyaṇadeva,
(1630—1656).

Mukundadeva,
(1656—1674).

Ananta Padmanābha Nārāyaṇadeva,
(1674—1686).

Sarvajña Jagannātha Nārāyaṇadeva,
(1686—1702).

Narasiṁhadeva,
(1702—1729).

Vīra Padmanābha Nārāyaṇadeva,
(1729—1748).

Vīra Pratāpa Rudra Nārāyaṇadeva,
(1748—1766)
Having no son, adopted

Jagannātha Nārāyaṇadeva,
(1766—1806).

Gaura Chandra Gajapati Nārāyaṇadeva,
(1806—1839).

Purushottama Gajapati Nārāyaṇadeva,
(1839—1843).

Jagannātha Gajapati Nārāyaṇadeva,
(1843—1850).

Vīra Pratāpa Rudra Gajapati Nārāyaṇadeva,
(1850).
Present Zemindar.

KONḌAVĪḌU, REḌḌI CHIEFS OF—.

Koṇḍavīḍu is a strong hill-fortress in the Kistna District, south of the Krishṇā river and eight miles west of Guṇṭūr. After the subversion of the Gaṇapati Rājas of Orangal by the Muhammadans in A.D. 1323, the Reḍḍi chiefs in different parts of the Eastern Coast rose to power. Amongst these the Koṇḍavīḍu chiefs were, for a century, so important that their government rises to the dignity of a kingdom, and their family to that of a dynasty.

The succession is as follows :—

	A.D.
Pōliya (Prōle, or Prōlaya) Vēma Reḍḍi, son of Donti Allā Reḍḍi (?)	1328—1339
Ana Vēma Reḍḍi	1339—1369
Aliya Vēma Reḍḍi	1369—1381
Komāragiri Vēma Reḍḍi	1381—1395
Komaṭi Veṅkā Reḍḍi	1395—1423
Rācha Veṅkā Reḍḍi	1423—1427

The dynasty was overthrown by the Muhammadans in A.D. 1427.

Native tradition at Koṇḍavīḍu states that Prōlaya Vēma Reḍḍi was not connected with the family of Donti Allā Reḍḍi, but was "a guest in his house." Allā Reḍḍi is said to have lived at Dharaṇikōṭa near Amarāvatī, and his family are stated to have "entered" that place in A.D. 1225. Prōlaya Vēma Reḍḍi is said to have built (or rebuilt ?) the "Puttakōṭa" at Koṇḍavīḍu. His daughter married one of the Sālva Reḍḍis of Kārvēṭinagara.

Ana Vēma Reḍḍi rebuilt the *Amareśvara* Temple at Amarâvatī, as is proved by an inscription there.

Komāragiri Vēma Reḍḍi has a bad character for unpopularity.

Native tradition makes Rācha Veṅkā Reḍḍi brother of Komaṭi Veṅkā Reḍḍi.

HISTORY OF THE RULERS OF KOṆḌAVĪḌU FROM NATIVE SOURCES.

Several Telugu chronicles are extant, which profess to give an account of the history of Koṇḍavīḍu, the ruins of the forts and temples of which are extensive.

The following is an abstract of one, by repute the most authentic of them, which is held in high estimation among the educated natives of that part of the country. It is so accurate in the main (though the dates are sometimes wrong) that I consider it very necessary that it should be examined in detail, as several assertions are made in it referring to events hitherto unknown or little known to English writers.

The history commences with a Gajapati Rāja from Orissa named Viśvambaradeva, who ruled twelve years and built the first fort or *Puttakōṭa*.[1] He had four sons, Gaṇapatideva, Bāla Bhāskaradeva, Hariharadeva, and Viśvambaradeva. Gaṇapatideva gave a village away in charity in Ś.Ś. 1067 (A.D. 1145). He "gave up his government" to Kākatīya Rudradeva.[2]

During the period of 100 years after the Gajapati sovereignty, the Reḍḍi chiefs began to grow into importance, and an inscription proves that in Ś.Ś. 1147 (A.D. 1225) one Donti Allā Reḍḍi was in possession of the fort of Dharaṇikōṭa, close to Amarāvatī on the river. Subsequently Prōlaya Vēma Reḍḍi, a member of Allā Reḍḍi's family, acquired power, defeated the officers of Kākatīya Pratāpa Rudra at Dharaṇikōṭa, proclaimed himself independent, came to Koṇḍavīḍu, and rebuilt the *Puttakōṭa*.[3] He ruled from Ś.Ś. 1242—1253 (A.D. 1320—1331).

Then follows an account of the Reḍḍi dynasty corresponding with that given above.

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[1] Mr. Boswell in his report to Government printed with G.O. of 7th November 1870, reprinted in the *Indian Antiquary* (I, 182), says that the *Puttakōṭa* at Koṇḍavīḍu was built by "Odiya sovereigns when they held this part of the country."

[2] This would imply a conquest of this country from the Gajapatis by the Orangal Gaṇapatis a few years (?) subsequent to A.D. 1145. This remains to be proved; also that the Gajapatis conquered the Choḷa sovereigns of Kaliṅgā previous to that date. At present we know nothing of this. Dr. Burnell states that the Choḷas lost Kaliṅga in A.D. 1228 (*South Indian Palæography*, p. 40), and we know that they gained it in A.D. 1023. It has always been supposed that they held it undisturbed during those two centuries. I learn from a paper in the "*Asiatic Researches*" (XV, 269) that Ānaṅga Bhīmadeva, the Gajapati King of Orissa, visited Puri in the twelfth year of his reign, and after making a solemn declaration of conquests made by him, which extended the frontier of his kingdom from Chicacole to Rajahmundry, built the new temple of *Jagannātha* in honour thereof. According to Stirling the reign of this king commenced in 1174 A.D. Hunter makes the date 1175, and the writer of the above article places it in 1196. This would make the date of the conquest in question previous either to 1186, to 1187, or to 1208 A.D.

[3] See above, p. 174. It is very possible that this defeat occurred as stated. Pratāpa Rudra II was completely defeated by the Muhammadans in A.D. 1323.

Ignoring the Muḥammadan chiefs the Hindu historians pass on to Lāṅgūla Gajapati, who succeeded the Reḍḍi sovereign Rācha Veṅkā Reḍḍi. He is said to have ruled from S.Ś. 1342—1353 (A.D. 1420—1431).[1]

This Gajapati was followed by two sovereigns of the Ānegundi family, (*i.e.*, the Vijayanagar dynasty) whose names were Pratāpadeva and Hariharadeva. They reigned respectively seven and fifteen years, viz., from 1431 to 1454 A.D.[2]

This history then gives us another Gajapati named Kapileśvara as having conquered Harihara, and we have the following genealogy :—

Kapileśvara Gajapati,[3]
27 *years, A.D.* 1454—1461.
|
Śrī Vīra Pratāpa Purushottama Gajapati,
35 *years, A.D.* 1461—1496.
In 1479 (*Ś.Ś.* 1411, "*Kīlaka*"). *This king exempted the people of Koṇḍavīḍu from taxation, as is testified to by an inscription.*
|
Pratāpa Rudra Gajapati,
1 *year, A.D.* 1496-1497.
|
Vīrabhadra Gajapati,
18 *years, A.D.* 1497—1515.

Vīrabhadra was defeated by Krishṇadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar in A.D. 1515, who marched up from the south (Udayagiri, etc.), carrying all the fortresses that lay on his march.[4] After his conquest, Krishṇadeva Rāya went to Orissa and married the Orissa Gajapati's daughter.

He left as Governor of Koṇḍavīḍu a nephew of Sālva Timmarasu, by name Nādeṇḍla Gōpamantrī. Krishṇadeva Rāya built a temple at Koṇḍavīḍu and had an inscription engraved on a slab in Ś.Ś. 1443 (A.D. 1521).

Achyuta's reign is mentioned. He is said to have been succeeded by his minister Rāmayya Bhāskaruḍu. He it was who murdered the 72 chiefs of the Reḍḍis at Koṇḍavīḍu. (See Boswell's Report, *Indian Antiquary* I, 183.) During the reign of Sadāsiva Rāya at Vijayanagar, the Governor at Koṇḍavīḍu was Viṭhaladeva, son of Mūrti Rāja, who was son of Kaṇḍanavōli Rāma Rāja.

Sadāsiva's reign was followed by a Muḥammadan conquest.[5]

Tirumaladeva of the Vijayanagar family collected a large army and drove the Musalmāns across the Krishṇā, fairly reconquering all the country south of that river. He left as Governor of Koṇḍavīḍu one Raṅga Rājayyadeva, his son.[6] This Governor in Ś.Ś. 1494 (A.D. 1572) granted a village to a temple. Tirumaladeva ruled till Ś.Ś. 1496 (A.D. 1574) and was succeeded by Śrī Raṅgadeva, who in Ś.Ś. 1499 (A.D. 1577) granted another village to a temple. In his reign Ibrahīm Pādshāh (Ibrahīm Quṭb Shāh of Golkoṇḍa) sent a force under a Brahman, Rāya Rāu (a Mahratta ?) who seized the Palnāḍ country and the country about Kurnool and Nellore, and finally attacked Koṇḍavīḍu, the Governor of which place, being bribed, treacherously surrendered it in Ś.Ś. 1502 (A.D. 1580).

Here the history closes, but it ends with a mysterious statement that "afterwards Pratāpa Rudra governed 2,219 villages of the Koṇḍavīḍu country." (!)

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[1] See Boswell's *Nellore Manual, Udayagiri*, p. 424.

[2] As I remarked before, the dates of this history are not accurate, though very nearly so. It is quite possible that about this time the Vijayanagar sovereigns seized the country about Koṇḍavīḍu, and they may have left members of their family as governors of the territory ; but at present I am not aware of any information which we possess to confirm the fact.

[3] These Gajapati sovereigns belong to the Orissan dynasty (see p. 204). Dr. Hunter gives Kapilendradeva 27 years (A.D. 1452—1479) ; Purushottamadeva 35 years, 1479—1504 ; Pratāpa Rudra 28 years, 1504—1532. The Orissan chronicle credits Purushottama with a conquest of Kāñchīpuram, and Pratapa Rudra with still more extended conquests.

[4] An inscription at Conjeeveram (*Chingleput District Manual*, 435-6) states that Krishṇadeva Rāya conquered the northern fortresses, including Koṇḍavīḍu, and defeated several chiefs, amongst whom was Vīrachandra Raja, son of Pratāpa Rudra Gajapati, and Narahari Raja, son of Vīrabhadra Gajapati ; while two inscriptions at Udayagiri declare that Krishṇa Rāya gave some lands to temples in Ś.Ś. 1436 (A.D. 1514), after having defeated Pratapa Rudra Gajapati and taken prisoner his uncle Tirumalappa Raya. An inscription at Vijayanagar records that Krishṇadeva Rāya returned in triumph to his capital after the completion of the war with Udayagiri in Ś.S. 1435 (A.D. 1513). An inscription at Maṅgalagiri (Guṇṭūr Taluk, Kistna District) states that Koṇḍavīḍu was captured by Krishṇadeva Rāya in Ś.Ś. 1437 (A.D. 1515), or rather by his general, Timma.

[5] This is, of course, correct. It took place A.D. 1564.

[6] This would be the king of Vijayanagar, Śrī Raṅga I.

KOṄGU OR GAṄGA KINGS,[1] THE—.

As before stated (p. 153), the Chera and Koṅgu dynasties are still far from being clearly worked out. Neither the localities to which their rule was confined nor the dates to which they must be assigned are at all certain. Some writers consider the names as simply interchangeable; some think that the Cheras preceded the Gaṅga kings of the Koṅgu country, while the Rev. Mr. Foulkes (*Salem District Manual*) has entirely separated them. This is not the place to discuss the question, and I shall content myself with a brief summary. We know that in the oldest historical period, from the third century B.C., the ruling powers of the south were called Cheras, Choḷas, and Pāṇḍiyans, the Pāṇḍiyans being in the extreme south and south-east, the Choḷas north of them, and the Cheras partly to the north of the Pāṇḍiyans and partly along the western coast down to the extreme south of the peninsula. The junction of the three kingdoms is by tradition placed at the Karaipōṭṭānār, a small river running into the Kāverī eleven miles east of Karūr, which, in Ptolemy's time, appears to have been the capital of the Cheras (*Κάρουρα, βασιλειον Κηροβόθρου. Geog. Lib. VII, cap. I*, § 86). *Chera* is supposed to be synonymous with *Keraḷa*, and there seems to be little doubt that the supposition is correct. In later times there is some confusion because we have a very definite account of a long dynasty of Gaṅga or Koṅgu kings reigning over at least the northern part of what was formerly called Chera, their territory being called *Koṅgudeśa*. Up to the present, on the authority of the Markāra copper-plates, the dynasty has been believed to have lasted from the beginning of the Christian era down to the year A.D. 894, about which time it was overthrown by the Choḷas. We are now, however, told by Mr. Fleet (*Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, pp. 11—14) that the Markāra plates are forgeries, and that so far from being thrown back to the beginning of the Christian era, the brother of the third king (Harivarmā) of the true Gaṅga dynasty (or *Koṅgu*) gave a grant in A.D. 968 (*Ind. Ant.* VII, 101—112). From him down to the last king of the line are seventeen names. We know that the Hoyśala Ballāḷas conquered the *Koṅgudeśa* in A.D. 1080, and it is a question, therefore, whether these seventeen kings ruled in the intervening 112 years. If so, the reigns would be short, but this is more easy of credence than that they enjoyed such abnormally long life as must be attributed to them if the Markāra plates and the dates given in the lists already published are to be received.

With this preface I proceed to give a list of the first seven kings of the Koṅgu country, of the solar race, who, it is very possible, we may have hereafter to recognize as true Cheras. The list is taken from Dr. Burgess's paper in the *Indian Antiquary* (I, 360), which followed Professor Dowson's abstract from the *Koṅgudeśa Rājākkaḷ* (J.R.A.S. VIII, pp. 2—6, "*On the Chera Kingdom of Ancient India.*"[2])

Vīra Rāya Chakravarti.
A Raṭṭa born in Skandapura.
Sometimes said to be of the
Solar, sometimes of the Lunar Race.
|
Govinda Rāya I.
|
Krishṇa Rāya.
|
Kāḷa Vallabha Rāya.
|
Govinda Rāya.
Is mentioned as a conqueror.

A Jaina named Nāganandi was minister to Kāḷa Vallabha Rāya, Govinda Rāya, and his successor Kannaradeva. The relationship of this last to Govinda is doubtful.

Chaturbhuja Kanaradeva Chakravarti.
Wilson (Mack. Coll., p. 199) calls
him "Kumāra."
|
Tiru Vikramadeva.

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[1] The Markara and Nagamaṅgalam Copper-plates (*Ind. Ant.* I, 361—366; II, 155, 271, *note*; III, 152, 262; V, 133) refer to this dynasty. See also the plate published by Mr. Lewis Rice at p. 138 of Dr. Gustav Oppert's issue of the *Madras Journal* for 1878.

See also the translation by Taylor in M.J.L.S., XIV, 1.

He was installed at Skandapura. He is stated, in an inscription, to have conquered "Chola, Pāṇḍiya, Kerala and Malayāḷam" (the distinction is significant), and to have governed the Karṇāṭaka country as well as *Koṅgudeśa*; but as the inscription, though dated A.D. 178, also adds that the king was converted from the Jaina to the Śaiva faith by Saṅkarāchāryār, its authenticity may well be questioned. The mention of the Śaiva reformer would bring the king's date nearer to us by several centuries; but no theory can be built on an inscription tainted with the suspicion of forgery.

The above seven kings are the earliest known sovereigns of the Koṅgu country. Following them (so far as we know at present) came the kings of the Gaṅga dynasty. They belonged to a different family altogether. According to the Markāra plates, they date from the commencement of our era, but, as above stated, Mr. Fleet has shown strong reason for doubting the authenticity of these plates, and has published (*Ind. Ant.* VII, 101—112) inscriptions at Lakshmeśvara in Dhārwāḍ, from which we gather that the first king Koṅgaṇivarmā must have ruled about the beginning of the tenth century A.D. I therefore omit the dates usually assigned to these kings as being doubtful. The list is taken from Mr. Foulkes' paper in the *Salem District Manual*, with added notes.

1. Koṅgaṇivarmā Rāya I,
or Mādhava I,
of the Kaṇvāyana family
of the Jāhnavī or Gaṅgā race.
He was enthroned at Skandapura.

2. Mādhava II.

3. Harivarmā.
Enthroned at Skandapura, but lived at Daḷavanpura in Karṇāṭakadeśa.

Mārasiṁha,
or Satyavākya.

4. Vishṇugopavarmā.
Enthroned at Daḷavanpura. He conquered "the East Country."

Kulatti, *or*
Parikulatti Rāya,
of the family of Mādhava III.

(*Adopted*)
5. Mādhava III.
Had to resign his crown in favour of a son subsequently born to Vishṇugopa.

6. Krishṇavarmā.
Enthroned at Daḷavanpura.

A daughter.

8. Koṅgaṇi Mahādhi Rāya II.

7. Dindikara Rāya, *alias*
Hariśchandradeva Rāya.
Succeeded Krishṇavarmā, but was deposed by the latter's minister, who raised (8) *Koṅgaṇi Mahādhi Rāya II to the throne.*

9. Dhruvanīti Rāya,
Avinīta *or* Duvvinīta.
Ruled over Koṅgudeśa and Karṇāṭakadeśa. Is said to have conquered all the kings of the peninsula. He was called "Dharma Virodhi" or "Puṇya-virodhi," the "Unjust King."

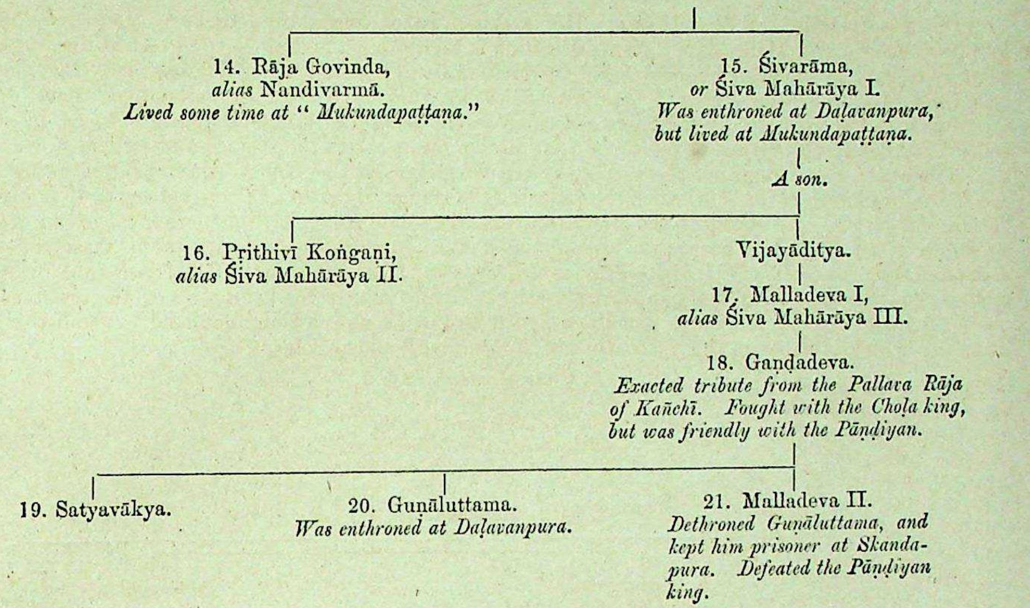
10. Mushkara Rāya, *or* Brāhmahatya Rāya.
He resumed a number of grants made to Brahmans.

11. Tiruvikrama, *or* Śrī Vikrama.

12. Bhūvikrama.
Called "Gajapati" from the number of his war elephants.

Vallabha, *or* Śrī Vallabhākya,
alias Viḷanda.
His brother's Commander-in-Chief. Another account makes him younger brother of Koṅgaṇi III.

13. Koṅgaṇi III, *alias* Navakāma.
Made extensive conquests of tributary kingdoms which had withheld payment.



14. Rāja Govinda,
alias Nandivarmā.
Lived some time at "Mukundapaṭṭaṇa."

15. Śivarāma,
or Śiva Mahārāya I.
Was enthroned at Daḷavanpura, but lived at Mukundapaṭṭaṇa.

A son.

16. Prithivī Koṅgaṇi,
alias Śiva Mahārāya II.

Vijayāditya.

17. Malladeva I,
alias Śiva Mahārāya III.

18. Gaṇḍadeva.
Exacted tribute from the Pallava Rāja of Kāñchī. Fought with the Choḷa king, but was friendly with the Pāṇḍiyan.

19. Satyavākya.

20. Guṇāluttama.
Was enthroned at Daḷavanpura.

21. Malladeva II.
Dethroned Guṇāluttama, and kept him prisoner at Skandapura. Defeated the Pāṇḍiyan king.

There is still a good deal of confusion about some of these sovereigns. The above list is from the *Koṅgudeśa Rājākkaḷ*, but the extant inscriptions "without exception" (*Mr. Foulkes, Salem District Manual, p.* 25), while confirming the pedigree from Koṅgaṇi I, call Mādhava III son, instead of adopted son, of Vishṇugopa, and state that Koṅgaṇi II was son of Mādhava III. They ignore the existence of Krishṇavarmā, Dindikara Rāya, and Krishṇavarmā's sister. There are other differences also, some of which are pointed out by Mr. Foulkes, who has gone very closely into the question of this dynasty (*id.*, pp. 23—39). I do not propose to devote much space to the subject in consideration of the doubts raised by Mr. Fleet.

Seeing that the conquest by the Hoyśala Ballāḷas in A.D. 1080 seems a well-established fact, and that a Choḷa conquest[1] of the same Koṅgu country previous to that date seems equally certain, we must be very cautious in our dealing with the dates of the dynasty. The Ballāḷa conqueror chose Daḷavanpura (Tālkāḍ) as his capital.

Mr. Rice considers that the chief who established the Gaṅga line of kings in Orissa in 1132 A.D. was a member of the Koṅgu family, but I think this is far from certain. There was a dynasty of Gaṅgas in Kaliṅgā who might equally have founded that dynasty or it might have been founded, even, by a Choḷa prince (*see above, p.* 158). The Gaṅga family in Maisūr was by no means exterminated at the time of their overthrow. They remained with some local power, probably as subordinate chieftains, till the complete subversion of the country by the Vijayanagar kings. In the sixteenth century, after the sovereigns of Vijayanagar had been driven from their capital by the Muhammadans, a Gaṅga Rāja rose to power in the south of Maisūr and established a principality at Śivasamudra, the island at the falls of the Kāveri, about twelve miles north-east of Tālkāḍ. He was succeeded by Nandi Rāja, and he by Gaṅga Rāja II, with whom the line came to a tragic end early in the seventeenth century under highly romantic circumstances.[2]

The kings of this dynasty are known in their grants by the appellation *Mahādhi Rāya.*

KULBARGA, BĀHMANĪ DYNASTY OF—.

(*See* "DAKHAṆ, Muḥammadan Kings of the—.")

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[1] Wilson (*Mackenzie MSS.* I, 198) gives the name Ādityavarmā as that of the Choḷa conqueror. Mr. Rice states that the Gaṅgas were driven out of their country by Rajendra Choḷa. As this king's reign lay between the years A.D. 1064 and 1113, the Choḷa occupation, if it took place in his reign, must have been of very short duration.

[2] Mr. Rice in his "*Mysore Inscriptions*" (p. lxviii) gives an account of this event.

MADURA, SOVEREIGNS OF—.

(*See* the "PĀṆḌIYAN KINGS" and the "NĀYAKKAS OF MADURA.")

MAHRATTAS. THE CHIEF DYNASTY.

Bābājī Bhoṅslē.
Headman of three villages near Poona.

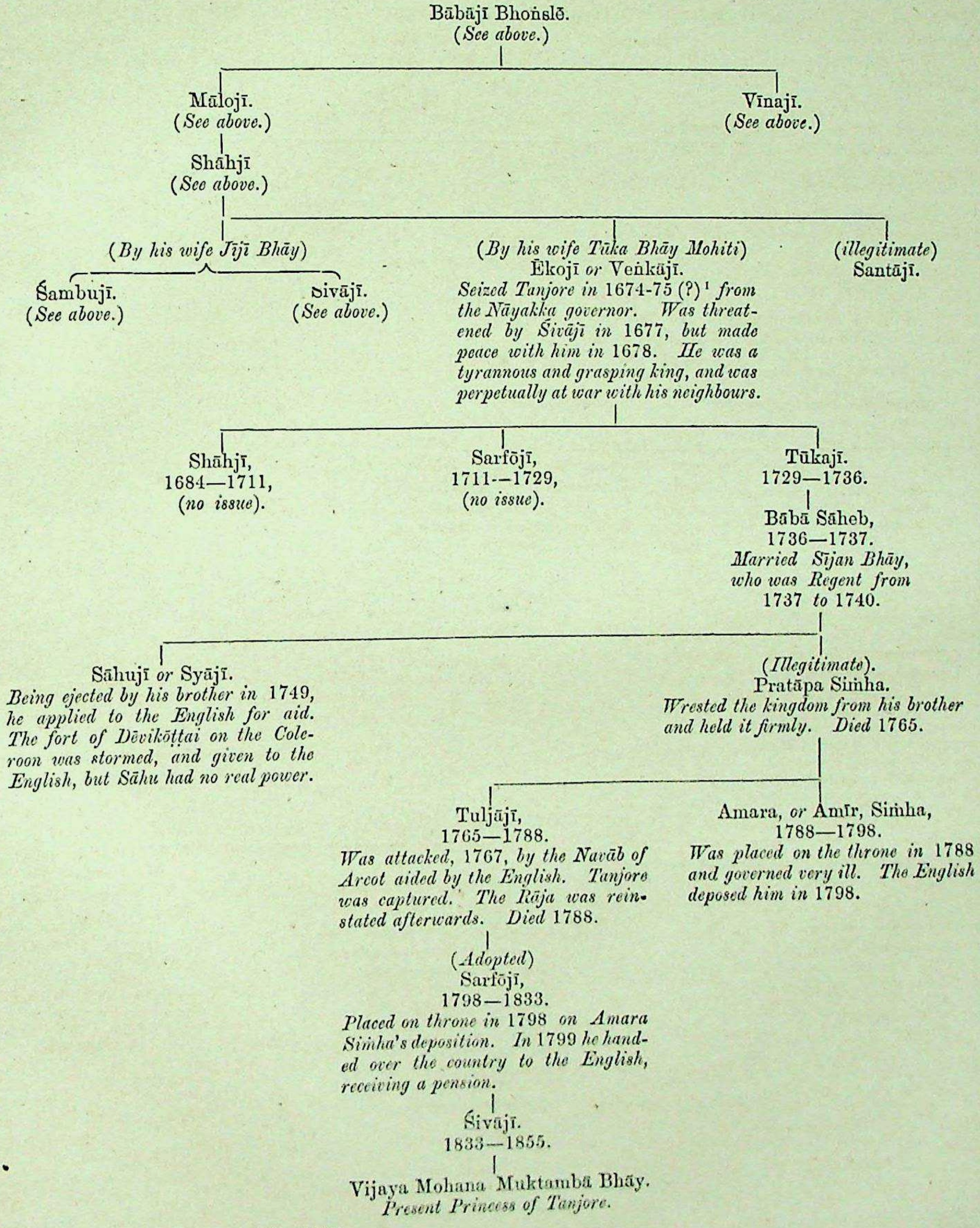
- Mālojī.
  Entered the service of a Chief named Lukhjī Jādu Rāu, who held office under Nizām Shāh. He rose to power.
  - Shāhjī.
    Mālojī obtained for his son the hand of Jādu Rāu's daughter, Jījī Bhāy. Shāhjī rose to eminence as a commander, first under Nizām Shāh and then under Ibrahīm 'Ādil Shāh of Bijapur, under whom he governed all the southern conquests. He married also Tūka Bhāy Mohiti. He was born 1594 A.D.
    - (*By Jījī Bhāy*) Śambujī.
      Killed in a battle.
    - (*By Jījī Bhāy*) 1. Śivājī.
      The first real sovereign. By 1673 *he was monarch of the whole of the Koṅkaṇa He seized Kurnool, Ginji, and Vellore in* 1677; *and opposed his brother Ēkojī at Tanjore. Peace was made,* 1678. *He died* 1680.
      - 2. Śambu *or* Śambujī, (1680–1689).
        Lost many of his father's possessions. Offended Aurangzīb, by whom he was seized and murdered in 1689.
        - Sāhu, *or* Shāo, *or* Sāhujī, (1700–1749).
          A prisoner in the hands of Aurangzīb from 1689 *to* 1700. *Sāhu seized Satāra from his cousin Śambu in* 1708. *He led an idle life and the government was carried on by a Pēshwa. Died* 1749.
          - Rāma Rāja (*adopted.*)
            - Sāhu.
              - Pratāpa Simha.
              - Rāma Rāja.
              - Shāhjī

          (SATĀRA.)
        - Śambujī.
      - Rāma *or* Rāja Rām I, (Regent, 1689–1700).
        He ruled for his nephew. Reorganized the Mahratta predatory bands and ravaged the Dakhaṇ. On his death his son seized on Satāra.
        - Śivājī.
          - Rāma *or* Rāja Rām II, (1749).
            He was acknowledged by the Pēshwa, Bālajī Rāu, on Sāhu's death, but had no real power, and was mostly kept in confinement.
        - Śambujī.
          Turned out of Satāra by Sāhu. Śambu seized on Kōlhapur, and made it his own rāj. He was aided by his mother Tāra Bhāy. Died without issue.
          - (*adopted*) Śivājī.
            - Śambujī *Killed. No issue.*
            - Shāhjī.
              - Śivājī.
                - (*adopted*) Rāja Rām.
                  - (*adopted*) Nārāyaṇa Rāu *alias* Śivājī.
              - Sahu (*no issue*).

          (KŌLHAPUR.)
    - (*By Tūka Bhāy*) Ēkojī.
      Called Veṅkājī by Duff. (*See the following table.*)
    - (*Illegitimate*) Santajī.
- Vīnājī.

From 1749 all Mahratta history centres in that of the Pēshwas and the great chiefs, and, as their career is mainly connected with the Bombay and Northern Presidencies, a table of their families is not considered necessary to be given here.

MAHRATTAS. THE DYNASTY OF TANJORE.



Bābājī Bhoṅslē.
(*See above.*)

Mālojī.
(*See above.*)

Vīnajī.
(*See above.*)

Shāhjī
(*See above.*)

(*By his wife Jījī Bhāy*)

Śambujī.
(*See above.*)

Śivājī.
(*See above.*)

(*By his wife Tūka Bhāy Mohiti*)
Ēkojī *or* Veṅkājī.
Seized Tanjore in 1674-75 (?)[1] *from the Nāyakka governor. Was threatened by Śivājī in 1677, but made peace with him in 1678. He was a tyrannous and grasping king, and was perpetually at war with his neighbours.*

(*illegitimate*)
Santājī.

Shāhjī,
1684—1711,
(*no issue*).

Sarfōjī,
1711—1729,
(*no issue*).

Tūkajī.
1729—1736.

Bābā Sāheb,
1736—1737.
Married Sījan Bhāy, who was Regent from 1737 to 1740.

Sāhujī *or* Syājī.
Being ejected by his brother in 1749, he applied to the English for aid. The fort of Dēvikōṭṭai on the Coleroon was stormed, and given to the English, but Sāhu had no real power.

(*Illegitimate*).
Pratāpa Siṁha.
Wrested the kingdom from his brother and held it firmly. Died 1765.

Tuljājī,
1765—1788.
Was attacked, 1767, by the Navāb of Arcot aided by the English. Tanjore was captured. The Rāja was reinstated afterwards. Died 1788.

Amara, *or* Amīr, Siṁha,
1788—1798.
Was placed on the throne in 1788 and governed very ill. The English deposed him in 1798.

(*Adopted*)
Sarfōjī,
1798—1833.
Placed on throne in 1798 on Amara Siṁha's deposition. In 1799 he handed over the country to the English, receiving a pension.

Śivājī.
1833—1855.

Vijaya Mohana Muktambā Bhāy.
Present Princess of Tanjore.

Tanjore was annexed in 1857.

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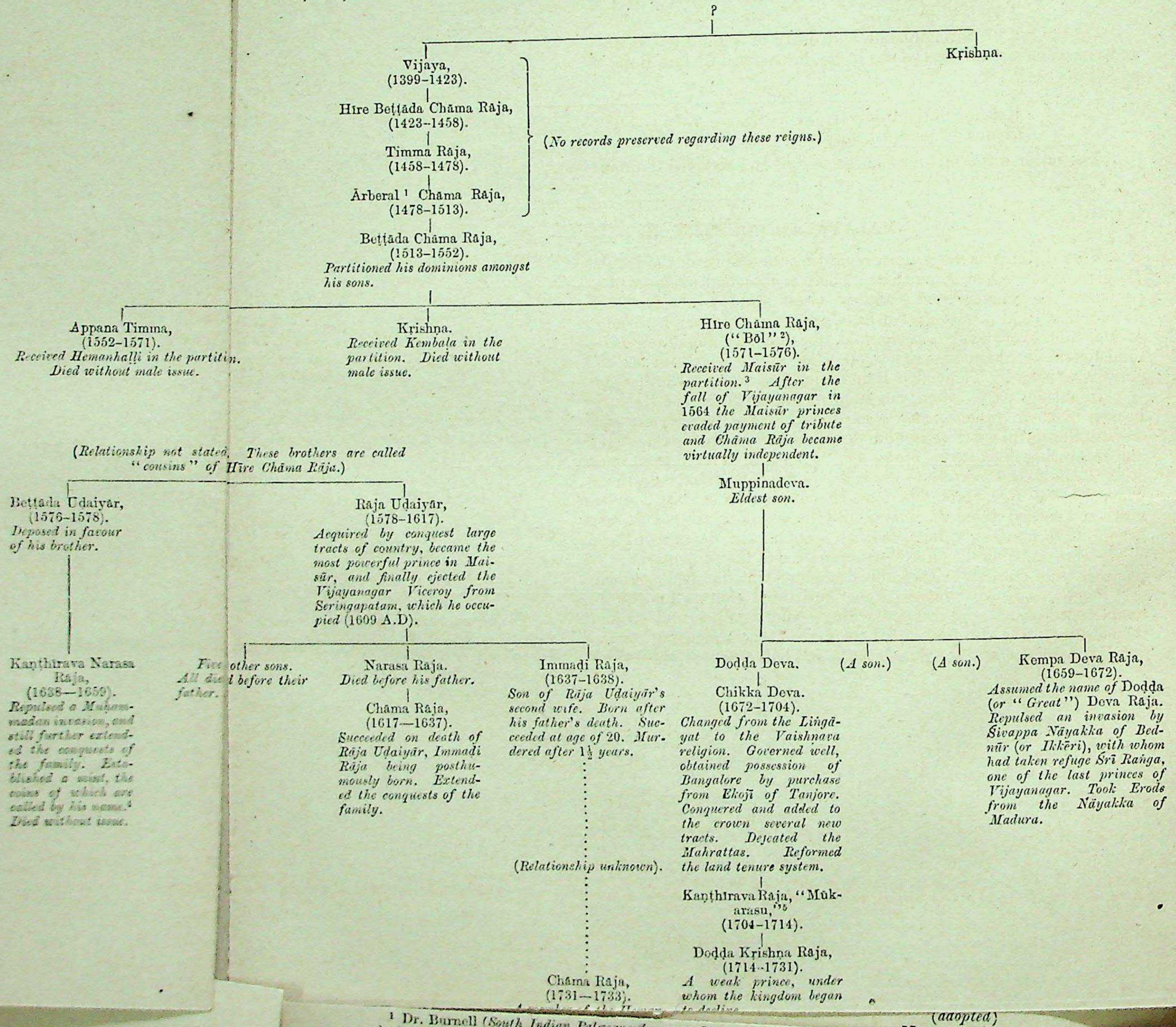
[1] Dr. Burnell (*South Indian Palæography*, page 56, note 4) writes: "The date of the final conquest of Tanjore by Ēkōjī, and the end of the Nāyak (Telugu) princes is far from certain. Orme, in the last century, could not be sure about the date though he had all the Madras Government records at his disposal. Anquetil Duperron (*Recherches sur l'Inde*, 1, pp. 1—64) has gone into the question very elaborately, and puts the date at 1674-75, which appears to be as near as can be expected."

MAISŪR RĀJAS.

The account given by tradition of the origin of the family of the Rājas of Maisūr is that two young brothers of the Yādava tribe, dependants at the court of the Vijayanagar kings, having left that court on an adventurous expedition to the south, rescued from an enforced marriage with the chief of Kārugahalli in Maisūr, whom they slew, the daughter of the chief of Hadanāḍ. The elder of them, by name Vijaya, at once married the rescued damsel and thus became lord (or *Uḍaiyār*) of Hadanāḍ and Kārugahalli.

The following table is taken partly from Wilks and partly from Mr. Rice's "*Mysore and Coorg*," I, 240, &c.



?

Vijaya, (1399–1423).

Hire Beṭṭada Chāma Rāja, (1423–1458).

Timma Rāja, (1458–1478).

Ārberal[1] Chāma Rāja, (1478–1513).

(*No records preserved regarding these reigns.*)

Krishṇa.

Beṭṭada Chāma Rāja, (1513–1552). *Partitioned his dominions amongst his sons.*

Appana Timma, (1552–1571). *Received Hemanhaḷḷi in the partition. Died without male issue.*

Krishṇa. *Received Kembala in the partition. Died without male issue.*

Hire Chāma Rāja, ("Bōl"[2]), (1571–1576). *Received Maisūr in the partition.*[3] *After the fall of Vijayanagar in 1564 the Maisūr princes evaded payment of tribute and Chāma Rāja became virtually independent.*

(*Relationship not stated. These brothers are called "cousins" of Hīre Chāma Rāja.*)

Beṭṭada Udaiyār, (1576–1578). *Deposed in favour of his brother.*

Raja Udaiyār, (1578–1617). *Acquired by conquest large tracts of country, became the most powerful prince in Maisūr, and finally ejected the Vijayanagar Viceroy from Seringapatam, which he occupied* (1609 A.D).

Muppinadeva. *Eldest son.*

Kanṭhīrava Narasa Rāja, (1638—1659). *Repulsed a Muhammadan invasion, and still further extended the conquests of the family. Established a mint, the coins of which are called by his name.*[4] *Died without issue.*

Five other sons. All died before their father.

Narasa Rāja. *Died before his father.*

Chāma Rāja, (1617—1637). *Succeeded on death of Rāja Udaiyār, Immaḍi Rāja being posthumously born. Extended the conquests of the family.*

Immaḍi Rāja, (1637–1638). *Son of Rāja Udaiyār's second wife. Born after his father's death. Succeeded at age of 20. Murdered after 1½ years.*

(*Relationship unknown*).

Chāma Raja, (1731—1733).

Doḍḍa Deva.

Chikka Deva. (1672–1704). *Changed from the Liṅgāyat to the Vaishnava religion. Governed well, obtained possession of Bangalore by purchase from Ekoji of Tanjore. Conquered and added to the crown several new tracts. Defeated the Mahrattas. Reformed the land tenure system.*

Kanṭhīrava Raja, "Mūkarasu,"[5] (1704–1714).

Doḍḍa Krishṇa Raja, (1714–1731). *A weak prince, under whom the kingdom began*

(*A son.*)

(*A son.*)

Kempa Deva Rāja, (1659–1672). *Assumed the name of* Doḍḍa (*or "Great"*) Deva Rāja. *Repulsed an invasion by Śivappa Nāyakka of Bednūr (or Ikkēri), with whom had taken refuge Śrī Raṅga, one of the last princes of Vijayanagar. Took Erode from the Nāyakka of Madura.*

(*adopted*)

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[1] Dr. Burnell (*South Indian Palæography*, page 56, note 4) writes: "The date of the final conquest of Tanjore by Ēkōji, and the end of the Nayak (Telugu) princes is far from certain. Orme, in the last century, could not be sure about the date though he had all the Madras Government records at his disposal. Anquetil Duperron (*Recherches sur l'Inde*, I, pp. 1—64) has gone into the question very elaborately, and puts the date at 1674-75, which appears to be as near as can be expected."

With Chāma Rāja ends the old line of kings, and a disturbed period of anarchy follows, during which the Muhammadans gradually gained the upper hand, while maintaining a puppet sovereign chosen almost at random from various branches of the royal family. Chikka or Immadi Krishṇa Rāja of Keñchengōḍ, a member of a distant branch, was put on the throne in 1734 and died in 1766, being nominally succeeded by his son Chāma Rāja, who died childless in 1775. Chāma Rāja, son of Devarāja Arasu of Ārkōṭār, a member of the Kārugahaḷḷi family, was then selected at random by Ḥaidar, who had usurped the government. He died in 1796. But the real rulers during this period were :—

	A.D.
Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān	1761–1782
Ṭīpū Ṣultān	1782–1799

On the fall of Seringapatam and death of Ṭīpū, the British Government restored the Hindu Rāj, and placed on the throne the son of the last-named Chāma Rāja, since when the line has been continued as follows :—

	A.D.
Krishṇa Rāja Uḍaiyār	1799–1868
Chāma Rājendra Uḍaiyār	1868

The latter was a minor at his accession, and received the reins of government in 1881.

MALAYĀḶAM COUNTRY, RULERS OF—.

Very little is as yet known regarding the rulers of the fertile country west of the Western Ghāts. Its history has yet to be written. There is abundant evidence of a very extensive commerce between the people of the Malabar and Kanarese Coast and the inhabitants of Western Asia and Europe in olden days, but beyond a few isolated facts, no connected story has come down to us. And there is little hope of the tale ever being clearly told, for the few remaining inscriptions in that tract are eminently unhistorical in character. The following sketch is an abstract of the *Keraḷolpati*, or native account of Keraḷa, written by Tuñchattu Rāmānuja, *alias* Rāman Eluthatham.

In ancient days, when the kings of the earth, of the Kshatriya caste, had grieved the majesty of heaven by their violence and wickedness, *Vishṇu* became incarnate as *Paraśu Rāma*, and went about slaying the sinful sovereigns and destroying their dynasties. He determined to create a new country, and recovering *Malayāḷam* (*Malai-āḷa*, "hills and waves") from the sea, he peopled it with Brahmans from other lands. But serpents[1] swarmed in the new tract, and the settlers fled back to their own homes. Then *Paraśu Rāma* brought down the Brahmans of sixty-four villages from the Ārya country in the north and settled them in sixty-four villages along the whole coast. Thirty-six thousand Brahmans[2] belonging to fourteen villages took up arms for the defence of their territory, and amongst them twelve chiefs were appointed. For the propitiation of the serpents, *nāga*-worship was ordained,[3] and temples of the gods were erected.[4] Then the Brahmans who had fled returned, and were called "*Tuḷu-Brahmans*," or "*Payan Tuḷuvas*." *Paraśu Rāma* instituted charms for the propitiation of devils, portioned out temple services amongst different villages and families, and ordained hereditary descent in the line of the mother.[5] He also introduced Śūdras from neighbouring countries.

After some time, the inhabitants fell out amongst themselves, and required a governor. *Paraśu Rāma*, therefore, selected four villages, and the people consented, first to a joint government of four Brahman chiefs from these four villages, and afterwards to the government of a single chief from one of these four, in turn, each for three years.[6] In those days one-sixth of the produce was paid to the governor. Many years thus passed.

But these governors oppressed the people, and the latter at last determined to dispense altogether with native rulers. They therefore brought in a foreigner, one Kēya Perumāḷ from Kēyapuram[7] and made him ruler for twelve years. "He was named *Chēramān* (or *Keraḷan*) *Perumāḷ*, king of *Malai-nāḍ* just as *Choḷa Perumāḷ* governed *Choḷa*, and *Pāṇḍi* (or *Kulaśekhara*) *Perumāḷ* governed *Pāṇḍya*."[8]

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[1] "Serpents with human faces." Aborigines ?

[2] Called *Vāl-nambis*, "armed half-Brahmans." (*Gundert.*)

[3] It still obtains largely.

[4] Also "gold-dust was scattered in the soil, gold fanams were coined, and treasures were buried in the ground."

[5] All old customs in the Malayāḷam country are referred back to *Paraśu Rāma*.

[6] Thus originated the Malayāḷam custom of twelve years' rulers.

[7] No clue is given as to the locality of this place.

[8] See Dr. Burgess's note on the Perumāḷs in *Ind. Ant.* IX, 77.

1. Kēya Perumāḷ was thus the first *Chēramān Perumāḷ*. His power was limited, the sixty-four villages constituting a powerful democracy and checking all attempts at independence. His capital was at Allūr. He built a palace at Talayūr. He reigned 12 years.[1]

2. Choḷa Perumāḷ was then appointed.[2] He built a palace called Choḷakkara. He reigned 10 years and 2 months, and retired to Choḷa.

3. Pāṇḍi Perumāḷ was next crowned at Paramba, where he erected a fort. He ruled 9 years, and retired to the Pāṇḍiyan country.

4. Another Choḷa Perumāḷ was brought, who ruled 12 years. After him—

5. Kulaśekhara Perumāḷ, the great Pāṇḍiyan, came to the throne of Keraḷa.

At this point the story seems to break off, and commence again at a period "when the *Kali* age was a little advanced." And we are again brought up to the reign of Kulaśekhara Perumāḷ, but with a totally different set of kings. These confusions are not uncommon in these native legends.

1. "When the *Kali* age was a little advanced" the Brahmans of Malayāḷam brought "from Bāṇapuram in *Para-deśa*" a Perumāḷ named Bāṇa-Perumāḷ. He became a Buddhist, but, after a great disputation in which the Brahmans were victorious, he banished the Buddhists and was reconverted to the Brahman religion. Nevertheless he was excommunicated and "went to Mecca" after reigning for four years.

2. Tuḷuban Perumāḷ, from the north, was the next Perumāḷ. He lived at Kōṭiśvara and named the country about there the *Tuḷu-nāḍ*. He reigned 6 years and died.

3. Indra Perumāḷ succeeded, reigned 12 years at Allūr, and went back to *Para-deśa*.

4. Ārya Perumāḷ was then brought from Āryapuram. He divided Keraḷa into four divisions,[3] *i.e.*:
    i. *Tulu-rāj*, from Gōkarṇa to the Perum-puṛa[4] river.
    ii. *Mūshika*, or *Kupa*, *Rāj* from the Perum-puṛa to Pudu-paṭṭaṇ.[5]
    iii. *Keraḷa Rāj*, from Pudu-paṭṭaṇ to Kannetti.[6]
    iv. *Kupa*, or *Mūshika Rāj*, from Kannetti to Cape Comorin. He died after a reign of 5 years.

5. Kuṇḍan Perumāḷ was brought from *Para-deśa*. He built a palace near Kannetti, and retired to his own country after a reign of 4 years.

6. Koṭṭi Perumāḷ reigned for a year and died.

7. Māta Perumāḷ reigned 11 years and died. He was succeeded by his younger brother,—

8. Eṟi Perumāḷ, who reigned 12 years and retired after building a fort.

9. Kompen Perumāḷ succeeded. He lived in a tent on the bank of the Neytāra river for 3½ years, and died.

10. Vijayan Perumāḷ came next. He built the fort of Vijayan-Koḷḷam. He reigned 12 years and retired.

11. Vallabha Perumāḷ succeeded. He discovered a *liṅgam*, and built a shrine over it on the banks of the Neytāra river, and a fort. He reigned 11 years and died.

12. Hariśchandra Perumāḷ. He built a fort on the Puṛali Hills and lived therein in solitude, "and was no more heard of."

13. Mallan Perumāḷ succeeded. He reigned 12 years and retired.

"The Perumāḷ who succeeded was Kulaśekhara Perumāḷ" of the Pāṇḍiyan kingdom. His reign is given more in detail, with the reforms he introduced. He introduced some Kshatriyas into the country. He procured two celebrated teachers, on payment, to teach the Brahmans of the country, and established a college at the place now called Tirukaṇṇāpuram. This Perumāḷ reigned 18 years and ascended to heaven "with his body." The year of the *Kali* is given as "*Tiru-vañcha-kuḷam*," and it is said to correspond with A.D. 333.[7]

After this there was a government by a democracy, and, like the government, the so-called "history" lapses into wild confusion for a space. Probably there was a period of anarchy, during which the country was split up into factions. The story states that the country was governed by a popular assembly, by whom judges were appointed. At last an assembly took place at which the representatives of the people expressed themselves dissatisfied with the form of government, and they determined to "ask Ānagundi Kṛishṇa Rāya (!) to send a person to govern them, and he accordingly sent a Kshatriya, Chēramān Perumāḷ, to rule over Keraḷa."

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[1] The commencement of his reign is said to have taken place in A.D. 216. Another version states that he lived only 8 years and 4 months, when he died.

[2] The constant recurrence of Choḷa and Pāṇḍiyan Perumāḷs will be noticed. It will be an interesting subject of inquiry for the future historian to ascertain whether Pāṇḍiyan and Choḷa history corroborates these assertions.

[3] There is a confusion in the different versions as to these divisions.

[4] The river of Paṛayanūr, five miles north by east of Mount D'Eli.

[5] Two miles south-east of Vaḍakarai, a town in Kuṛumbranāḍ Taluk, on the seacoast.

[6] Near Kollam. So *Gundert's* Dictionary. But if so it must be the Southern Koḷḷam now called Quilon, not the northern now called Koilaṇḍi.

[7] According to the former list the date of the close of this Perumāḷ's reign would be A.D. 277. But the dates are probably entirely fictitious and must not be for a moment depended on.

Chēramān Perumāḷ therefore came to the throne. One version says that he succeeded "after the reigns of Ādi-Perumāḷ and Pāṇḍi-Perumāḷ, who were sent, were over." The Brahmans made him an absolute monarch, without restriction, and he governed so well for 12 years that they appointed him ruler for a further similar period, and again for a third. Kṛishṇa Rāya [1] prepared to attack Malayāḷam. The Pāṇḍiyan king also fortified his territory. Chēramān attacked the Rāya's forts but was unsuccessful. A second attack was successful, under the command of two young men, brothers, who led the army.

After this, Śaṅkarāchāryār [2] was born. He wrote the history of Kerala, and made fresh improvements in the condition of the Brahmans, making stringent regulations, which are fully detailed. His reforms were promulgated at a great council.

The manuscript here goes back to the time of Chēramān Perumāḷ, and describes the conclusion of his reign. He is said to have given up the throne and gone on a pilgrimage to Mecca "in company with the Bauddhas."[3] The limits of the Malayāḷam country are described, and the neighbouring kingdoms are said to be *Pāṇḍiya, Koṅgu, Tuḷu, Wainād, Punnād.* (The last is a tract of Maisūr, and was ruled by a race of Kshatriyas of whom we have inscriptions.) He divided the Malayāḷam country into eighteen divisions, constituting their chiefs and making regulations. He gave his sword to the ancestor of the present Zamorin of Calicut. (Chēramān Perumāḷ's [4] departure for Mecca is said by some to have occurred in A.D. 350. (*Gundert's Dictionary.*) He sailed from Dharmapaṭṇam, or Calicut. After residing some time at Jeddah he died. Before his death, however, he persuaded an Arab chief to sail for the Malabar Coast with a number of followers in order to establish a Muḥammadan colony and convert the inhabitants to that religion. They did so, and mosques were built. Eleven are named.

After some period had elapsed [5] (duration not mentioned), one of the Malayāḷam chiefs, Kunnala Kōnēttiri, waged war against his neighbour, the Poraḷḷāttiri chief, and defeated him. The Zamorin made Menokki ruler of Poraḷḷatiri and came to terms with the troops and people.

After this follows an account of the founding of the town of Calicut, close to the Zamorin's palace at Taḷi, by a merchant who had amassed a great fortune in trade with Mecca. Afterwards, while Puntura Kōn was Zamorin, one Koya, a foreigner, settled at the town, which was named after him *Koyikkōtu* (Calicut). Koya assisted the Zamorin in his attainment of increased power.

Shortly after this the Portuguese came to Calicut.

It is unnecessary to continue the sketch further. The *Keraḷolpati* is a very fair specimen of a native attempt at history. It may contain germs of truth, and it certainly embodies a number of scattered traditions, but in the attempt to weave these into a connected story the author is signally unsuccessful.

MĀNYAKHETA RĀJAS.

(*See* RĀSHṬRAKUṬAS, THE—.)

MĀTAṄGAS.

That a powerful family of this name existed somewhere in the south in old days is very well known, but very little is known about them. They are mentioned in Sanskṛit works as mountaineers—barbarians—and the name occurs in some inscriptions.

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[1] Of course this is an absurd anachronism. It is said by some writers to be an interpolation.

[2] The real date of Śaṅkarāchāryār is about 650 to 700 A.D. (Dr. Burnell's *South Indian Palæography*, p. 37, and note 4. Also his "*Sāmavidhāna Brāhmaṇa*," Vol. I, Pref., p. ii. n.) He flourished 800 years before "Ānagundi Kṛishṇa Rāyar," or Kṛishṇadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.

[3] Other accounts relate that he died. Pachu Mutatu, in his *Kerala-viśesha-māhātmya*, gives a full account of the fables. He states that Bāṇa Perumāḷ (*see above, 2nd List, No.* 1) was converted to Buddhism by Buddhist priests from China, and that he went with them to China after four years' reign.

[4] The author of the "History of Travancore" states that this last Chēramān Perumāḷ's name was Bhaskara Ravivarmā, and that he was one of the sovereigns who signed the grant to the Jews of Cochin. According to Dr. Burnell this would be in the eighth century A.D.

[5] This is generally believed to mark the close of a monarchy and the commencement of government by a Brahmanical aristocracy, the country being divided. The natives call it the period of the Tamburān Rājas.

"The first inscription . . . that gives us any extensive insight into the early history of these parts (the Northern Kanarese Districts and the Western Dakhan) is a stone tablet at the Meguti temple at Aihole, the ancient Ayyāvole or Āryapura in the Kalādgi District. It is of the time of the Western Chalukya king Pulikesi II, and is dated *Śaka* 556 (A.D. 634-5).[1] From it we learn that at the time of the advent of the Chalukyas, the dominant families in this part of the country, whom one by one the Chalukyas subjugated and dispossessed, were the Nalas, the Mauryas, the Kadambas, the *Mātangas*, and the Katachchuris . . . . " (Mr. Fleet's "*Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*," pp. 5, 6.)

They are mentioned in an earlier inscription of Mangalīśa (A.D. 567-8—610). Mr. Fleet writes (*id.*, p. 10): "*Mātanga* means 'a Chāndāla, a man of the lowest caste, an outcaste, a Kirāta mountaineer, a barbarian'; and the Mādigas . . . . usually call themselves *Mātaṅgi-makkaḷu*, *i.e.*, 'the children of Mātaṅgi or Durgā,' who is their goddess. It is probable, therefore, that the Mātaṅgas of this inscription were some aboriginal family of but little real power, and not of sufficient importance to have left any records of themselves."

MAURYAS.

"The Nalas and the Mauryas are mentioned in connection with Kīrttivarmā I, who was the father of Pulikesi II, and whose reign terminated in Śaka 489 (A.D. 567-8). . . . . Of the Mauryas, all the information that we have, furnished in the same inscription, is that they were a reigning family in the Konkana. . . . . It is not at all improbable that their capital was the Puri, or 'the city, the goddess of the fortunes of the western ocean,' which is mentioned in the verse immediately following that in which their subjugation is recorded, and that this is the same town as the Puri which, in the eleventh century A.D., was the capital of the Silāhāras of the Konkana. These Mauryas were perhaps descendants of the Maurya dynasty of Pātaliputra,[2] which was founded by Chandragupta, the Sandrocottus of the Greeks, in the fourth century B.C., and of descendants of which we seem to have some still more recent traces in Western India in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries A.D. in the *Mahāmandalesvaras* or great feudatory nobles of the Gutta family, or the lineage of Chandragupta, whose inscriptions are found at and in the neighbourhood of Chaudadāmpur in the Dhārwād District, and at Halebid in Maisur, and who were feudatories of the Western Chālukya Kings and their successors." (Mr. Fleet's "*Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*," pp. 6, 7.)

NAḶAS.

(*See above under* MĀTAṄGAS.)

We hear of the Naḷas as a nation or tribe opposed to the Chalukyas in the reign of Kīrttivarmā I, *i.e.*, before A.D. 566; and they are mentioned again in an inscription of Jayasiṁha III (A.D. 1018—1040) of the Western Chālukyas (*Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VIII, 10), but only as a traditional foe of that sovereign's ancestors. Beyond this, nothing, I believe, is known of them. (Mr. Fleet's "*Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*," p. 6.)

"NAVĀBS OF THE KARṆĀṬAKA" OR "NABOBS OF ARCOT."

1. Zu-l-faqār 'Alī Khān.

Son of Asād Khān. Created Navāb by Aurangzīb, and made subject to the Subahdār of the Dakhaṇ. Governed from A.D. 1692 *to* 1703.

2. Dā'ūd Khān.

Son of Kizar Khān. Was appointed successor to Zu-l-faqār 'Alī and ruled from A.D. 1703 *till* 1710, *when he was made Commander-in-Chief at Delhi.*

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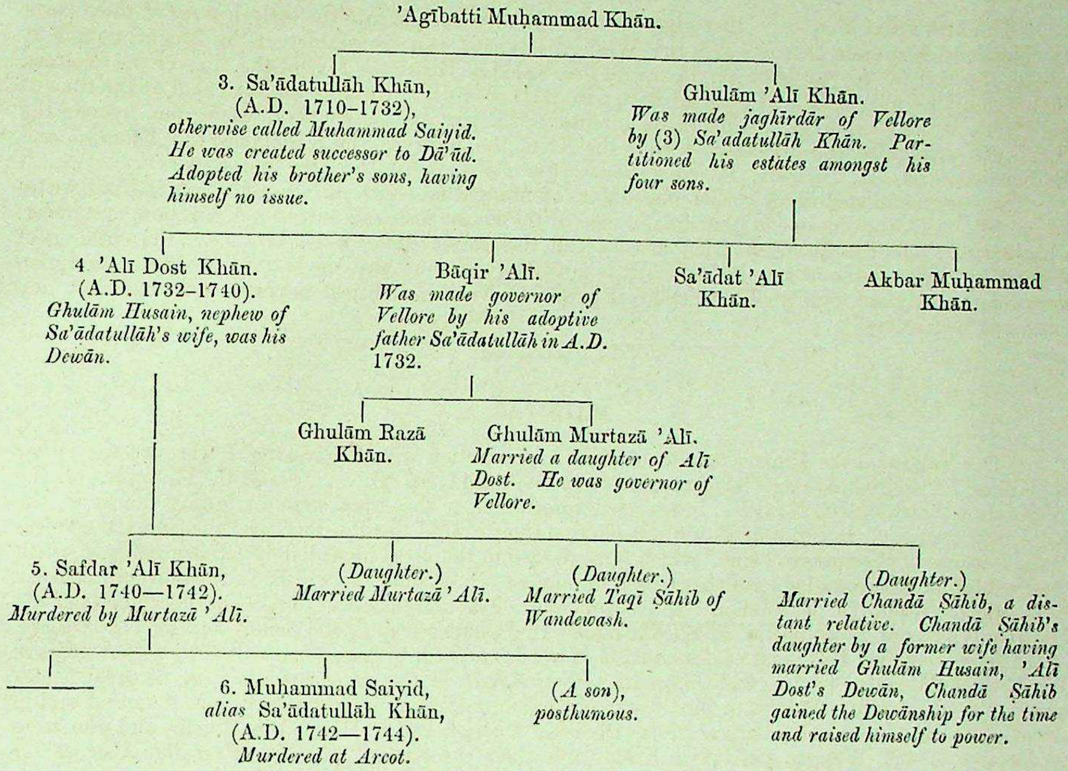
[1] *Third Archæological Report* Western India, p. 129, and *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. VIII, p. 237.

[2] See above, page 146.



'Agībatti Muḥammad Khān.

3. Sa'ādatullāh Khān,
(A.D. 1710–1732),
otherwise called Muhammad Saiyid. He was created successor to Dā'ūd. Adopted his brother's sons, having himself no issue.

Ghulām 'Alī Khān.
Was made jaghīrdār of Vellore by (3) *Sa'adatullāh Khān. Partitioned his estates amongst his four sons.*

4 'Alī Dost Khān.
(A.D. 1732–1740).
Ghulām Husain, nephew of Sa'ādatullāh's wife, was his Dewān.

Bāqir 'Alī.
Was made governor of Vellore by his adoptive father Sa'ādatullāh in A.D. 1732.

Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān.

Akbar Muḥammad Khān.

Ghulām Razā Khān.

Ghulām Murtazā 'Alī.
Married a daughter of Alī Dost. He was governor of Vellore.

5. Safdar 'Alī Khān,
(A.D. 1740—1742).
Murdered by Murtazā 'Alī.

(*Daughter.*)
Married Murtazā 'Alī.

(*Daughter.*)
Married Taqī Ṣāhib of Wandewash.

(*Daughter.*)
Married Chandā Ṣāhib, a distant relative. Chandā Ṣāhib's daughter by a former wife having married Ghulām Husain, 'Alī Dost's Dewān, Chandā Ṣāhib gained the Dewānship for the time and raised himself to power.

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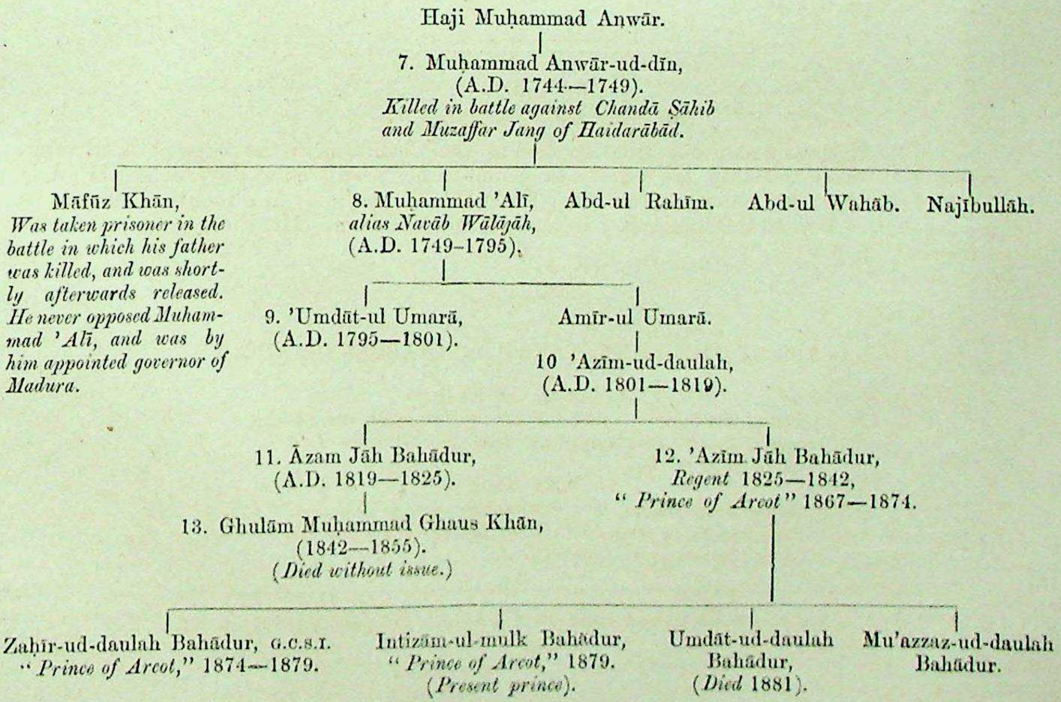
6. Muḥammad Saiyid,
alias Sa'ādatullāh Khān,
(A.D. 1742—1744).
Murdered at Arcot.

(*A son*),
posthumous.



Haji Muḥammad Anwār.

7. Muḥammad Anwār-ud-dīn,
(A.D. 1744—1749).
Killed in battle against Chandā Ṣāhib and Muzaffar Jang of Haidarābād.

Māfūz Khān,
Was taken prisoner in the battle in which his father was killed, and was shortly afterwards released. He never opposed Muhammad 'Alī, and was by him appointed governor of Madura.

8. Muḥammad 'Alī,
alias Navāb Wālājāh,
(A.D. 1749–1795).

Abd-ul Raḥīm.

Abd-ul Wahāb.

Najībullāh.

9. 'Umdāt-ul Umarā,
(A.D. 1795—1801).

Amīr-ul Umarā.

10 'Azīm-ud-daulah,
(A.D. 1801—1819).

11. Āzam Jāh Bahādur,
(A.D. 1819—1825).

12. 'Azīm Jāh Bahādur,
Regent 1825—1842,
"*Prince of Arcot*" 1867—1874.

13. Ghulām Muḥammad Ghaus Khān,
(1842—1855).
(*Died without issue.*)

Zahīr-ud-daulah Bahādur, G.C.S.I.
"*Prince of Arcot,*" 1874—1879.

Intizām-ul-mulk Bahādur,
"*Prince of Arcot,*" 1879.
(*Present prince*).

Umdāt-ud-daulah
Bahādur,
(*Died* 1881).

Mu'azzaz-ud-daulah
Bahādur.

NĀYAKKAṢ OF MADURA.

The previous history of the ancient kingdom of the Pāṇḍiyans, of which Madura was the capital, will be found under the head of the "Pāṇḍiyans." Madura fell finally into the hands of the Nāyakka Generals of Vijayanagar in 1559 A.D., who speedily constituted themselves into an independent dynasty, acknowledging, however, the Rājas of Vijayanagar as their suzerains. The following is the genealogy of the family:—

1. Viśvanātha Nāyakka I,
(1559-1563).
Governor on behalf of the Vijayanagar sovereigns.

2. Kumāra Krishṇappa.
(1563-1573).

3 Krishṇappa, *or* Periya Vīrappa. } ......[*Joint* (1573—1595) *Rulers.*]........ Viśvanātha II.

4. Liṅgayya, *or* Kumāra Krishṇappa. } ....[*Joint* (1595—1602) *Rulers.*].... { Viśvanātha III, *or* Viśvappa.

5. Muttu Krishṇappa,
(1602-1609).
"*King of Madura.*"

6. Muttu Vīrappa,
(1609-1623.)

7. Tirumala Nāyakka,
(1623—1659),

Kumāra Muttu.

(*Illegitimate*)
8. Muttu Arakādri, *or*
Muttu Vīrappa,
(1659-1660).

9. Chokkanātha, *or*
Chokkaliṅgam, *or*
Chokkappa.
Married Maṅgammāḷ.
(1660-1682). *He was for one year deprived by his brother,* 1677.

10. Muttuliṅga.
(1677).

11. Raṅga Krishṇa Muttu Vīrappa,
(1682-1689).
Followed, after his death, by the regency of his father's widow Maṅgammāḷ.
(1689-1704).

12. Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha,
(1704-1731).
Followed by the reign of his widow Mīnākshī.
(1731-1736).

In 1736 the Musalmāns got possession of the kingdom of Madura.

I now proceed to give a rough sketch of the reigns of these princes. For full particulars Mr. Nelson's "*Madura Country; A Manual*" should be referred to. All that follows is taken from it.

1. VIŚVANĀTHA NĀYAKKA (1559—1563).—Either during or after the government of the three Nāyakkas who ruled Madura after the year 1558 (*see below*, p. 224) a Pāṇḍiyan prince, Chandraśekhara Pāṇḍiyan was placed on the throne, but the Chola king of Tanjore, Vīraśekhara, made war and seized the Pāṇḍiyan kingdom. Chandraśekhara fled to Vijayanagar, and the pseudo-Rāya, Rāma Rāja, acting for the real Rāya, Sadāśiva, in captivity, sent a general, by name Kōṭiya Nāgama Nāyakka, to drive

out the Choḷas. He did so and got possession of Madura, but instead of putting the Pāṇḍiyan king on the throne he began to administer the country for himself. The Rāya, indignant, sent an army under Nāgama's own son, Viśvanātha, to reduce the rebel. Viśvanātha defeated Nāgama, took him prisoner, and proceeded to govern the country. Ārya Nāyakka Mudaliyār, *alias* Āryanātha, the builder of the thousand-pillared *maṇḍapam* in Madura, and a justly celebrated man, came to Madura with Viśvanātha and gave him great assistance. Viśvanātha nominally placed Chandraśekhara Pāṇḍiyan on the throne, but really governed for himself. He made Āryanātha his commander-in-chief and prime minister under the title of *Daḷavāy*. The country was wisely governed, fortifications were carried on, temples rebuilt, channels dug, villages erected, and cultivation extended even as far north as the Trichinopoly fort, then belonging to Tanjore. Viśvanātha induced the Tanjore Rāja to exchange Trichinopoly for Vallam, and thus the former became part of the kingdom of Madura. Its rock was fortified, and improved communications were opened.

Soon after this, Āryanātha, who had gone to settle the Tinnevelly country, found himself successfully opposed by five chiefs, who called themselves the "five Pāṇḍavas," and who seem to have possessed considerable power in the south. Viśvanātha, therefore, went south to the aid of his general, but in vain. It is said that Viśvanātha, finding his armies unable to effect the conquest of his enemies, challenged the five chiefs to a personal contest, five to one, on condition that the defeated party should retire from the contest. They accepted, but chivalrously demanded that only one of their number should represent them. In the combat which ensued, Viśvanātha killed his man, and the four survivors honorably carried out their promise and left the country. The Nāyakka was therefore left undisputed chief of the south. He gave *Pāḷaiyams* to seventy-two chiefs by way of settling the country. Viśvanātha died December 1563, and his son succeeded.

2. KUMĀRA KRISHṆAPPA (1563—1573). The Poligar Dambichchi Nāyakka revolted at a time when Āryanātha was away north looking after some refractory Musalmāns, but the insurrection was quelled and the rebel chief killed.

Āryanātha appears to have been the real ruler of the country. Several new public works were carried out, and some temples and villages were built.

It is alleged—but the story wants proof—that Kumāra Krishṇappa invaded Ceylon and defeated the Kaṇḍian troops; that in a second battle which took place, the king of Kaṇḍi in person led his troops, but was killed and his army defeated; and that Kumāra Krishṇappa then seized Kaṇḍi, and established his own brother-in-law as governor there. He died 1573.

3. KRISHṆAPPA (or PERIYA VĪRAPPA) and VIŚVANĀTHA II.—Joint rulers (1573—1595). These were sons of Kumāra Krishṇappa. They were enthroned by Āryanātha, and were entirely under his control. A rebellion by a chief styled the "Mahāvilivāna Rāja," probably a Pāṇḍiyan, was quelled. The brothers governed jointly. They strengthened Trichinopoly and Chidambaram. Probably Viśvanātha II died first, for on Krishṇappa's death in 1595 the latter's two sons succeeded.

4. LIṄGAYYA (or KUMĀRA KRISHṆAPPA II) and VIŚVAPPA (or VIŚVANĀTHA III).—Joint rulers (1595—1602). During the reign of these brothers the country flourished. Āryanātha died 1600. Viśvanātha probably died before his brother. Liṅgayya died 1602.

His uncle, Kastūri Raṅgayya, seized the government, but was murdered after a week, and Liṅgayya's son, Muttu Krishṇappa, obtained the throne.

5. MUTTU KRISHṆAPPA (1602—1609).—He re-established the ancient Maṛava dynasty of the Setupati chiefs of Rāmnād (*see below*, p. 227). Christianity spread largely in the country, taught by the great Jesuit Missionaries headed by Robert de Nobilibus, who arrived at Madura in 1606, and proclaimed himself to be a celebrated *Sanyāsi* from Rome. Muttu Krishṇappa died in 1609, leaving three sons, Muttu Vīrappa, Tirumala, and Kumāra Muttu.[1]

6. MUTTU VĪRAPPA (1609—1623).—In his reign there was a small war with Tanjore, and some slight unimportant incursions of predatory bands from Maisūr. The spread of Christianity was checked. He resided at Trichinopoly.

7. TIRUMALA NĀYAKKA (1623—1659).—This is the great Tirumala, otherwise called "Mahārāja-Mānya-Rāja-Śrī Tirumala Śēvari Nāyaṇi Āyyalu Gāru." He left Trichinopoly for Madura and took up his permanent residence there. The great temples and palaces at Madura were built. He determined to shake off the Vijayanagar yoke and become independent. An invasion by armies from Maisūr was stopped at Dindigul by the Daḷavāy Rāmappayya, who pursued the enemy into Maisūr and

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[1] Muhammad Sharīf Hanafī, who wrote his *Majālisu-s Salātīn* in A.D. 1628 (Sir H. Elliot's *History of India*, VII, 139), states that when, on one occasion, he visited Madura, the ruler of that place died after a few days, and all his wives (seven hundred in number) destroyed themselves on his funeral pyre. This was probably Muttu Krishṇappa. He further states that in his day there was "not a single Musalmān" in the Madura country. The statement, however, sounds almost incredible.

stormed one of their principal fortresses. Robert De Nobilibus reappeared at Madura in 1623. Then ensued a war in the Rāmnād country with the Setupati, in which Tirumala was not very successful. In spite of his desires for independence Tirumala had always acknowledged the supremacy of the Rāyas of Vijayanagar, and used to send presents to his suzerain. But in 1657 his want of loyalty seems to have become known, for on the death of the then Rāya, his son declared war against Tirumala. Tirumala was joined by the Nāyakkas of Tanjore and Giñji. The Rāya marched on Giñji, but the Musalmāns, at Tirumala's suggestion, invaded the territories of Vijayanagar, and in the war which ensued greatly extended their conquests. They then turned against the Rāya's southern tributaries, and Tirumala had to flee to Madura. The Muḥammadans invaded him there and the capital was surrendered without a blow. Tirumala then made an alliance with the Muḥammadans of Golkonda, who ravaged Maisūr and the remaining territories of Vijayanagar. In revenge for his treacherous conduct the Uḍaiyār of Maisūr attacked Tirumala and a vindictive war followed, closing, after varied fortunes, with a victory on the side of Madura in 1659. Tirumala died the same year.

There is a strong probability that he was foully murdered by the Brahmans. Mr. Nelson narrates the various legends of his death (pp. 139, 142).

Tirumala was supposed to have had a strong leaning to Christianity.

Kumāra Muttu, the rightful heir, was some how induced to waive his claims, and the illegitimate son of Tirumala, Muttu Aṛakādri, succeeded.

8. Muttu Aṛakādri or Muttu Vīrappa (1659—1660).—He determined to rid the country of the Muḥammadans, and accordingly fortified Trichinopoly very strongly. The Muḥammadans seized Tanjore and other places, and eventually besieged Trichinopoly. But their attack failed and they retired. The Nāyakka died in 1660 and was succeeded by his son,——

9. Chokkanātha, *alias* Chokkaliṅga, *alias* Chokkappa (1660—1677, 1678—1682).—He was sixteen years old when he came to the throne, and unfortunately fell into the hands of unscrupulous ministers who tried to dethrone him, but the young prince outwitted them, himself seized the government, and put himself at the head of his army. The traitors fled to Tanjore. He besieged them there and defeated them. The Tanjore Nāyakka submitted. In 1663-64 another Muḥammadan invasion occurred, signalized by an unsuccessful attack on Trichinopoly and by fearful massacres of innocent villagers. Chokkanātha then marched against the Tanjore Nāyakka Vijaya Rāghava, in revenge for his having assisted the Muḥammadans, and the latter was defeated and reduced to submission. Not long after this Chokkanātha made an unsuccessful attack on his vassal, the Setupati, who had rebelled. In 1674 Tanjore was again invaded, reduced, and Rāja Vijaya Rāghava slain with almost all his family. The romantic story of his gallant death will be found in Mr. Nelson's work, pp. 191, 193. Alagiri Nāyakka was made Governor of Tanjore. In 1675 Chokkanātha married Maṅgammāḷ, who afterwards became famous in history and gave himself up to private enjoyments, living at Trichinopoly and neglecting the government which was carried on by his brother Muttu Aṛakādri. The ministers soon began to intrigue with Aṛakādri at Madura and they at last induced the latter to declare his independence. At the same time, the Muḥammadans in alliance with Ēkōji (the Mahratta, half brother of the great Śivājī) and with a refugee Tanjore prince, descended on Tanjore and seized it. They then seized almost all the Madura territory, Chokkanātha being quite given up to lethargy. This was in 1676 (?)[1] At last he roused himself and prepared to attack the Muḥammadans in Tanjore. The King of Maisūr also made preparations for an attack on Madura, and Śivājī made a terrible raid to the south, but was stopped by floods in the Coleroon and compelled to return. During his absence the Muḥammadans of Tanjore attacked Śivājī's general, who was left in charge of Giñji and the country around, but were defeated. Chokkanātha then advanced to Tanjore, but either from terror or sheer lethargy remained inactive. Śivājī's armies safely returned to garrison the city and Chokkanātha returned to Trichinopoly. Śivājī fortified Giñji, and settled in Vellore. In 1677 the Rāja of Maisūr invaded Madura, and the ministers dethroned and imprisoned Chokkanātha. They set up in his place his brother—

10. Muttu Liṅgappa (1677).—This prince, however, only reigned a few months when he was deposed and Chokkanātha restored. Chokkanātha remained very subservient to Muḥammadan influence. In 1680 the armies of Maisūr invested Trichinopoly, and other of the Nāyakka's enemies pressed in to attack him, so that at one period no less than four armies surrounded Trichinopoly—(1) Maisūr, (2) the Maṛavas of Rāmnād, (3) the Mahrattas, and (4) the Tanjore Muḥammadans. The Maṛavas and the Muḥammadans remained inactive. The Mahrattas attacked and utterly defeated the troops of Maisūr under the walls of the city, and, flushed with victory, seized the whole country round. In a few days Chokkanātha, bereft of all his possessions except Trichinopoly, died broken hearted. He was succeeded by his son—

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[1] Dr. Burnell considers the date doubtful. (*South-Indian Palæography*, p. 56, note 4.)

11. Raṅga Krishṇa Muttu Vīrappa (1682—1689).—The whole country was now in a state of anarchy. Ēkōjī, now chief of Tanjore, seized and sequestered all the temple property and lands. Śivājī was succeeded in Giñji by his son Śambujī, a tyrant. The territories of Madura were split up into fragments and actually shared by five powers—(1) The Nāyakka, (2) Maisūr, (3) The Rāmnād Setupati, (4) Śambujī of Giñji, (5) Ēkōjī of Tanjore. Slowly things got better and the Nāyakka of Madura got more and more free from Maisūr, while he recovered possession of the capital and recovered the lands seized by the Setupati. The other powers were distracted by local dissensions and rebellions. The Nāyakka governed well and energetically. In 1686 the Setupati rebelled against Madura, and his troops, aided by Tanjore, were successful; but the war was not pursued. Shortly afterwards the Nāyakka died of small-pox. His widow, Muttammāḷ, gave birth to a posthumous son, and then killed herself.

Regency of Maṅgammāḷ, Chokkanātha's widow (1688—1704).—Maṅgammāḷ was charitable but unscrupulous. She protected all religions, Christian as well as Hindu. In 1693 the Setupati of Rāmnād tortured and put to death the Jesuit Priest DeBritto. In 1698 Maṅgammāl's army, going to collect tribute from Travancore, was defeated there. It is said that she therefore declared war against Travancore and was victorious, but the statement requires corroboration. The Dutch of Tuticorin, in 1700, acquired the monopoly of the pearl fisheries from the Nāyakka. Desultory war with Tanjore (1700). Bouchet, the priest, was very well received at court. Some Tanjore cavalry being very troublesome, the Madura Daḷavāy Narasappayya defeated them when they were in disorder, and ravaged the territory of Tanjore completely. The Tanjore minister, however, bought off the Madura troops. In 1701 Madura and Tanjore combined against Maisūr, but war was averted. The Dalavāy Narasappayya was defeated and killed in a battle against the Setupati in 1702. The young Nāyakka prince now came of age (1704 or 1705), and a party being formed against Maṅgammāḷ, she was starved to death.[1]

12. Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha (1704—1731).—There was a terrible famine and a fearful flood in 1709, and another famine in 1710. It continued for ten years, only ceasing in 1720. In that year the Pudukōṭṭai Toṇḍamān revolted against his liege lord the Setupati of Rāmnād, who, on the march against his rebellious vassal, died, and a struggle ensued for the Rāmnād musnud. It ended in one of the claimants being killed and the other enthroned (see below, p. 230). He reigned till 1729, and was then defeated, carried to Tanjore, and imprisoned. The territory of Rāmnād was divided, Tanjore taking part and part being given to one of the successful rivals of the late Setupati. This was the Śivagaṅga territory. The remainder was left under his other rival, who became Setupati. The Nāyakka died in 1731 without issue.

Mīnākshī (1731-1736).—Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha's widow, Mīnākshī, adopted the son of Vaṅgāru Tirumala, who, however, laid claim to the throne as of right. His faction made an attempt to kill the Rāṇī at Trichinopoly, but were defeated. In 1734 the Muḥammadans under Ṣafdar 'Alī Khān ravaged the country, as well as Tanjore, Travancore, and the Western Coast. Vaṅgāru Tirumala induced Ṣafdar 'Alī to make a fictitious award declaring him king. This was done and Chandā Ṣāḥib was left to enforce it. The Rāṇī was frightened and bought over Chandā Ṣāḥib for an enormous sum to her side, and Vaṅgāru Tirumala retired to Madura. Chandā Ṣāḥib also retired, but returned in 1736, and the Rāṇī placed herself entirely in his hands. He sent troops against Vaṅgāru Tirumala at Dindigul and Madura. They were victorious and entered Madura, Vaṅgāru Tirumala fleeing to Śivagaṅga. Madura now being in the hands of Chandā Ṣāḥib, he seized the sovereignty, and Mīnākshī killed herself in despair.

This event put an end for ever to the Hindu Government of Madura.

Chandā Ṣāḥib remained in possession, and Vaṅgāru Tirumala, too weak to do anything himself, called in the Satāra Mahrattas to his aid. In 1739, therefore, Rāghujī Bhonslē marched with an immense force to Madura. The Muḥammadans were defeated with great slaughter and Dost 'Alī, father of Ṣafdar 'Alī, was killed. The Mahrattas then besieged Trichinopoly, stormed it, and took Chandā Ṣāḥib prisoner to Satāra (1741). The kingdom of Madura was thus left in a state of anarchy.

Concluding Scenes.

Morāri Rāu was left in charge of Trichinopoly by the Mahrattas (1741), while another Mahratta chief administered the State of Madura. In 1743 the whole was yielded up to the Niẓām on his invasion. The Niẓām extended his protection to Vaṅgāru Tirumala, but the latter was shortly afterwards poisoned. His son returned to Madura, but never attempted to regain the throne. In 1748 Muḥammad 'Alī seized

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[1] Mr. Walhouse gives us a legend connected with the reign of Maṅgammāḷ in *Ind. Ant.* X, 365.

Trichinopoly and proclaimed himself Navāb of Arcot. Chandā Ṣāḥib made war on him with the help of the French, Muhammad 'Alī making an alliance with the English. Chandā Ṣāḥib was victorious (1751). Muhammad 'Alī attempted to gain possession of Madura, and the English tried to storm the place, but were unsuccessful. The Madura chief, however, sold the city to Maisūr, and the English under Captain Cope returned and took possession. They were driven out by troops from Rāmnād, and the Setupati placed on the throne of Madura the young adopted son of Rāṇī Mīnākshī (1753). There was complete confusion for two years. In 1755 Muḥammad 'Alī sent another expedition against Madura, with the help of some English troops. The city was given up on their arrival, and garrisoned with Europeans, a Muḥammadan being installed as Governor. Much confusion followed, ending in 1758 in the English obtaining permanent possession of Madura. A desultory war with refractory Poḷegars and Kaḷḷans ensued. In 1760 Ḥaidar 'Alī made an attempt on Madura and Tinnevelly, but it was unsuccessful. Muḥammad Yūsuf, the Governor of Madura, exacted tribute from the Poḷegars and from Travancore, and overran Rāmnād and Śivagaṅga. But as he kept all the tribute for himself and paid nothing to the English or to Muḥammad 'Alī, his chief, he was seized and hanged for treason (1763). Another Muḥammadan was placed in charge, with English officers to watch and help him. This went on till 1772. Then ensued the invasion of the Carnatic by Ḥaidar (1780) and the revolt of the Polegars. In 1783 Colonel Fullarton marched down, quieted the whole country, and finally subjugated it. It was thereafter administered solely by the English. Mr. McLeod was appointed "Collector of Madura" in 1790, and ever since then the country has remained an English possession.

NIZĀM SHĀHI DYNASTY OF AḤMADNAGAR.

(*See* Dakhaṇ, Muḥammadan Kings of the—.)

NIZĀMS OF HAIDARĀBĀD.

(*See* Haidarābād.)

ORAṄGAL, SOVEREIGNS OF—.

(*See* Gaṇapatis of Oraṅgal.)

ORISSA, KINGS OF—.

The following list is taken *in extenso* from Dr. W. W. Hunter's "Orissa," Appendix vii. The dates must not be relied on, those for the earlier portion at least being purely fabulous, and the whole professedly depending on native chronicles, about the most unsound basis imaginable. I give the list simply as it stands, and because I happen to know of no other. Dr. Hunter himself states that the chronicle, being taken from Hindu sources, does not truly represent the facts of Orissan history after the Musalmān conquest in 1568. The chronicle is based on the palm-leaf records of the Jagannātha temple (Dr. Hunter's "*Orissa,*" Vol. I, p. 199) as digested in the *Purushottama Chandrikā* by Bābu Bhabānīcharan Bandopādhyāya, collated with Mr. Stirling's Essay in the *Asiatic Researches*, Vol. XV (Ed. 1825), and his posthumous paper in the *Bengal Asiatic Society's Journal*, Vol. VI, Part II, 1837. I have not attempted to correct the spelling.

B.C.

"3101—3089. Yudhishthir, a monarch of the *Mahābhārata*, of the lunar race of Delhi. Reigned 12 years. [According to Stirling (*Asiatic Researches*, Vol. XV), 3095—3083 B.C.]

"3089—2358. Parikshit, a monarch of the *Mahābhārata*, of the lunar race of Delhi. Reigned 731 years. (According to Stirling, 3083—2326 B.C.)

"2358—1807. Janmejaya, a monarch of the *Mahābhārata*, and the patron of that work; sprung from the lunar race of Delhi. Reigned 551 years. (According to Stirling, 2326—1810 B.C.)

B.C.

" 1807—1407. SANKAR DEVA. Reigned 400 years. (According to Stirling, 1810—1400 B.C.)

" 1407—1037. GAUTAM DEVA. Extended the Kingdom of Orissa to the Godāvarī river. Reigned 370 years. (According to Stirling, 1400—1027 B.C.)

" 1037— 822. MAHENDRA DEVA. Founded the town of Rājmahendri (Rajahmundry) as his capital. Reigned 215 years. (According to Stirling, 1027—812 B.C.)

" 822— 688. ISHTA DEVA. Reigned 134 years. (According to Stirling, 812—678 B.C.)

" 688— 538. SEVAK DEVA. Reigned 150 years. (According to Stirling, 678—528 B.C.)

" 538— 421. BAJRA DEVA. In this reign Orissa was invaded by Yavanas from Mārwār, from Delhi, and from Babul Des—the last supposed to be Iran (Persia) and Cabul. According to the palm-leaf chronicle the invaders were repulsed. Reigned 117 years. (According to Stirling, 528—421 B.C.)

" 421 — 306. NARSINGH DEVA. Reigned 115 years. Another chief from the far north invaded the country during this reign, but he was defeated, and the Orissa prince reduced a great part of the Delhi Kingdom. The monarch excavated the tank at Dāntan near Jaleswar, which exists at this day. (According to Stirling, this prince was called Sarasankha, and reigned 421—306 B.C.)

" 306— 184. MANKRISHNA DEVA. Reigned 122 years. Yavanas from Kashmīr invaded the country, but were driven back after many battles. (According to Stirling, this king was called Hansa, and reigned 306—184 B.C.)

" 184— 57. BHOJ DEVA; a great prince, who drove back a Yavana invasion, and is said to have subdued all India. Reigned 127 years. (Stirling's date here coincides with that of the palm-leaf record. . . . .)

" B.C. 57 to A.D. 78. Two reigns, that of VIKRAMADITYA and his brother SAKADITYA. Neither the Purūshottama Chandrikā nor Stirling give separate dates for these reigns, but the two extended over 135 years. Vikramaditya made himself master of all India, but was slain by a rebel conqueror from Southern India, named Sālivāhan, identified as his brother Sakāditya, who succeeded him. The current or Sakābda era dates from the end of this reign, 77-78 A.D. During the above fourteen reigns 3179 (or, according to Stirling, 3173) years of the Kali Yug elapsed.

A.D.

" 78— 143. KARMARJIT DEVA; reigned 65 years.

" 143— 194. HATKESWAR DEVA; reigned 51 years.

" 194— 237. BIR BHUVAN DEVA; reigned 43 years. (According to Stirling, the name of this prince was Tribhuvan.)

" 237— 282. NIRMAL DEVA; reigned 45 years.

" 282— 319. BHIM DEVA; reigned 37 years.

" 319— 323. SOBHAN DEVA. During this reign of 4 years, the maritime invasion and conquest of Orissa by the Yavanas under Red-Arm (Rakta Bāhu) took place. The king fled with the sacred image of Jagannāth, and with those of his brother and sister, Balbhadra and Subhadrā, and buried them in a cave at Sonpur. . . . . The lawful prince perished in the jungle, and the Yavanas ruled in his stead. (According to Stirling, the reign commenced 318 A.D.)

" 323— 328. CHANDRA DEVA, who, however, was only a nominal king, as the Yavanas were completely masters of the country. They put him to death in A.D. 328. (Stirling calls this prince Indra Deva.)

" 328— 474. Yavana occupation of Orissa, 146 years. (According to Stirling, these Yavanas were Buddhists.) . . .

" 474— 526. YAYATI KESARI, who expelled the Yavanas and founded the Kesari or Lion dynasty. Reigned 52 years. This prince brought back the image of Jagannāth to Purī, and commenced the temple-city to Śiva at Bhuvaneswar. His capital was at Jājpur. (According to Stirling, he reigned from 473 to 520 A.D.)

" 526— 583. SŪRJYA KESARI; reigned 57 years.

" 583— 623. ANANTA KESARI; reigned 40 years. (According to Stirling, this and the previous reign extended from 520 to 617 A.D.)

A.D.
“623— 677. ALABU KESARI, who completed the temple of Bhuvaneswar, reigned 54 years. (According to Stirling, he was called Lalāt Indra Kesari, and began to reign 617 A.D.)

With the exception of five kings, Stirling does not give the names of the other monarchs of the Kesari dynasty from Lalāt Indra Kesari to the extinction of the line. He merely says that thirty-two uninteresting reigns followed, extending over a period of 455 years. The Palm-Leaf Records, however, give the names of forty princes. Only three of the five kings referred to by Stirling can be identified in the list.

“677— 693. KANAK KESARI; reigned 16 years.
“693— 701. BIR KESARI; reigned 8 years.
“701— 706. PADMA KESARI; reigned 5 years.
“706— 715. BRIDDHA KESARI; reigned 9 years.
“715— 726. BATA KESARI; reigned 11 years.
“726— 738. GAJA KESARI; reigned 12 years.
“738— 740. BASANTA KESARI; reigned 2 years.
“740— 754. GANDHARVA KESARI; reigned 14 years.
“754— 763. JANMEJAYA KESARI; reigned 9 years.
“763— 778. BHARAT KESARI; reigned 15 years.
“778— 792. KALI KESARI; reigned 14 years.
“792— 811. KAMAL KESARI; reigned 19 years.
“811— 829. KUNDAL KESARI; reigned 18 years; built the temple of Mārkandeswar in Purī.
“829— 846. CHANDRA KESARI; reigned 17 years.
“846— 865. BIR CHANDRA KESARI; reigned 19 years.
“865— 875. AMRITA KESARI; reigned 10 years.
“875— 890. VIJAYA KESARI; reigned 15 years.
“890— 904. CHANDRAPAL KESARI; reigned 14 years.
“904— 920. MADHUSUDAN KESARI; reigned 16 years.
“920— 930. DHARMA KESARI; reigned 10 years.
“930— 941. JANA KESARI; reigned 11 years.
“941— 953. NRIPA KESARI. A warlike and ambitious prince, who founded the city of Cattack. Reigned 12 years. (Stirling dates the foundation of Cattack by this prince in 989 A.D.)
“953— 961. MAKAR KESARI constructed a long and massive stone revetment to protect the city of Cattack from inundation. Reigned 8 years. (Stirling calls this prince Markat Kesari, and places the construction of this work in 1006 A.D.)
“961— 971. TRIPURA KESARI; reigned 10 years.
“971— 989. MADHAV KESARI; (according to Stirling) built the fortress of Sārangarh on the south bank of the Kātjurī river, opposite the city of Cattack; reigned 18 years.
“989— 999. GOBINDA KESARI; reigned 10 years.
“999—1013. NRITYA KESARI; reigned 14 years.
“1013—1024. NARSINH KESARI; reigned 11 years.
“1024—1034. KURMA KESARI; reigned 10 years.
“1034—1050. MATSYA KESARI; built the great bridge across the Athāranālā, at the entrance to Purī, existing to this day; reigned 16 years.
“1050—1065. BARAHA KESARI; reigned 15 years.
“1065—1078. BAMAN KESARI; reigned 13 years.
“1078—1080. PARASU KESARI; reigned 2 years.
“1080—1092. CHANDRA KESARI; reigned 12 years.
“1092—1099. SUJAN KESARI; reigned 7 years.
“1099—1104. SALINI KESARI; reigned 5 years. His queen built the Nāt Mandir or Dancing Hall of the temple of Bhuvaneswar.
“1104—1107. PURANJAN KESARI; reigned 3 years.
“1107—1119. VISHNU KESARI; reigned 12 years.
“1119—1123. INDRA KESARI; reigned 4 years.

A.D.

"1123—1132. Suvarna Kesari; reigned 9 years. The Kesari dynasty ended with this prince, who died childless, and was succeeded by Chorgangā, a king from the south. . . . .Another Palm-Leaf Record, containing a list of the kings of Orissa, and kept by a Brāhman family of Purī, gives a different account of the extinction of the line. It states that Bāsudeva Bāhampati, a powerful officer of the Orissa Court, having been driven from the royal presence, went to the Carnatic, and instigated Chorgangā of that country to invade Orissa, which he did, conquering Cattack, and establishing a new dynasty. (According to Stirling, thirty-six princes of the Kesari line ruled over Orissa, 473—1131 A.D., of whom, however, he only gives the names of nine. One of these, Barujyā Kesari, is said to have quadrupled the land-tax, and another, Surajya Kesari, to have reduced it to the old rate.)

"1132—1152. Chorganga,[1] the founder of the Gangāvansa dynasty; reigned 20 years. His memory is preserved by the name of a quarter in Purī city, called the Churang Sāi, and also by a tank in that town bearing the same name. (Stirling places this reign 1131—1151 A.D.)

"1152—1166. Gangeswar.—His territories are said to have extended from the Ganges to the Godāvarī, and to have included five royal cities, Jājpur, Chaudwār, Amarāvatī, Chatnā, and Birānasī, or Cattack. As a penance for a crime, he excavated a splendid tank called Kausalyā Gangā, between Pippli and Khurdhā. (According to Stirling, he ascended the throne 1151 A.D.)

"1166—1171. Ekjatakam Deva; reigned 5 years.

"1171—1175. Madan Mahadeva; reigned 4 years.

"1175—1202. Anang Bhim Deo, one of the greatest of the Orissa kings. He made a survey of his whole kingdom, measuring it with reeds; and built the present temple of Jagannāth. Reigned 27 years. (According to Stirling, he ascended the throne in 1174 A.D.)

"1202—1237. Rajrajeswar Deva; reigned 35 years. (Stirling places his death in 1236 A.D.)

"1237—1282. Languliya Narsinh; reigned 45 years; built the great Sun Temple at Kanārak on the sea. (The Black Pagoda.)

"1282—1307. Kesari Narsinh; reigned 25 years. This prince filled up the bed of the river Balāgandi, which ran between the temple and the country-house of Jagannāth, and which obstructed the cars that carried the idols at the great festival. Previously a double set of cars had been required for the conveyance of the images. (According to Stirling, this prince was called Kabir Narsingh, and erected the bridge across the Athāranālā at the entrance to Purī; the bridge which the Temple Records ascribe to Matsya Kesari, who reigned 1034—1050.)

"1307—1327. Pratab Narsinh; reigned 20 years.

"1327—1329. Gatikanta Narsinh; reigned 2 years.

"1329—1330. Kapil Narsinh; reigned 1 year.

"1330—1337. Sankha Bhasur; reigned 7 years.

"1337—1361. Sankha Basudeva; reigned 24 years.

"1361—1382. Bali Basudeva; reigned 22 years.

"1382—1401. Bir Basudeva; reigned 19 years.

"1401—1414. Kali Basudeva; reigned 13 years.

"1414—1429. Nengatanta Basudeva; reigned 15 years.

"1429—1452. Netra Basudeva; reigned 23 years.

"1452—1479. Kapilendra Deva, originally a common herd-boy, tending the flocks of his Brāhman master, but afterwards raised to the throne. Reigned 27 years.

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[1] Who was this Chōrgaṅga? Granting that the dates of this Orissan chronology are not quite certain, a certain liberty may be allowed us in selecting. Nothing can be considered reliable as yet, but we know of a traditionary son of Kulottuṅga I of the Choḷa dynasty, by name Sāraṅgadhara, while Chōrgaṅga of Orissa appears to be known also as *Sāraṅga*, or Churaṅga. Kulottuṅga I died in A.D. 1113. Two copper-plate inscriptions from the Kaliṅga country (Nos. 213 and 219 of the *List of Copper-plates* given above, pp. 31, 33) mention grants made by "Anantavarmā Choḷa Gaṅgadeva," or "Choḍagaṅga *alias* Anantavarmadeva," whose *abhisheka* took place in A.D. 1077, and who was alive in A.D. 1119. Whoever he was, this Orissan Chōṛgaṅga certainly came from the south. Mr. Rice thinks that Chōṛgaṅga was one of the Koṅgu line, but I think this is doubtful, or at any rate that as yet there is no proof.

A.D.

" 1479—1504. Purushottama Deva.[1]—The king of Conjevaram refused to marry his daughter to this prince, on the ground of the Orissa Dynasty holding the office of Sweeper to Jagannāth. Purushōttama accordingly invaded the southern country, defeated the Conjevaram king, and carried off his daughter, whom he swore should be married to a sweeper, in revenge for her father's refusal. The minister to whom he entrusted the execution of his order, brought forth the princess at the next great festival of Jagannāth, as the king himself was publicly performing his lowly office before the god, and presented her in marriage to his master.

" 1504—1532. Pratab Rudra Deva; reigned 28 years. A learned man, deeply versed in the Sāstras. His reign was disturbed by theological discussions as to the merits of the Buddhistic and Brāhmanical religions.[2] Stories are told of how sometimes one, sometimes the other, of these religions obtained supremacy over the mind of the prince, and how the followers of each were persecuted by turns. The great Vishnuvite reformer Chaitanya visited Purī during this reign, and finally converted the king to the Vaidik faith. The temple of Barāha at Jājpur was constructed by this king; and the annalists state that he extended his conquests as far as Cape Comorin, capturing the city of Vizianagaram *en route*. The Afghāns, however, made incursions into Orissa and plundered Purī, the idols being removed and secreted beforehand. (According to Stirling he reigned 1503—1524 A.D.)

" 1532—1533. Kaluya Deva, son of the last-mentioned king. Reigned one year, when he was murdered by Gobind Bidyādhar, the Prime Minister. (According to Stirling 1524—1529.)

" 1533—1534. Katharuya Deva, the last of the Gaṅgavamsa line, brother of the previous king, like him assassinated by Gobind Bidyādhar, who now ascended the throne, after murdering all of the royal blood.

" 1534—1541. Gobind Bidyadhar; reigned 7 years. Disputes with the Muhammadans as to the possession of Rājmahendri. (According to Stirling he began to reign 1533 A.D.)

" 1541—1549. Chakra Pratab; reigned 8 years.

" 1549—1550. Narsinh Jana; reigned 1 year.

" 1550—1551. Raghu Ram Chhotra; reigned 1 year.

" 1551—1559. Mukund Deva, or Telingā Mukund Deva; reigned 8 years. The last of the independent kings of Orissa, and a man of great courage and ability. He constructed a large landing-place (ghāt) on the Hughli at Tribenī, near the town of Huglī. During his reign Kālāpahār, the general of the Muhammadan king of Bengal, invaded the province with a large force. The Orissa king was defeated and slain in a battle outside the walls of the capital, Jājpur, and the monarchy overthrown, A.D. 1559. (According to Stirling, 1555 A.D.) Kālā Pahār plundered the holy city of Purī. . . .

" 1559—1578, or 1568—1578. An anarchy of 19 years, after which Rām Chandra Deva, the son of the prime minister of the previous reign, was elected to the throne. During the anarchy the Afghān Governor of Orissa, Dāūd Khān, invaded Bengal, but was defeated by the Mughuls under Munim Khān, and the province was annexed to the Mughul Empire. (According to Stirling the anarchy lasted 1558—1579 A.D.)

" 1578—1607. Ram Chandra Deva, the first prince of the present family of Khurdha, reigned 29 years. Rājā Todar Mall, Akbar's general and afterwards prime minister, was deputed to restore order in Orissa. He confirmed the native prince on the throne, but towards the end of this reign the province was disturbed by a rival claimant, who appealed to the Emperor Akbār. Rājā Mān Sinh, another Hindu general of the Mughul Empire, was sent to adjust the quarrel, which he managed amicably by bestowing on the claimant the fort of Al and its dependencies. (According to Stirling the reign lasted 1580—1609 A.D.)

" 1607—1628. Purushottama Deva; reigned 21 years; was slain in battle. From this period the Orissa kings were merely Rājās of Khurdhā. . . .

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[1] Mr. Beames makes the date of Purushottama's accession A.D. 1478 (*Ind. Ant. I*, 355).

[2] All this is most fanciful and reads like a *mélange* of legends relating to sovereigns altogether different.

A.D.

"1628—1653. **Narsinh Deva**; reigned 25 years. Invasion of Orissa by a Muhammadan general from the south, named Shāhbāz. The king finding himself unable to resist the invaders, was compelled to purchase peace by the payment of a large sum of money. This prince brought the images of the sun and moon from the temple of Kanārak to Purī. (According to Stirling he reigned 1630—1655 A.D.)

"1653—1654. **Gangadhar Deva**; reigned 1 year. (According to Stirling, 1655—1656 A.D.)

"1654—1662. **Balabhadra Deva**; reigned 8 years. (According to Stirling, 1656—1664 A.D.)

"1662—1690. **Mukund Deva**; reigned 28 years. (According to Stirling, 1664—1692 A.D.)

"1690—1713. **Drabya Sinh Deva**; reigned 23 years. (According to Stirling, 1692—1715 A.D.)

"1713—1718. **Krishna Deva**; reigned 5 years. (According to Stirling, 1715—1720 A.D.)

"1718—1725. **Gopinath Deva**; reigned 7 years. (According to Stirling, 1720—1727 A.D.)

"1725—1736. **Ram Chandra Deva**; reigned 11 years. (According to Stirling, 1727—1743 A.D.)

"1736—1773. **Bir Kisor Deva**; reigned 37 years. Habīb Khān, a Muhammadan officer of the Marhattā army, invaded and wrested the province from this king, but afterwards restored it. In 1753 the Marhattās finally took possession of the province. (Stirling places this reign 1743—1786 A.D.)

"1773—1791. **Drabya Sinh Deva**; reigned 18 years. (According to Stirling 1786—1798 A.D.)

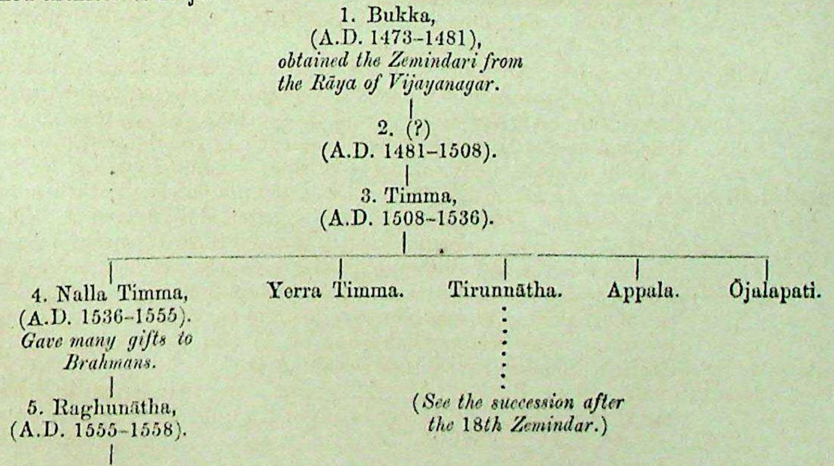
"1791—1810. **Mukund Deva**; ruled 19 years. Occupation of Orissa by the British and expulsion of the Marhattās in 1803. In the following year this prince headed a rising of the Khurdhā people, but was defeated and taken prisoner. After being kept in confinement for some time in Cattack and Midnapur he was allowed to retire to Purī.

"1810—1857. **Ram Chandra Deva**; ruled 47 years.

"1857—1871. **Dibya Sinh Deva**, the present Rājā of Khurdhā. He is the fifteenth of the line of princes who succeeded in 1575 to the Orissa Kingdom as a fief of the Mughul Empire, after the anarchy which followed the extinction of the Gangavansa dynasty....—W.W.H."

OWK, OR AVUKU,[1] ZEMINDARS OF—.

This table is taken entirely from information supplied to me from private sources. It may or may not be accurate. The family were locally powerful at one period. I insert the pedigree because information regarding any old family is of value when our sources of knowledge are so scanty. The dates are probably more or less accurate, as they tally with those of known historical events. All the Zemindars called themselves Rājas.


1. Bukka,
(A.D. 1473-1481),
obtained the Zemindari from the Rāya of Vijayanagar.
2. (?)
(A.D. 1481-1508).
3. Timma,
(A.D. 1508-1536).
4. Nalla Timma,
(A.D. 1536-1555).
Gave many gifts to Brahmans.
Yerra Timma.
Tirunnātha.
Appala.
Ōjalapati.
5. Raghunātha,
(A.D. 1555-1558).
(*See the succession after the 18th Zemindar.*)

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[1] *See* Vol. I, p. 100.

6. Pedda Krishṇama,
(A.D. 1558–1588).
In this Zemindar's life the Rāyas of Vijayanagar were overthrown by the Muhammadans, who reduced the size of this Zemindari (1564).

7. Chinna Krishṇama,
(A.D. 1588–1618).

8. Ōjalapati,
(A.D. 1618–1646).

9. Narasiṁha,
(A.D. 1646–1668).

10. Rāghava,
(A.D. 1668–1691).

11. Pedda Kumāra Rāghava,
(A.D. 1691–1735),
(*Died without issue*).

Dāsama.

12. Appa Narasiṁha,
(A.D. 1735–1737).
His widow,
13. Chellamma,
held the Zemindari till 1739.

Appa Narasiṁha was succeeded by Narasiṁha, who is described by my informant as great-grandson of Ōjalapati, youngest brother of the fourth Zemindar, Nalla Timma; but this seems impossible on account of the dates. The pedigree is therefore given with the next Zemindar's ancestors printed in italics, as doubtful.

Ōjalapati.

(?)

Narasiṁha.

16. Ōjalapati,
(A.D. 1751–1759).

15. Kichama,
(A.D. 1743–1751).

Rāghava.

Veṅkaṭa Kumāra Rāghava.

18. Veṅkaṭa Narasiṁha,
(A.D. 1767–1771).

14. Narasiṁha,
(A.D. 1739–1743).

17. Kumāra Rāghava,
(A.D. 1759—1767).

(13) Chellamma, widow of (12) Appa Narasiṁha, being still alive. and the direct line being extinct with (18) Veṅkaṭa Narasiṁha, she was called on to select a successor. She selected Nārāyaṇa of Nandyāla, a descendant of Tirunnātha, brother of the fourth Zemindar.

19. Nārāyaṇa,
(A.D. 1771–1785),
was deposed by Basālat Jang of Haidarābād and removed to Cuddapah. Died at Seringapatam.

20. Krishṇa,
(A.D. 1785–1805).
With him the zemindari ceased to exist.

PALLAVAS, THE—.

The Pallavas were at one time the possessors of an extensive kingdom lying mostly along the East Coast of the peninsula, but at one period extending apparently over the whole or almost the whole of the

Dakhaṇ. Their southern boundary was the Choḷa country, and their territory extended far north, at one period at least as far as the Godāvarī river. Their capital was Kañchī or Conjeeveram. As usual with the other kingdoms of ancient India, their possessions greatly varied at different periods. It is abundantly clear that at one time they were very powerful, while we know from the account given by Hiwen-Thsang that, at the beginning of the seventh century, the kingdom then known as *Drāviḍa* was a very small one.

The device of the ruling house was a tiger.[1]

What little is known as yet regarding the Pallavas will be found detailed in Dr. Burnell's *South-Indian Palæography*, pp. 36—39, Mr. Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, pp. 14—16, and Mr. Foulkes' Historical Paper in the *Salem District Manual*, pp. 1—11 and App. 349-365. (See also Mr. Foulkes' papers in *Ind. Ant.* VII, 1; and VIII, 1.)

Very few kings can be mentioned by name, and their dates are only to be approximately gathered from the characters used in their inscriptions.

In one inscription which was found near Guṇṭūr, and is "probably the earliest Pallava grant that has as yet come to light," (about the fourth century A.D.—*Burnell*) two kings are mentioned, father and son;—

Vijaya Skandavarmā.
|
Vijaya Buddhavarmā.

The grant is made by the queen-consort of the latter, in the former's reign. The grantor is a Pallava of the *Bhāradvāja gotra*, and is therefore no relation of the Vijayanandivarmā mentioned in the grant published by Dr. Burnell (*South-Ind. Palæography*, p. 135 and plate xxiv) and by Mr. Fleet in *Ind. Ant.* V, 175, who was of the *Sālaṅkāyana gotra*. Yet this latter grant came from the Kōlēr lake, just north of the Krishṇā river, *i.e.*, both from the same locality. The latter is referred to the fifth century.[2]

In another, Attivarmā of the family of King Kandara is mentioned. This also was found in the neighbourhood of Guṇṭūr. Some grants of the fifth or sixth century (Dr. Burnell) fix the following genealogy:—

Skandavarmā I.
|
Vīravarmā.
|
Skandavarmā II.
|
Siṁhavarmā I. — Vishṇugopavarmā.
Siṁhavarmā I. | Skandavarmā III. | Nandivarmā.
Vishṇugopavarmā. | Siṁhavarmā II.

An inscription of this Nandivarmā is published in *Ind. Ant.* VIII, 167. On the back of it is a Tamil endorsement dated in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of Rājendra Kulottuṅga Choḷa, *i.e.*, A.D. 1090. Another of Vishṇugopavarmā is published in *Ind. Ant.* V, 50. It dates from about the fifth century.

It appears that Bādāmi in the Kalāḍgi District was an ancient Pallava stronghold, and that the Chalukyas wrested it from the Pallavas. Mr. Fleet publishes (*Ind. Ant.* IX, 99) a Pallava inscription on a rock at Bādāmi. It is only a fragment, but in it the Pallavas are mentioned as "the foremost of kings." The date is doubtful, but Mr. Fleet considers it to be older than the oldest Chalukyan inscription at Bādāmi, which is dated A.D. 578. It has in it the name of either *Vishṇu*, *Siṁhavishṇu*, or *Narasiṁhavishṇu*, and it is possible that this may be the Narasiṁhavarmā mentioned as the third of the line of nine sovereigns in the list given below, since that sovereign is stated in Mr. Foulkes' inscription to have been "the crusher of Vātāpi (Bādāmi), who frequently conquered Vallabharāja (the Chalukya ?). . ."

This inscription is published by Mr. Foulkes in the *Ind. Ant.* (VIII, 273), and gives the following list of Pallavas, ending with Nandivarmā, who confers a grant in the twenty-first year of his reign. A Tamil endorsement which is appended to the inscription is dated, similarly to the above, in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of Koppara-Keśarivarmā, which, according to present lights, must be Kulottuṅga

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[1] Dr. Burnell's *South-Indian Palæography*, p. 106 and note 4.

[2] See below, VENGĪ, p. 239.

Chola I and the date A.D. 1090, but nothing can be gathered from this as to the date of the donor. Mr. Foulkes thinks that the grant dates from the ninth century, but gives no reasons for his opinion.

Siṁhavishṇu.
|
Mahendravarmā I.
|
Narasiṁhavarmā I.
|
Mahendravarmā II.
|
Parameśvaravarmā I.
|
Narasiṁhavarmā II.
|
Parameśvaravarmā II.
|
Nandivarmā.
|
Pallavamalla Nandivarmā.

The Pallavas were perpetually at feud with their neighbours, and are constantly mentioned in inscriptions of other dynasties as having been conquered or checked.

In the later (Choḷa-Chālukya) Eastern Chālukya grants the history of the rise of the Chalukyas is given, but it cannot be depended upon, except as showing that in the early part of the eleventh century the tradition was current that the first Chalukya had gained his hold of that portion of the Dakhaṇ which his family afterwards ruled, by defeating and afterwards intermarrying with the ruling family of the Pallavas who then governed that territory. It is said that a Chalukyan army from the north crossed the Narbadda in the reign of Trilochana Pallava, under the command of the Chalukya, Jayasiṁha *alias* Vijayāditya. The Chalukya king lost his life in battle against the Pallavas, and his widow fled. She gave birth to a posthumous son, who defeated the Pallavas and married a Pallava princess. If true, this would have taken place in the early part of the fourth century A.D. There seems reason to suppose, as Mr. Foulkes has pointed out (*Ind. Ant.* VII, 1) that Fah Hian's "Kingdom of the Dakshiṇa" was a Pallava kingdom. The early Kadamba sovereigns "seem to have established their power originally by defeating either the Gaṅga or Pallava kings, or both combined. Subsequently, Mṛigeśavarmā again conquered both of them, and Ravivarmā (his eldest son) established himself and re-established his family at Palāśikā by overthrowing Chaṇḍadaṇḍa, the Lord of Kañchī, who was undoubtedly of the Pallava dynasty."[1] (*Mr. Fleet.*) Unfortunately the precise date of these Kadambas is not yet definitely fixed, but Mr. Fleet gives reasons for assigning this victory to the close of the fifth century A.D. According to the *Koṅgudēśa Rājākkal*, Durvanīti Rāya, King of the Koṅgu country, conquered *Drāviḍa*, and the fourth king in descent from him, Koṅgaṇi Mahādhirāya III, again conquered it.[2] Early in the seventh century the Pallavas were driven out of their northern possessions, the Kingdom of Veṅgī, by Kubja Vishṇuvardhana, the first of the Eastern Chalukyan dynasty, and about the same time Satyāśraya, or Pulakeśi II of the Western Chalukyas, states that he drove the Pallava sovereign behind the walls of Kañchī.[3] Vikramāditya I, his successor (A.D. 652—680), was, it seems, conquered by the Pallavas, but he afterwards overthrew them and stormed and captured their capital.[4] The commander of his forces appears to have been his son Vinayāditya, who succeeded him. It is to this period that it would seem most reasonable to assign the construction of the great monolithic monuments at Māvalipuram, known as the "Seven Pagodas."[5] In A.D. 640 Hiwen-Thsang visited Kañchī. He declares the city to have been six miles in circumference, and the people to be superior in bravery and piety, as well as in their love of justice and veneration for learning, to many others whom he met with on his travels. Jains were very numerous in his day; Buddhists and Brahmanical worshippers were about equal in strength. About this period (A.D. 650—700) flourished the great Śaiva reformer Śaṅkarāchāryar (Dr. Burnell's *South Indian Palæography*, p. 37, note 4), who, it is said, preached at Kañchī. It appears from Chalukyan records that, immediately after his coronation, the Western Chalukya king Vikramāditya II (A.D. 733 to 747) made war on the Pallava king Nandi Potavarmā, killed him, and entered his capital Kañchī in triumph (*see above*, p. 151). Wilson states that in A.D. 788 the Buddhists were finally expelled from the neighbourhood of Kañchī to Ceylon by Prince Hemasitala, who became a Jain (*Mackenzie Collection* I, lxv). King Dhruva of the dynasty of the Rāshtrakūṭas, is recorded to have "humbled the pride" of the Pallavas; while his successor, Govinda III, in an inscription dated A.D. 803-4, boasts of having conquered Dantiga, the ruler of Kañchī.[1] And somewhat later than that, the Koṅgu king, Gaṇḍadeva Mahārāya, claims to have subverted the Pallavas again, but states that he afterwards made an alliance with them. It is about to this period that Mr. Foulkes assigns the grant of Pallavamalla Nandivarmā mentioned above (*Indian Antiquary* VIII, 273—284), whose three wars with Udayana, King of the *Śabaras* (probably *Sauras*), "Prithivīvyāghra," King of Nishāda (on the slopes of the Vindhya Mountains) and the Pāṇḍiyan king are mentioned therein. In the eleventh century occurred, according to tradition, the conquest of the Pallavas by Ādoṇḍai, son of the great Chola sovereign Rājendra Kulottuṅga I. Ādoṇḍai is said to have utterly defeated them, crushed for ever their power, and annexed the whole of their territories to the Chola kingdom. He is stated to have "founded" the city of Kañchī, and it seems quite possible that he improved it. Kañchī then became the capital of the Chola province called *Toṇḍaimaṇḍalam* or *Toṇḍaināḍu*. A number of Pallava sculptures are still to be seen in the old city.

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[1] *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, 9.

[2] His elder brother, Srī Vallabhakya, *alias* Viḷanda was his commander-in-chief.

[3] *Indian Antiquary* V, 67.

[4] *Indian Antiquary* VI, 75—85. See above, p. 150.

[5] *Volume* I, *pp.* 189, 190.

PĀṆḌIYANS, THE—.

The following lists of seventy-four and forty-one kings of the Pāṇḍiyan country[2] can in no sense be considered historically reliable. They are taken from Mr. Nelson's "*Manual of the Madura District*," and in a work of that class the author was no doubt right to publish everything on record regarding the Pāṇḍiyan dynasty, whether authentic or mythological. But in such a work as the present it may well be argued that unauthenticated lists ought to find no place. On the other hand it must be remembered that the present compilation is not intended to record the results of a completed archæological survey so much as to precede such a survey. And, therefore, though the lists may be absolutely useless for historical purposes, they will be of interest, first, as showing the beliefs of native writers regarding the Pāṇḍiyan dynasty, and, secondly, because I think there is reason to believe that the *names* may possibly be more or less authentic. They differ much from those in use amongst the Cholas, and the list of names alone may, therefore, sometimes serve as a guide when in doubt. I have, therefore, determined to reprint the lists and at the same time to prefix to them the following extract from the latest work of Bishop Caldwell (*History of Tinnevelly*, pp. 26, 27):—

"The existence of a Pāṇḍya kingdom and dynasty can be traced back . . . . . several centuries before the Christian era by means of the Asoka inscriptions and the notices contained in the Mahā-wanso, the Mahā-bhārata, and the writings of Megasthenes. The existence of the dynasty, however, is all that can be concluded with certainty from these notices; no name of any king has survived. We learn from the Greek geographers who wrote after the Christian era that the Pāṇḍya dynasty not only survived till their time, but rose to special importance amongst the Indian States, but still no name of any Pāṇḍya king appears. The next authentic reference to the Pāṇḍyas after the visit of the Greeks and before the composition of the Mahā-wanso, is that which is contained in the Brihat-samhitā, one of the astronomical, or rather astrological, works of Varāha-mihira, an Indian astronomer who lived in A.D. 404[3] . . . . . He mentions incidentally "the Pāṇḍya king," the river Tāmraparnī, and the chank and pearl fisheries. When the Dravidas are mentioned as distinct from the Chōḻas, as they sometimes are in the Mahā-bhārata and the Purāṇas, the Pāṇḍyas must be meant. I should be delighted to be able to supplement the deficiencies of the Greeks and the early Indian authorities by supplying a list of the Pāṇḍya kings from Pāṇdyan sources, but I regret to say that I can place no confidence whatever in the lists of Pāṇdya kings furnished by local poets and panegyrists. I should be happy to avail myself of any information respecting the Pāṇdyas and their affairs coming from the outside, but I believe it is the greatest possible error to trust to home-made lists of kings, in the absence of reliable contemporary information from coins and inscriptions . . . . It seems better, therefore, that I should leave those lists for the present unnoticed. One name only in those lists has hitherto, so far as I am aware, been authenticated by a coin; that is Samara Kolāhala (din of war, a title, rather than a name), which I found on a coin belonging to Sir Walter Elliot. The date, however, is unknown; this is a department of research in which very little has yet been done."

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[1] Mr. Fleet's *Kanarese Dynasties*, p. 34; *Indian Antiquary* VI, 63; XI, 126.

[2] For notices of the Pāṇḍiyan Kingdom see the following:—"*Historical Sketch*" by H. H. Wilson, in J.R.A.S. III, 199—242, with its annexed list of manuscripts consulted; Taylor's remarks on the above in M.J.L.S. VI, 142—176; Nelson's "*Madura Country, A Manual*," Part III; Caldwell's "*Dravidian Grammar*" and his "*History of Tinnevelly*;" Wilson's Introduction to the *Descriptive Catalogue of the Mackenzie MSS.*, p. 36. Prinsep's List ("*Useful Tables*," in Thomas' Edition, II, 280) is of little use. As to the name, Bishop Caldwell derives it from *Pāndu*, the father of the Paṇḍavas, and considers "*Pāṇḍiyan*" to be a Tamil corruption. Dr. Burnell, however, thinks that *Pāṇḍiyan* was the original, and *Pāṇḍya* a Saṅskṛitic perversion (For notes on this subject and others akin, see *Ind. Ant. VIII*, 146, 148, and *note*.)

[3] The Bishop has wrongly quoted this date, which should be A.D. 504. The date is not yet certainly fixed. Kern, quoted by the Bishop, thinks that possibly A.D. 504 was the *birth-year* of Varāha-mihira (see Weber's *History of Indian Literature*, Trübner's 8vo. edition of 1878, Oriental Series, No. III, p. 261, note 293). The year of his death is given by Amarāja, a scholiast on Brahmagupta, as S.S. 509 (A.D. 587), and this is generally received as accurate.

While entirely concurring in the learned Bishop's remarks, I may point to his last statement as furnishing an example to justify the present publication of the traditionary lists. It is possible that other coins or inscriptions may be found from which light may be thrown on the subject, and the student should have the lists before him to refer to in case of need.[1]

The capital of the Pāṇḍiyan kingdom was at Madura. The device of their house was the fish.

The following list of kings, with the exception of the seventy-fourth, is taken from the Madura *Sthala Purāṇa*. The notes under the kings' names are compiled mostly from Mr. Nelson's work. I do not insert them as my own, or because I believe them to be authentic. They consist mainly of assertions made by native authors.

i. Kulaśekhara.
Of the Lunar Race, the founder of Madura.
|
ii. Malaya Dhvaja.
Married Kāñchanamālā, daughter of Śūrasena, a Choḷa Rāja.
|
(No sons.)
iii. *(Daughter)* Tatātakai.
Married, according to legend, Śiva under the name of Sundara. Mr. Nelson suggests that this may be the Pāṇḍiyan princess whom Vijaya of Ceylon married (see the Mahāwanso). She and her husband were deified under the names "Sundara" and "Mīnākshī," and are still worshipped at Madura.
|
iv. Ugra Pāṇḍiyan.
("Hāra-dhāri"), married Kāntimatī, daughter of Somaśekhara, the Choḷa king of Kāñchipura(!) The Pāṇḍiyan, Choḷa, and Chera kings were on friendly terms.
|
v. Vīra Pāṇḍiyan.
|
vi. Abhisheka Pāṇḍiyan.
|
vii Vikrama Pāṇḍiyan.
Attack on Madura by Choḷas, who had been converted to Jainism.
|
viii. Rājaśekhara Pāṇḍiyan.
A literary king; lived to a great age.
|
ix. Kulottuṅga Pāṇḍiyan.
No. 1 of Prinsep's List ("Useful Tables," p. 280).
|
x. Anantaguṇa Pāṇḍiyan.
Another attack on Madura by Jains. In this reign the legends say that Rāma marched southwards, past Madura, to conquer Rāvaṇa.
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[1] Mr. Scott of Madura was so good as to give me a few coins from his fine collection, which supply the names of *Kachchi Varaṅgum Perumāḷ*, "the king who made a present of Kañchi," or the king who conquered the Pallavas (or Choḷas) and gave back the capital to its sovereign; *Koṛkai Āṇḍār*, "the prince of Koṛkai," a little common, Mr Scott thinks, to the Pāṇḍiyan "Yuvarājas" or crown princes; *Sundara Pāṇḍiyan*; *Bhuvanēka Vīra*; *Kōnēri Rāyan*; and *Samara Kolāhala*.

xi. Kulabhūshaṇa Pāṇḍiyan.

"Kālabhūshana" (Prinsep). Threatened attack on Madura by a huntsman king of the "Chēdi" country. He is killed by a "lion" and the siege raised. In this reign the Choḷas were Śaivas, but not on good terms with the Pāṇḍiyans. They, however, made friends.

Rājasiṁha.

Married a Choḷa princess, deceiving his brother.

xii. Rājendra Pāṇḍiyan.

The Choḷas and Pāṇḍiyans were closely allied. But a feud arose when the Pāṇḍiyan king was cheated out of his alliance with the Choḷa king's daughter by Rājasiṁha, and the Choḷa king made war on the Pāṇḍiyan. Choḷa was defeated.

xiii. Rājeśa Pāṇḍiyan.

"Rājeswara" (Prinsep).

xiv. Rāja Gambhīra Pāṇḍiyan.

"Gambhira" (Prinsep).

xv. Pāṇḍiyavaṁśa Pradīpa Pāṇḍiyan.

"Vansapradipaka" (Prinsep).

xvi. Puruhuta Pāṇḍiyan.

"Puruhutajit" (Prinsep).

xvii. Pāṇḍiyavaṁśa Paṭāka Pāṇḍiyan.

"Pandya Vamsapātākā" (Prinsep).

xviii. Sundarēśvara Pādaśekhara Pāṇḍiyan.

Built many temples and shrines; was attacked by Choḷas, who drove the Pāṇḍiyan behind the walls of Madura, when the Choḷa king was drowned in the fort ditch and his army retired.

"Padasekhara."

This sovereign's name is inserted here by Prinsep.

xix. Varaguṇa Pāṇḍiyan.

Prinsep's list states that he united Choḷa and Toṇḍa to Madura. Bhadra, the great musician, flourished. Choḷa was about to attack the Pāṇḍiyan, but Varaguṇa made a counter attack and drove him far into his own country. Bhadra was sent to the Chera king, who was directed to give him valuable presents, which was done; implying that Chera was subsidiary to the Pāṇḍiyan.

xx. Rājarāja Pāṇḍiyan.

"Rājendra" (Prinsep).

xxi. Suguṇa Pāṇḍiyan.

xxii. Chitravrata Pāṇḍiyan.

"Chitraratha" (Prinsep).

xxiii. Chitrabhūshaṇa Pāṇḍiyan.

xxiv. Chitradhvaja Pāṇḍiyan.

xxv. Chitravarmā Pāṇḍiyan.

xxvi. Chitrasēna Pāṇḍiyan.

xxvii. Chitravikrama Pāṇḍiyan

xxviii. Rāja Mārtāṇḍa Pāṇḍiyan.
" *Udanta* " (*Prinsep*).

xxix. Rāja Chūḍāmaṇi Pāṇḍiyan.
" *Rāja Charāmani* " (*Prinsep*).

xxx. Rāja Śārdūla Pāṇḍiyan.
" *Rāja Sārdula* " (*Prinsep*).

xxxi. Dvija Rāja Kulottuṅga Pāṇḍiyan.

xxxii. Āyudha-pravīṇa Pāṇḍiyan.
" *Yodhana pravīra* " (*Prinsep*).

xxxiii. Rāja Kuñjara Pāṇḍiyan.

xxxiv. Pararāja Bhayaṅkara Pāṇḍiyan.

xxxv. Ugrasena Pāṇḍiyan.

xxxvi. Mahāsena Pāṇḍiyan.

xxxvii. Satruñjaya Pāṇḍiyan.

xxxviii. Bhīmaratha Pāṇḍiyan.

xxxix. Bhīmaparākrama Pāṇḍiyan.

xl. Pratāpa Mārtāṇḍa Pāṇḍiyan.

xli. Vikrama Kañchaka Pāṇḍiyan.
" *Vikrama Kunjaka* " (*Prinsep*).

xlii. Yuddha Kolāhala Pāṇḍiyan.

xliii. Atula Vikrama Pāṇḍiyan.

xliv. Atula Kīrti Pāṇḍiyan.

xlv. Kīrtti-vibhūshaṇa Pāṇḍiyan.

A deluge is said to have taken place which swept away the population. After this Śiva re-created all castes and nations just as before, and the new created king of Madura was of the race of the Moon and in all respects corresponding. Probably this is the commencement of a new dynasty, which, to establish itself, claimed to belong to the old one.

xlvi. Vaṁśaśekhara Pāṇḍiyan.

Fortified Madura and enlarged the city. The Choḷa king Vikrama invaded the country and was driven back with loss. The Tamiḻ College of Poets was established.

|

xlvii. Vaṁśa-chūḍāmaṇi Pāṇḍiyan.

("Champaka") "*Vamsachurāmani*" (*Prinsep*).
This is the last of Prinsep's list.

|

xlviii. Pratāpa Śūrasena Pāṇḍiyan.

|

xlix. Vaṁśa-dhvaja Pāṇḍiyan.

|

l. Ripumardana Pāṇḍiyan.

|

li. Choḷa-vaṁśāntaka Pāṇḍiyan.

|

lii. Chera-vaṁśāntaka Pāṇḍiyan.

|

liii. Pāṇḍiya-vaṁśeśa Pāṇḍiyan.

|

liv. Vaṁśa-chūḍāmaṇi Pāṇḍiyan.

|

lv. Pāṇḍyeśvara Pāṇḍiyan.

|

lvi. Kula-dhvaja Pāṇḍiyan.

|

lvii. Vaṁśa-vibhūshaṇa Pāṇḍiyan.

|

lviii. Soma-chūḍāmaṇi Pāṇḍiyan.

|

lix. Kula-chūḍāmaṇi Pāṇḍiyan.

|

lx. Rāja-chūḍāmaṇi Pāṇḍiyan.

|

lxi. Bhūpa-chūḍāmaṇi Pāṇḍiyan.

|

lxii. Kuleśa Pāṇḍiyan.

A very learned but very conceited king.

|

lxiii. Arimardana Pāṇḍiyan.

The king's minister, a clever Brahman, Māṇikya-vāchaka, confuted the Jains "who came from a certain island." The Choḷa (?) king of Kañchī, a Jain, was converted by him, and he crushed the Choḷa Jains in oil-presses.

|

lxiv. Jagannātha Pāṇḍiyan.

It seems uncertain whether this persecution of Jains took place in his or his father's reign.

|

lxv. Vīrabāhu Pāṇḍiyan.

|

lxvi. Vikrama Pāṇḍiyan.

|

lxvii. Surabhi Pāṇḍiyan.

|

xviii. Kuṅkuma Pāṇḍiyan.

|

lxix. Karpūra Pāṇḍiyan.

|

lxx. Kāruṇya Pāṇḍiyan.

lxxi. Purushottama Pāṇḍiyan.

lxxii. Satruśāsana Pāṇḍiyan.

lxxiii. Kubja, or Sundara, Pāṇḍiyan.

Known in Tamil as "Kūn" or "Kūna Pāṇḍiyan." Conquered the Choḷa king and married his daughter, Vanitēśvarī. Appointed the Choḷa minister Prime Minister of Madura. He became a Jain, but his queen summoned Jñānasambandhamūrti, the celebrated Priest of Śiva, and he cured the king of his illness as well as his heresy. The Jains were all put to death. He is said to have destroyed Choḷa and burnt Tanjore and Uraiyūr. He made the Choḷa's son a Pāṇḍiyan by title; but the son seems to have fled and gone north on a raid. There were "Arabs" at Madura in his day.

lxxiv. Vīra Pāṇḍiya-Choḷa.

Kūn Pāṇḍiyan had a son, Vīra Pāṇḍiya-Choḷa, who reigned in Choḷa. He is the seventy-fourth and last of the Pāṇḍiyans of the old line.

Almost every writer on the Pāṇḍiyan dynasty varies in his estimates of the date of Kūn or Sundara Pāṇḍiyan, and it is not within the scope of the present summary to enter into a detailed criticism on the various theories raised. I shall content myself, therefore, with one or two remarks. There were several sovereigns known as "Sundara Pāṇḍiyan," and it is as unsafe to jump to conclusions regarding the date of a sovereign known by that name, purely by reason of his bearing it, as it would be for an uneducated student to assign a date to "King Henry" of England without any information as to which Henry is referred to. For instance, it is certain that Rājendra Kulottuṅga Choḷa's younger brother assumed the name of "Sundara Pāṇḍiyan," and lived at the close of the eleventh and beginning of the twelfth century A.D., while the Muḥammadan writers, Amīr Khusrū and others, speak of a "Sundara Pāṇḍiyan" at Madura in A.D. 1311. Several other monarchs seem have been known by that name, and we know of one being on the throne at the date of Marco Polo's voyage. I am not, therefore, inclined to assume that the "Sender Bundi" of the latter author was necessarily identical with the Kūn, *alias* Sundara, Pāṇḍiyan abovementioned. It would seem more probable that Kūn Pāṇḍiyan was the father of the Vīra Pāṇḍiyan who was conquered by Rājendra Kulottuṅga Choḷa in 1064 A.D., and therefore that he bore another name, "Vikrama," by which he was known to the writer of the inscription at Chidambaram mentioned by Dr. Burnell. (*South Indian Palæography*, p. 45, n.) According to that inscription, Rājendra, *alias* Koppara Keśarivarmā,[1] established his younger brother Gaṅgaikoṇḍān Choḷa on the throne of the conquered country, naming him "Sundara Pāṇḍiya-Choḷa." This would seem far more likely than that the real king of Madura should confer on a conquered Choḷa the name of "Pāṇḍiyan" as boastfully stated in the inscription quoted by Mr. Nelson at p. 56, &c. of his work. If it be so, the entire subversion of the old line of Pāṇḍiyans is at once accounted for. But, as before stated, at present all theories are dangerous.

After the last king's death without legitimate issue, it is said that his illegitimate sons fought with one another for the supremacy, and each reigned where he could and as long as he could.

Mr. Nelson gives the following list of forty-one princes. A comparison of the "*Śrī-Tāla*" book with Taylor's *Supplementary Manuscripts* would seem to show that the first twenty-four and the last may be accurately given, the intermediate ones, Nos. 25 to 40, being doubtful. The notes under the kings' names are from Taylor's Manuscript, but as he does not give the names, but only the consecutive number of the reign, it is possible that there may be errors. And it must be clearly understood that the whole line may be purely apocryphal. The evidence of the few inscriptions yet known to me does not serve to corroborate the list.

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[1] That Rājendra, *alias* Kulottuṅga I, was also called "Koppākeśari" or "Kopparakeśari" is proved by a number of inscriptions at different places (*see* the list, pp 102—109 above).

1. Sómaśekhara Pāṇḍiyan.
(*About* 1100 *A.D.* ?)
All agree that this was the prince who at last secured the throne.
Reigned 20 *years.*

2. Karpūra Sundara Pāṇḍiyan.

3. Kumāra-śekhara Pāṇḍiyan.

4. Kumāra Sundara Pāṇḍiyan.

5. Sundara Rāja Pāṇḍiyan.

6. Shaṇmukha Rāja Pāṇḍiyan.

7. Meru Sundara Pāṇḍiyan.
This king is said to have ruled over Choḷa and Chera as well as the Pāṇḍiyan Kingdom.

8. Indravarmā Pāṇḍiyan.
Son of the last. He is declared to have released the Choḷa king from imprisonment, placed him on the Choḷa throne, and married his daughter.

9. Chandrakula Dīpa Pāṇḍiyan.

10. Mīna-ketana Pāṇḍiyan.

11. Mīna-dhvaja Pāṇḍiyan.
Taylor's Manuscript says that he married the daughter of the Choḷa king, and, as the Choḷa had no issue, this king's younger son ruled over Choḷa.

12. Makara-dhvaja Pāṇḍiyan.
Taylor's Manuscript states he was a great conqueror.

13. Mārtāṇḍa Pāṇḍiyan.

14. Kuvalayānanda Pāṇḍiyan.
He carried on commerce by sea to a considerable extent. Reigned four years, and amassed much wealth. Was drowned at sea in a storm. (*Taylor's Manuscript.*)

(*A daughter*)
married
15. Kuṇḍala Pāṇḍiyan.
" *He grieved much and would not reign in Madura.*"
(*Taylor.*)

16. Śatru Bhīkara Pāṇḍiyan.

17. Śatru Samhāra Pāṇḍiyan.

18. Vīravarmā Pāṇḍiyan.
He conquered the Malayāḷa country. (Taylor.)

19. Vīrabāhu Pāṇḍiyan.

20. Makuṭavardhana Pāṇḍiyan.
He was killed in battle against the Choḷa. (Taylor.)

21. Vajra-siṁha Pāṇḍiyan.

22. Varma Kulottuṅga Pāṇḍiyan.
He conquered the Choḷas. (Taylor.)

23. Ati Vīra Rāma Pāṇḍiyan.
Taylor's Manuscript makes him a close ally of the Choḷas, with whose aid he conquered many countries.

24. Kula-vardhana Pāṇḍiyan.

25. Soma-śekhara Pāṇḍiyan.

26. Soma-sundara Pāṇḍiyan.

27. Rājarāja Pāṇḍiyan.

28. Rāja-kuñjara Pāṇḍiyan.

29. Rāja-śekhara Pāṇḍiyan.

30. Rājavarmā Pāṇḍiyan.

31. Rāmavarmā Pāṇḍiyan.

32. Varadarāja Pāṇḍiyan.

33. Kumārasiṁha Pāṇḍiyan.

34. Vīrasena Pāṇḍiyan.

35. Pratāpa Rāja Pāṇḍiyan.

36. Vīraguṇa Rāja Pāṇḍiyan.

37. Kumāra Chandra Pāṇḍiyan.

38. Varatuṅga Pāṇḍiyan.

39. Chandraśekhara Pāṇḍiyan.

40. Somaśekhara Pāṇḍiyan.

41. Parākrama Pāṇḍiyan.
This king is said to have obtained the throne by fighting against and driving out "some foreigners." Before him there was a period of anarchy. He was driven out by the Musalmān chief "Ādi Sultān Malik Nēmi" or Malik Nāib (= Malik Kāfur).

As to this last list of forty-one kings, it will suffice to say that it may possibly not be entirely inaccurate. On the arbitrary assumption that the last king of the original line was ejected by Kulottuṅga Choḷa in A.D. 1064, and that the forty-first king of the second line, whatever his name may have been, was subverted by Malik Kāfur in A.D. 1311, the question arises whether it is possible for the interval between the two dates to be covered by the reign of forty-one sovereigns. The interval consists of 246 years, or six years to a reign, and therefore there is no reason for discrediting *primâ facie* the assertion that a dynasty of forty-one kings succeeded him whom the Choḷa conquered, though, if their reigns only occupied a period of 246 years, each could not have been the son of his predecessor.

Turning now from these doubtful and possibly fanciful lists, let us direct our attention to the more solid basis of inscriptions and contemporary records.

The earliest notice of the Pāṇḍiyan kingdom as yet extant is to be found in the writings of Megasthenes (B.C. 302) who speaks of a country called *Pandaia*; the next is in one of Aśoka's inscriptions (B.C. 250) in Northern India. Pliny (A.D. 77) mentions both the country and the city. Bishop Caldwell thinks that the Indian king who sent an embassy to Augustus at Rome was the then Pāṇḍiyan sovereign. "The name, as written by Eusebius, appears in the Chronographia of Georgius Syncellus (A.D. 800), whose work has been used to restore or complete the Greek text of the Chronicon, and who says, under the head of the 185th olympiad, 'Pandian, King of the Indians, sends an embassy to Augustus, desiring to become his friend and ally.'" (Bishop Caldwell's *History of Tinnevelly*, p. 17.) In the *Periplus Maris Erythræi* (third century A.D.)[1] its capital Madura (*Μόδουρα*) is mentioned, and the king is called *ὁ Πανδίων*. It seems probable that there was at one time a Roman colony settled at Madura, as Roman copper coins in considerable numbers have been found in the sandy bed of the river there. Silver or gold coins would simply indicate commerce, but copper coins seem to imply the residence of the traders. However this may be, there is abundant evidence of an extensive trade between Rome and the western coast (at least) of the peninsula of India in those days. Kolkai ("*Kolkhoi Emporium*") was one of the principal trading cities of the Pāṇḍiyans.

The great age of the Pāṇḍiyan kingdom is amply attested by the Singhalese epic, the *Mahāwanso*, which professes to be a historical record, and the first part of which was written by Mahānāma between the years A.D. 459 and 477. According to that poem (*Turnour's translation, pp.* 47—53) Vijaya, first King of Ceylon, who landed in that island at the date of Buddha's *Nirvāṇa* (B.C. 477 ?), married the daughter of the Pāṇḍiyan king. If this story proves nothing else, it proves that the Singhalese, in the fifth century A.D., believed that the Pāṇḍiyan kingdom was older than their own.

According to Singhalese chronicles the Pāṇḍiyan king about the year A.D. 840 attacked the capital of Ceylon, and was bought off with a large ransom, while a little later the Singhalese king invaded the Pāṇḍiyan country to aid the Pāṇḍiyan king's son in an insurrection against his father. Madura was then captured and plundered.

During the reigns of the Choḷa kings Rājarāja (1023—1064) and Rājendra Kulottuṅga I (1064—1113), the Singhalese were constantly at war with the Cholas, and the silence of the Singhalese chronicles regarding the Pāṇḍiyans at that period affords additional proof of the complete subversion of the latter kingdom by the conquering Choḷa. As before stated, this (A.D. 1064) is the date to which some writers have assigned the last Pāṇḍiyan sovereign of the old stock. Whatever be the truth regarding the date of Kūn, or Sundara, Pāṇḍiyan, there seems little doubt that the name of the Pāṇḍiyan conquered by Rājendra Choḷa was Vīra, son of Vikrama Pandiyan, for there is an inscription extant to that effect at Chidambaram,[2] wherein Rājendra is known by his name "Kopparakeśari" (or "Koppākeśari"). The Choḷa's son, Gaṅgaikoṇḍān Choḷa, was placed on the throne under the name of "Sundara Pāṇḍiya-Choḷa" (*Inscription at Karuvūr*).[3] A number of inscriptions of Rājendra's reign are extant, even to the furthest confines of the Pāṇḍiyan country, in an old temple near Cape Comorin,[4] proving how complete was his conquest.

The affairs of Ceylon[5] had been for some years previous to Rājendra's date in a very confused state. Mihindu 4th ascended the throne at his capital, Anurādhapura, in A.D. 1023, the year of the accession of Rājarāja to the throne of the Cholas. The immigrants from the continent had become so numerous that in 1033 they acquired the ascendancy, and Mihindu fled. Twenty-six years later, *i.e.*, in A.D. 1059, the Cholas captured King Mihindu, carried him prisoner to the mainland, and placed a Choḷa viceroy to govern the island. The Pāṇḍiyan kingdom was, as stated above, conquered by Rājarāja's successor,

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[1] Reinaud's date for the *Periplus* is A.D. 246 or 247 (*Ind. Ant.* VIII, 331, 334, 337. Translation, notes and commentary were published by Mr. McCrindle in *Ind. Ant.* VIII, 107—151.)

[2] Dr. Burnell's *South Indian Palæography*, p. 45, note 1.

[3] Bishop Caldwell's *History of Tinnevelly*, p. 27 *et seq.*

[4] Bishop Caldwell's *History of Tinnevelly*, p. 28.

[5] Turnour's *Mahāwanso*, Introd., lxiv.

Rājendra, in A.D. 1064, and in 1071 the ancient kingdom of Ceylon was restored in the person of Vijaya Bāhu, who succeeded, though with great difficulty, in driving out the Choḷa usurpers after an anarchical interregnum of twelve years. During this period we find three names of Pāṇḍiyan princes as governing in Ceylon, "Vikrama Pāṇḍiyan," "Jagat Pāṇḍiyan," and "Parākrama Pāṇḍiyan." The statement needs explanation.

Rājendra Choḷa died in A.D. 1113 and was succeeded by Vikrama Choḷa (1113—1128). Kulottuṅga II succeeded in 1128. The length of his reign is not yet accurately known, but it was more than 30, and Bishop Caldwell thinks at least 44, years (*History of Tinnevelly*, p. 29). All these ruled over the Pāṇḍiyan country.

"The Chōla or Chōla-Pāṇḍiya kings that followed appear to have been Karikāla Chōḷa, Vīra Chōḷa, Vikrama Chōḷa. Each of these is in some inscriptions styled Chōḷa-Pāṇḍiya." (*Id.*) This latter statement needs proof.

The next allusion to Pāṇḍiyan affairs that I can trace is to be found in the Singhalese annals of the reign of Parākrama Bāhu I (1153—1186 A.D.). After recording an expedition "in the sixteenth year of his reign" against another king (*i.e.*, in 1169), the summary given in Turnour's *Mahāuanso* (p. lxvi) goes on to say that the king next turned his attention to the chastisement of Kulaśekhara, the Pāṇḍiyan king, "for the countenance and aid he had always afforded to all invaders of Ceylon." An expedition was despatched, Rāmeśvaram was captured, and six neighbouring provinces; the Pāṇḍiyan was driven from his throne, and his son Vīra Pāṇḍiyan installed in his place. The names of the chiefs are given. Kulaśekhara, aided by the Choḷa king, made three attempts to recover his throne, but in vain. He was defeated at all points and surrendered. The invaders restored him to his kingdom, and Vīra Pāṇḍiyan was solaced for this reversal of his fortunes by the gift as a principality of a portion of the Choḷa country which had been captured by the Singhalese. This affair is generally placed in the year A.D. 1171 or 1173. The account is confirmed by an inscription at Dambula in Ceylon (*Ind. Ant.* I, 196), which states that Parākrama Bāhu built a temple at Rāmeśvaram dedicated to *Nissaṅkeśvara*, and resided in that city.

Dr. Burgess has lately made a most valuable discovery in the shape of several inscriptions at Vikramaṅgalam, in the Tirumaṅgalam Taluk of the Madura District, which may perhaps fix the fact of a king named "Kulaśekhara" having ascended the Pāṇḍiyan throne about A.D. 1200 and ruled till at least 1213. If the dates given above for the period of Parākrama Bāhu of Ceylon are accurate, this Kulaśekhara must have been a successor of the king of the same name who was conquered and then restored by Parākrama.

In 1292 A.D. we have the account given by Marco Polo, the traveller, of the kingdom of Madura being ruled over by "Sundara Pāṇḍyadeva," one of five brothers; and by the evidence of the Muhammadan historian Wassaf it would appear that this Sundara Pāṇḍiyan died A.D. 1293. Wassaf and Amīr Khusrū, writing of the capture of Madura by Malik Kāfur the general of 'Alā-ud-dīn Khilji of Delhi in A.D. 1311, both speak of the king of Madura at that date as being "Sundara Pāṇḍiyan," and they detail his adventures, his expulsion at the hands of his half-brother (illegitimate) "Tīra" or "Vīra" Pāṇḍiyan, and his flight to Delhi. I do not see any necessity for supposing that Wassaf is in error in relating the death of Sundara Pāṇḍiyan in 1293, or that there was not a successor of his of the same name at the date of the Muhammadan conquest in 1310-11. As to the identity of either of these with the Kūn or Sundara Pāṇḍiyan whose name closes the first list of seventy-three Pāṇḍiyan kings, the discussion is summarized in Mr. Lewis Moore's *Manual of the Trichinopoly District* (pp. 116, 120). My own impression is that Kūn Pāṇḍiyan belongs altogether to an earlier date than the period 1292—1311 A.D.

According to Wassaf ("*Tazjiyatu-l amsār wa Tajriyatu-l āsār*," Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India* III, 49—54) and Amīr Khusrū (*Id.* 91) we have for the last real Pāṇḍiyan sovereigns, (1) "Kales Dēvar" (Kulaśekharadeva?), who lived a prosperous life, ruled for 40 odd years, and was murdered (1310) by his own son Sundara; (2) Sundara, the parricide, who gained the throne in 1310, defeated his brother Vīra (*Tīra*) at first, but was afterwards defeated by him by the help of "Manār Barmūl," son of the daughter of "Kales Dēvar," and fled to Delhi; and (3) Vīra, who succeeded and was firmly established on the throne when he was attacked, defeated, and the city of Madura sacked by the Muḥammadans under Malik Kāfur. Sundara gave up the country of '*Arīkanna* (?) to the Muḥammadans.

There can be no doubt of the fact that this invasion of the Muḥammadans actually, if not nominally, effected the entire subversion of the ancient kingdom of the Pāṇḍiyans. It convulsed the whole of Southern India. The Choḷa kingdom went to pieces at the same time, and all over the peninsula there was a period of anarchy and confusion till the rise of Vijayanagar a few years later. During this period it seems that there was a succession of Muḥammadan chiefs ruling over their Pāṇḍiyan conquests. Mr.

Nelson gives a list of eight of these, who governed Madura for forty-eight years from A.D. 1310. Their names are—

			A.D.
Malik Nāib Kāfur		3 years,	1310—1313
'Alā-ud-dīn Khān		6 „	1313—1319
Uttum-ud-dīn Khān		3 „	1319—1322
(His son-in-law) Quṭb-ud-dīn Khān		5 „	1322—1327
Nakal-ud-dīn Khān		7 „	1327—1334
Savāda Malik Ahad Malik	together	12 „	1334—1346
Fandahk Malik		12 „	1346—1358

Mr. Nelson then gives us the usurpation of Kampaṇa Uḍaiyār, which he dates about the year 1372. (He does not bridge the fourteen years' interval). From the evidence of the inscriptions at Conjeeveram it would appear that this conqueror quitted that place or neighbourhood in order to fight the Musalmāns at Madura. He may have been an agent of Bukka Rāya of Vijayanagar (1350—1379).[1] From this time (1370) forward, till about the year A.D. 1623, we have conflicting Pāṇḍiyan inscriptions, clashing, from an historical point of view, with the various usurping rulers, who will now be mentioned in order as given by Mr. Nelson. The contemporary Pāṇḍiyan line is noted afterwards.

Mr. Nelson mentions the Uḍaiyārs of Madura as being (1) Kampaṇa, (2) Embaṇa his son, (3) the latter's brother-in-law Porkāsa (Prakāśa?), who ceased to reign in A.D. 1404. The Conjeeveram and other inscriptions give us a different list (see the list as given under the Choḷa Kings, *supra*, p. 160).

After this comes the first mention of any "Nāyakka." This is:—

		A.D.
Lakkana Nāyakka Mattanan Nāyakka	jointly.	1404—1451

In 1451 one Lakkana Nāyakka brought four persons to Madura as belonging to the old Pāṇḍiyan stock. The first was son of a dancing-girl "by a (or the) Pāṇḍiya Rāja." They were crowned, and ruled for 48 years. Their names are—

	A.D.
Sundara Tōḷ Mahā Vilivānāthi Rāyar	1451—1499
Kālaiyār Somanār	
Anjāda Perumāḷ	
Muttarasa Tirumalai Mahā Vilivānāthi Rāyar	

Mr. Nelson thinks that it is possible that these were the kings who rebuilt the four lofty *gopuras* which had been destroyed by the Musalmāns, and which, by tradition, were built "by the Pāṇḍiyans"? The chronicles appear to be silent regarding the great progress in the acquirement of power by the Vijayanagar sovereign Narasiṁha at this period, who is stated to have extended his conquests over the Pāṇḍiyan and Choḷa countries. He reigned from A.D. 1487—1509. After these 48 years a Nāyakka came and "got possession."

	A.D.
Narasa Nāyakka	1499—1500
Tenna Nāyakka	1500—1515
Narasa Piḷḷai	1515—1519

Inscriptions call this chief "Narasa Ayyar," "Narasa Piḷḷai," or "Narasa Nāyakka." It is not known how he became king. Two inscriptions have been found of 1515 and 1516. Both of these call him a servant of the Rāyar of Vijayanagara, *i.e.*, the great Krishṇadeva Rāya. He was succeeded according to Mr. Nelson by—

	A.D.
Kuru Kuru Timmappa Nāyakkan	1519—1524
Kattiyama Kāmaiya Nāyakkan	1524—1526
Chinnappa Nāyakkan	1526—1530
Ayyakārai Veyyappa Nāyakkan	1530—1535

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[1] The idea of his having been a relative of the "then king of Mysore" is probably apocryphal, arising simply from the coincidence of the title *Uḍaiyār* with that of the more modern Maisūr dynasty. In those days there was no "King of Maisur," and what *Uḍaiyārs* there were were petty chiefs, lords of twenty or thirty villages. Kampaṇa may have been one of the latter.

	A.D.
Viśvanātha Nāyakkan Ayyar	1535—1544
Varadappa Nāyakkan	1544—1545
Dumbichchi Nāyakkan	1545—1546
Viśvanātha Nāyakkan	1546—1547
Viṭṭhala Rāja	1547—1558

This last Mr. Nelson believes to have been Rāma Rāja of Vijayanagar. A Madura inscription calls him "Rāma Rāja Viṭṭhala-deva Mahārāyar."

After this the names of three Nāyakkas are given as rulers, but a Pāṇḍiyan also was crowned, and the Rāja of Tanjore drove him out, while a Vijayanagar general drove out the Tanjore conqueror. All this took place in a very short time. The Vijayanagar general's son, after defeating his father's army, assumed the sovereignty. This was the great Viśvanātha Nāyakka, A.D. 1559.[1] (For subsequent history of the dynasty founded by him, see the Nāyakkas of Madura, *supra*, p. 199.)

I have stated above that, contemporary with the above list of rulers of Madura, we have from inscriptions a list of Pāṇḍiyan kings or chiefs from A.D. 1365 to 1623 (about), and I now proceed to give their names and dates as given by Bishop Caldwell,[2] to whom we are indebted for the information. It is quite possible that the Pāṇḍiyans really held the country, or it may be only the south, while the usurpers occupied the city and neighbourhood of Madura. On the other hand, it is equally possible that the inscriptions may record the names of the descendants of the ancient Pāṇḍiyans, living, but entirely devoid of any real sovereignty, in the period in question. Time and study of the existing inscriptions will alone settle these doubtful points. The line is as follows:—

Parākrama Pāṇḍiyan commenced to reign in A.D. 1365. An inscription at Kōṭṭār in South Travancore, in the fifth year of his reign, is dated in the *Śaka* year corresponding to A.D. 1370. Bishop Caldwell notes the conquest of Kampaṇa Uḍaiyār, referred to above, in A.D. 1372, and a statement by Muḥammadans (authority not quoted) that in A.D. 1374 Mujāhid Shāh of the Bāhmanī dynasty "overran the countries between Vijayanagara and Cape Comorin, and advanced, like Malik Kāfur, to Rāmēśvaram." This was, the Bishop thinks, probably a "mere plundering expedition."

From 1374 to 1431 Dr. Caldwell is unable to assist us, but I may point to an inscription at Tiruttarakōśamaṅgai near Rāmnād (*Vol. I*, p. 302), which, if the copy sent to me be accurate, gives us a Vīra Pāṇḍiyan reigning in A.D. 1383; and to the inscription at Karivalam Vandanallūr in the Śaṅkaranainār Taluk of the Tinnevelly District, which mentions a Kulaśekhara Pāṇḍiyan as ruling in A.D. 1402 (*Vol. I*, p. 306).

Ponnan Perumāḷ Parākrama Pāṇḍiyan began to reign A.D. 1431. (Inscription at Teṅkāśi in Tinnevelly.) Local tradition asserts that this Pāṇḍiyan was preceded by his father Kāśi Kaṇḍa Parākrama Pāṇḍiyan. This may help to bridge the interval.[3]

Vīra Pāṇḍiyan began to reign A.D. 1437. (Two inscriptions at Śrīvaikuṇṭam in Tinnevelly.)

Vīra Pāṇḍiyan. Began to reign, according to the Mackenzie MSS., in 1475. He is mentioned in an inscription as reigning in 1490.

Parākrama Pāṇḍiyan began to reign in A.D. 1516. (Inscription at Kuttālam.)

Vikrama Pāṇḍiyan began to reign in 1543 (authority not given).

Dr. Caldwell thinks that no interval elapsed between this king and Ati Vīra Rāma, but Mr. Nelson (*Madura Country*, p. 95) mentions an inscription at Śrīvilliputtūr (*see Vol. I*, p. 305), which records a grant in A.D. 1546 by a Parākrama Pāṇḍiyan.

Vallabha Deva *alias* Ati Vīra Rāma Pāṇḍiyan began to reign A.D. 1565. (Inscription at Kuttālam, dated in his fortieth year, A.D. 1605.) An inscription of his in Teṅkāśi gives the date of the commencement of the reign as 1562. Dr. Burnell informed Bishop Caldwell that he had seen a copper-plate grant belonging to "a maṭha in the Tanjore District" (it would be of great assistance if the Bishop could tell us which), by which it is clear that Ati Vīra Rāma died in A.D. 1610 and was succeeded by a SUNDARA PĀṆḌIYAN, of whom Dr. Burnell possessed a grant dated in his thirteenth year (A.D. 1623). Ati Vīra Rāma's name is one of those best known in the south of India, especially amongst the Tamil̤ races. He has immortalized himself as the greatest patron of Tamil̤ learning that ever lived, and his own poems are much quoted and admired.

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[1] According to the Nayakka History of Madura we have an anarchy following the decease, or at least the close of the reign, of a Viṭṭhala Rāja in 1557 A.D., and a Chandraśekhara (Bishop Caldwell thinks the name "quite uncertain") gaining the crown in 1558 or thereabouts, only to be ejected by a Tanjore Rāja, who, in his turn, was overthrown by the Vijayanagar general Kōṭiya Nāgama Nāyakka in 1559. The latter seized the country for himself and threw off his allegiance to his sovereign, but Viśvanātha Nāyakka, Nāgama's own son, being sent to chastise the rebel, fought him and defeated him. This Viśvanātha founded the Nāyakka dynasty, but seems all his life to have acknowledged as his own sovereign the Rāyar of Vijayanagar (all the Nāyakkas did so), and, as lord of the country he was governing, the Pāṇḍiyan king.

[2] *Comparative Grammar*, Introd., 145; *History of Tinnevelly*, pp. 52 *et seq.*

[3] According to the information given me there is at Teṅkāśi an inscription on a stone (I, 309) which mentions the name of Kāsi Kaṇḍa Parākrama Pāṇḍiyan and is dated in A.D. 1248. It is probable that the date has been wrongly quoted, or else that no king of that name reigned in the fifteenth century, as it is difficult to believe that the title *Kāśi Kaṇḍa* would have been prefixed to two sovereigns named *Parākrama*.

Clashing with the above account, if the dates given me are accurate, are some inscriptions at Karivalam Vandanallūr (*see above*), whereby grants are recorded of VARATUṄGA RĀMA VĪRA PĀṆḌIYAN in A.D. 1578, 1589, and 1595 (Vol. I, p. 306).

According to a copper-plate inscription sent to me by the Collector of Madura (*see above*, p. 31, *No.* 211), which records a grant by one of the early Nāyakkas in A.D. 1596, Ati Vīra Rāma Pāṇḍiyan had a son RĀMĀBHI RĀMA.

Dr. Burnell's grant quoted above, however, mentions a son SUNDARA PĀṆḌIYAN as succeeding his father in A.D. 1610, and ruling till at least 1623.

It remains to be seen whether Pāṇḍiyan history can be continued further than this date. It would seem improbable, because the last semblance of royalty must have passed away from the ancient dynasty in the time of Tirumala Nāyakka of Madura (1623–1659) and his successors. But a great deal remains to be done, and for this purpose all the inscriptions must be examined and recorded with the most scientific exactitude. We do not yet know, for instance, whether the names above quoted refer to a continuous dynasty, or to chiefs claiming in various parts of the country as Pāṇḍiyans of the old stock, and possibly maintaining their local authority precariously by internecine struggles amongst themselves.

PUDUKŌṬṬAI, THE TOṆḌAMĀN MAHĀRĀJAS OF—

This State was created by Raghunātha Kilavan Setupati of Rāmnād (1673–1708 A.D.). He fell in love with a girl of the Kal̤lan caste, married her, and appointed her brother chief of the district of Pudukōṭṭai, with the title of Raghunātha Toṇḍamān, in lieu of one Pallavarāyan Toṇḍamān, the former chief, who had attempted to transfer the estate from the Rāmnād territories to those of Tanjore. Pallavarāyan's predecessor was Śērvai. (Mr. Nelson's *Madura Country*, p. 206.) The following pedigree was kindly supplied to me by the Honorable A. Śeshayya Śastrī, C.S.I., who says that he cannot guarantee the accuracy of the earlier portion. I give it for what it is worth.

Tirumala Toṇḍamān.
Namana Toṇḍamān.
Pachchai Toṇḍamān.
Tāṇḍaka Toṇḍamān.
Namana Toṇḍamān.
Tirumala Toṇḍamān.
Namana Toṇḍamān.
Pachchai Toṇḍamān.
Namana Toṇḍamān.
Pachchai Toṇḍamān.
Kiṅkini Toṇḍamān.
Tāṇḍaka Toṇḍamān.
Tirumala Toṇḍamān.
Pachchai Toṇḍamān.
Rāya Toṇḍamān (*Pallava Rāya* ?).
Raghunātha Rāya Toṇḍamān,
(*about* 1680—1730 *A.D.*)

A son.

Vijaya Raghunātha Toṇḍamān,
(1730—1767).

Rāya Raghunātha Toṇḍamān,
(1767—1789).

……………………

Rāya Vijaya Raghunātha,
"Rai Bahadur,"
(1789—1807).

Vijaya Raghunātha, "Rai Bahādur," (1807—1825).

Raghunātha Toṇḍamān, (1825—1839).

Rāmachandra Toṇḍamān, (*succeeded* 1839. *The present Mahārāja*).

PUṄGANŪR ZEMINDĀRI, THE—.

The following slight sketch of this family is taken from the *North Arcot District Manual*, by Mr. A. F. Cox, pages 235-6:—

The earliest known member of the family was one Sītappa Gaunivāru, who, in the thirteenth century, settled in this part of the country and acquired large estates. In A.D. 1249 he built the town and fort of Suṅgatūr. In 1479 the head of the family, Timmappa Gaunivāru, built the town and fort of Kōlār. His son Immaḍi Timmayya succeeded, and, under Krishṇadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar, fought against the 'Ādil Shāhi Muḥammadans. In 1510 he built three more forts. His son was Chikkarāya Timmayya. He was honored by his sovereign and extended his possessions. He built Puṅganūr. His son Chikkarāya Basava was an infant when he succeeded. In 1639 the Muḥammadans captured the estate and seized a portion of it, but confirmed the Zemindar in the possession of the remainder, and gave him a sanad. His son Vīra Chikka Rāya was well-treated by the Muḥammadans, but the next Zemindar, Immaḍi Chikkarāya, was deprived of part of his estate for arrears of tribute. His son fought, under his liege lord the Navāb of Cuddapah, against the Mahrattas and was killed in battle. This was in 1757. The Mahrattas were victorious, and the zemindari passed into their hands. In 1775 it fell under Ḥaidar 'Alī. In 1780 the Zemindar fought on the side of his new sovereign, but died during the campaign. His son succeeded, but fled on being unable to pay his tribute. He then sided with the English, and proved of great assistance to them in their war against Tīpū Ṣultān. He and his successors were allowed, after Tīpū's fall, to hold their ancestral estate, but only as lessees. In 1832 the Zemindar died, and was succeeded by his brother, whose son is the present Zemindar.

PUNNĀḌU, RĀJAS OF—.

In his paper on a Rāshṭrakūṭa grant from Maisūr, published in *Indian Antiquary* XII, 11, Mr. Rice notices the mention, in the Markāra Plates, of the "Pūnāḍ Ten Thousand," forming part of the Rāshṭrakūṭa dominions. He writes as follows:—

"With regard to the Pūnāḍu Ten Thousand, it may be pointed out that it corresponds with the Padi-nāḍ, or Ten Nāḍ country of the sixteenth century (*Mysore Inscriptions, Yelandur Inscription, No.* 175). The name survives in the existing Hadināḍu, now corrupted into Hadināru, a village on the Kabbani river not far from its junction with the Kāverī, and the scene of the romantic adventure to which the royal family of Maisūr trace their origin. (*Wilks*; also *Mysore Gazetteer*, Vol. I, p. 239.)

"Pūnāḍu, Punnāḍu or Punnāṭa, as it is variously written, seems also to be indicated by the Pannuta in Lassen's Map of Ancient India according to Ptolemy (*Indische Alterthumskunde*, Vol. III); and by the Pannata of Colonel Yule's Map of Ancient India, '*ubi beryllus*.' (*Dr. Smith's Atlas of Ancient Geography*.)[1]

"Since writing the above, I have through the kindness of Mr. R. Sewell seen a grant of the Punnāṭa Rājas, which must belong to early in the sixth century. In it their succession is thus given:—

1. Kāśyappa Rāshṭravarmma.
2. Nāgadatta, his son.
3. Siṅga Varmma, son of the last.
4. His son, not named.
5. Skandāvarmma, son of the last.
6. Ravidatta, his son.

"The addition to the first name may point to a suzerainty of the Rāshṭrakūṭas. But from other inscriptions (*Indian Antiquary*, Vol. V, p. 140, Vol. VII, p. 175; *Mysore Inscriptions*, pp. 292, 295) we know that in the time of Skandavarmma the Punnāḍ kingdom was annexed to the Gaṅga dominions by Avinīta, who married the king's daughter."

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[1] See Vol. I of this publication, p. 220, *s.v.* PADIYŪR.

QUTB SHĀHI DYNASTY OF GOLKONDA.

(*See* DAKHAN, Muḥammadan Kings of the—.)

RĀMNĀD,[1] SETUPATIS OF—.

The Setupatis claim to belong to the ancient Marava race and to have been rulers of the whole of the south of India before the immigration of the Kurumbas, by whom the Maravas were defeated and driven back to the extreme south. Their chiefs lost all semblance of power, till the descendant of the old ruling family was, in the seventeenth century, reinstated in a portion of his ancient patrimony by Muttu Krishnappa, the Nāyakka of Madura, and installed at Rāmnād. Mr. Nelson (*Madura Country*, pp. 110—115) discusses the former history of the Setupatis, and his remarks should be studied. He concludes that there were certainly lords of Rāmnād from a very remote period, and that the Setupati created by Muttu Krishnappa was probably grandson of the last Setupati, who had been murdered by "one of the last of the Pāṇḍiyas, who preceded Viśvanātha Nāyakkan." I have Dr. Burgess' authority for the statement that there was an Uḍaiyān Setupati in Ś.S. 1336 (A.D. 1414-15), who built the shrines of the inner temples at Rāmeśvaram and gave four villages in the Tinnevelly District to the temple there; also a Chinna Uḍaiyān Setupati, who in Ś.S. 1411 (A.D. 1489-90) made additions to the temple; and a Tirumala Setupati, who in Ś.S. 1422 (A.D. 1500-1) built part of the second *prākāra* and had a son named Raghunātha Tirumala, who was alive in Ś.S. 1461 (A.D. 1539-40).

Pharoah's *Gazetteer*, published in 1855, contains (pp. 392—396) an account of the later dynasty of Setupatis, varying in some degree from what follows, but I do not detail the differences, since the whole needs thorough examination.

Abandoning all attempt to trace their earlier history, the following genealogy gives a sketch of the family from the Setupati who was first created chief of Rāmnād by the Nāyakka of Madura in A.D. 1604. It is taken from various sources, principally from information given to other writers by native officials of the zemindari, and needs authentication.

The Setupatis had a coinage of their own.

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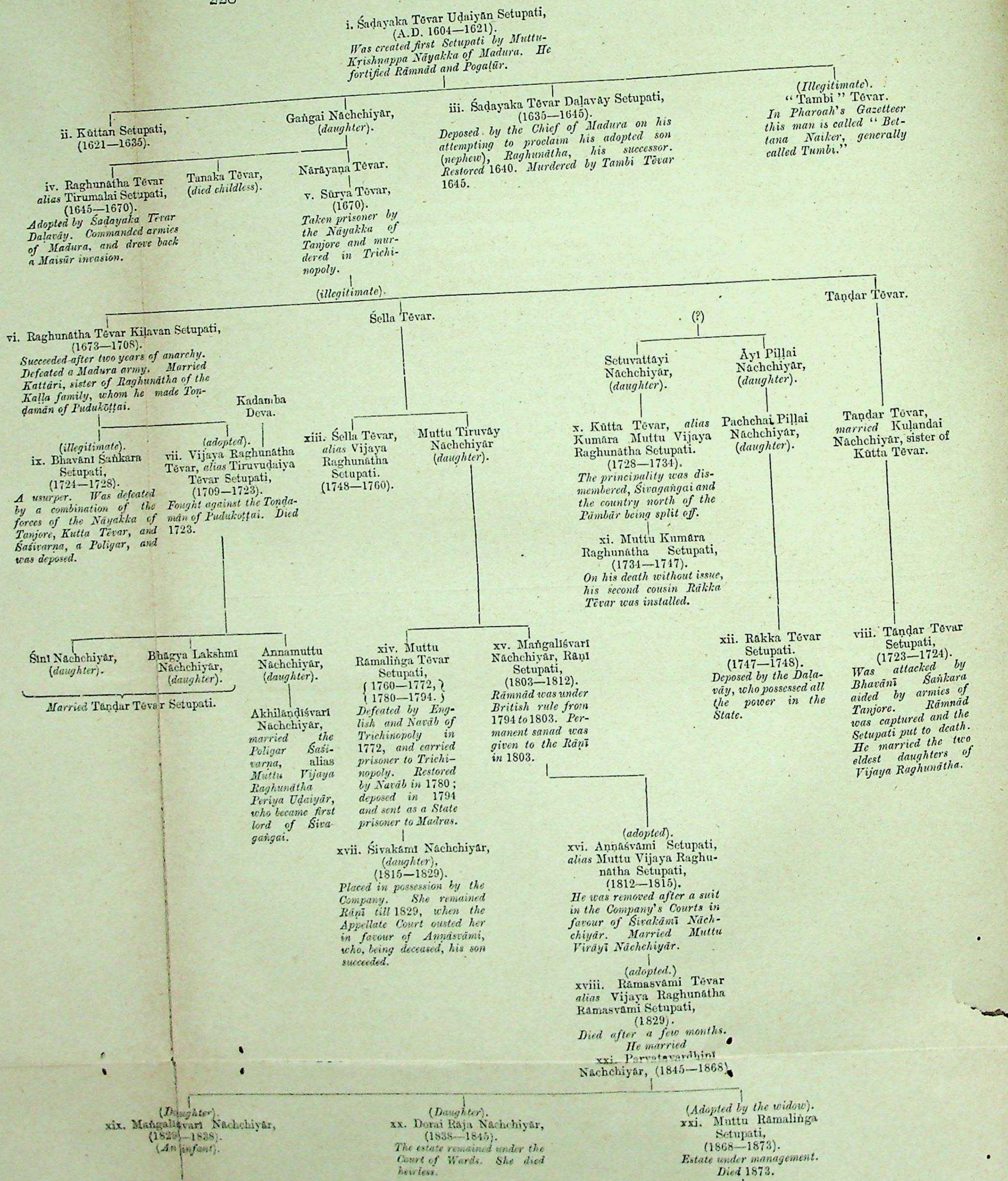
[1] For an account of the province of Rāmnād, see *Madras Journal* V, 371.

RĀMNĀD SETUPATIS.



i. Śaḍayaka Tēvar Uḍaiyān Setupati,
(A.D. 1604—1621).
Was created first Setupati by Muttu-Krishṇappa Nāyakka of Madura. He fortified Rāmnād and Pogaḷūr.

ii. Kūttan Setupati,
(1621—1635).

Gaṅgai Nāchchiyār,
(*daughter*).

iii. Śaḍayaka Tēvar Daḷavāy Setupati,
(1635—1645).
Deposed by the Chief of Madura on his attempting to proclaim his adopted son (nephew), Raghunātha, his successor. Restored 1640. *Murdered by Tambi Tēvar* 1645.

(*Illegitimate*).
"Tambi" Tēvar.
In Pharoah's Gazetteer this man is called "Bettana Naiker, generally called Tumbi."

iv. Raghunātha Tēvar *alias* Tirumalai Setupati,
(1645—1670).
Adopted by Śaḍayaka Tēvar Daḷavāy. Commanded armies of Madura, and drove back a Maisūr invasion.

Tanaka Tēvar,
(*died childless*).

Nārāyaṇa Tēvar.

v. Sūrya Tēvar,
(1670).
Taken prisoner by the Nāyakka of Tanjore and murdered in Trichinopoly.

(*illegitimate*).

vi. Raghunātha Tēvar Kiḷavan Setupati,
(1673—1708).
Succeeded after two years of anarchy. Defeated a Madura army. Married Kattāri, sister of Raghunātha of the Kaḷḷa family, whom he made Toṇḍamān of Pudukōṭṭai.

Śella Tēvar.

(?)

Tāṇḍar Tēvar.

Kadamba Deva.

(*illegitimate*).
ix. Bhavānī Śaṅkara Setupati,
(1724—1728).
A usurper. Was defeated by a combination of the forces of the Nāyakka of Tanjore, Kutta Tēvar, and Śaśivarṇa, a Poligar, and was deposed.

(*adopted*).
vii. Vijaya Raghunātha Tēvar, *alias* Tiruvuḍaiya Tēvar Setupati,
(1709—1723).
Fought against the Toṇḍamān of Pudukoṭṭai. Died 1723.

xiii. Śella Tēvar, *alias* Vijaya Raghunātha Setupati.
(1748—1760).

Muttu Tiruvāy Nāchchiyār
(*daughter*).

Setuvattāyi Nāchchiyār,
(*daughter*).

Āyī Piḷḷai Nāchchiyār,
(*daughter*).

x. Kūtta Tēvar, *alias* Kumāra Muttu Vijaya Raghunātha Setupati.
(1728—1734).
The principality was dismembered, Śivagaṅgai and the country north of the Pāmbār being split off.

xi. Muttu Kumāra Raghunātha Setupati,
(1734—1747).
On his death without issue, his second cousin Rākka Tēvar was installed.

Pachchai Piḷḷai Nāchchiyār,
(*daughter*).

Taṇḍar Tēvar, *married* Kuḷandai Nāchchiyār, sister of Kūtta Tēvar.

Śinī Nachchiyār,
(*daughter*).

Bhāgya Lakshmī Nāchchiyār,
(*daughter*).

Married Tāṇḍar Tēvar Setupati.

Annamuttu Nāchchiyār,
(*daughter*).

Akhilāṇḍiśvarī Nāchchiyār, *married the Poligar Śaśivarṇa,* alias *Muttu Vijaya Raghunātha Periya Uḍaiyār, who became first lord of Śivagaṅgai.*

xiv. Muttu Rāmaliṅga Tēvar Setupati,
{1760—1772,
{1780—1794.
Defeated by English and Navāb of Trichinopoly in 1772, *and carried prisoner to Trichinopoly. Restored by Navāb in* 1780; *deposed in* 1794 *and sent as a State prisoner to Madras.*

xvii. Śivakāmī Nāchchiyār,
(*daughter*),
(1815—1829).
Placed in possession by the Company. She remained Rāṇī till 1829, *when the Appellate Court ousted her in favour of Aṇṇāsvāmi, who, being deceased, his son succeeded.*

xv. Maṅgaliśvarī Nāchchiyār, Rāṇī Setupati,
(1803—1812).
Rāmnād was under British rule from 1794 *to* 1803. *Permanent sanad was given to the Rāṇī in* 1803.

(*adopted*).
xvi. Aṇṇāśvāmi Setupati, *alias* Muttu Vijaya Raghunātha Setupati,
(1812—1815).
He was removed after a suit in the Company's Courts in favour of Śivakāmī Nāchchiyār. Married Muttu Virāyī Nāchchiyār.

(*adopted*.)
xviii. Rāmasvāmi Tēvar *alias* Vijaya Raghunātha Rāmasvāmi Setupati,
(1829).
Died after a few months. He married
xxi. Parvatavardhinī Nāchchiyār, (1845—1868).

xii. Rākka Tēvar Setupati.
(1747—1748).
Deposed by the Daḷavāy, who possessed all the power in the State.

viii. Tāṇḍar Tēvar Setupati,
(1723—1724).
Was attacked by Bhavānī Śaṅkara aided by armies of Tanjore. Rāmnād was captured and the Setupati put to death. He married the two eldest daughters of Vijaya Raghunātha.

(*Daughter*).
xix. Maṅgaliśvari Nāchchiyār,
(1829—1838).
(*An infant*).

(*Daughter*).
xx. Dorai Rāja Nāchchiyār,
(1838—1845).
The estate remained under the Court of Wards. She died heirless.

(*Adopted by the widow*).
xxi. Muttu Rāmaliṅga Setupati,
(1868—1873).
Estate under management. Died 1873.

xxii. Bhāskara Setupati,
(1873—).
A minor. Recognized as the Setupati.

Dinakarasvāmi Tēvar.

I append extracts from the notes on the Setupatis, kindly sent to me by the manager of the estate, T. Rāja Rāma Rāu Avargal. Mr. Nelson, in writing his "Madura Country," was indebted, it seems, to another native in high official position in Rāmnād for the statements he makes. And it must, therefore, be strongly pointed out that this list should be accepted with reservation. I do not know the authority on which my informant rests his assertions, nor does Mr. Nelson supply this vital deficiency. Dr. Burgess, who is at work at the inscriptions in the Rāmnād country, tells me that he believes the dates to be erroneous.

"It is observed that at the beginning of the sixteenth century there was no Setupati in existence. The cultivation had become very limited. Thick jungles had sprung up in every direction. The roads were infested with gangs of robbers. Every village was under a petty ruler, who acted with free independence and oppressed and harassed the pilgrims who resorted to Rāmēśvaram. Muttu Krishṇappa, the then ruler of Madura, was earnestly exhorted by the pilgrims to appoint a ruler, whose authority could conduce to their safe travel to and from Rāmēśvaram. Further, there was also the cessation of revenue collection from these petty chiefs to be attended to. Muttu Krishṇappa therefore thought it expedient to re-establish the ancient Marava dynasty of the Setupatis or the Guardians of Rāmēśvaram.[1] Accordingly he had Śaḍayaka Tēvar, a descendant of the ancient Setupati, crowned at Pogaḷūr, a village ten miles to the west of Rāmnād, in the year 1604. He was further created chief of the seventy-two Poḷegars. It is from this period that we have got some authentic history of the Setupatis."

1. Śaḍayaka Tēvar Uḍaiyān Setupati (1604—1621).—"He amply satisfied the expectations of Muttu Krishṇappa, to whom an annual tribute was sent. Peace was restored to the country. Cultivation was encouraged. The towns of Rāmnād and Pogaḷūr were fortified and improved. He further made some conquests by subduing the important villages of Vaḍakku-vaṭṭagai, Kāḷaiyārkōvil and Pattamaṅgalam. After a useful reign of seventeen years this prince died in 1621. His son, Kūttan Setupati, succeeded him."

2. Kūttan Setupati (1621—1635).—"This prince quietly enjoyed the fruits of his father's labour. The country was prosperous and peaceful during the fourteen years that he ruled over it. He died in 1635, leaving his brother Śaḍayaka Tēvar to succeed him. He left a sister named Gaṅgai Nāchchiyār." (*Mr. Nelson's "Madura Country,"* p. 128.)

3. Śaḍayaka Tēvar *alias* Daḷavāy Setupati (1635—1645).—"Nothing of importance transpired during the first three years of this prince's reign. But in the fourth year the prince announced his intention of appointing his adopted son, Raghunātha Tēvar, as his successor. This disclosure enraged his illegitimate brother, Tambi Tēvar, who ruled over Kāḷaiyārkōvil as governor. Tambi was not inactive. He gained over to his side the King of Madura, who, besides creating him "Tambi Setupati," supplied him with funds and forces to dethrone the prince. Rāmnād fell into the hands of the King of Madura's forces, and the Daḷavāy Setupati retreated to Pāmban, where he was finally defeated and taken captive. He was sent to Madura and thrown into a dungeon.

"Tambi had now a very difficult task before him. The Daḷavāy Setupati's nephews, Raghunātha Tēvar and Nārāyaṇa Tēvar, were in arms against him, and at last, finding no one to befriend him among the relatives of the Setupati, Tambi was obliged to flee to the court of Madura." Tirumalai Nāyakka, however, now discovered his mistake, and in order to quiet the country released the Daḷavāy Setupati and restored him.

"The Setupati was set at liberty to the satisfaction of all parties in 1640. After his restoration he reigned for four or five years in peace, when he was murdered in cold blood by Tambi Tēvar in 1645.

"Then followed anarchy and confusion at Rāmnād. The principal Marava chiefs were preparing for war: but this was opportunely averted by the interference of Tirumalai Nāyakka, who partitioned the Rāmnād kingdom into three portions in 1646. Raghunātha Tēvar, the nephew of the Daḷavāy Setupati, was placed on the hereditary throne of the Rāmnād Setupati. His brothers, Tanaka Tēvar and Nārāyaṇa Tēvar, were made to rule jointly at Tiruvāḍānai. Śivagaṅgai was placed under the sovereignty of Tambi Tēvar."

4. Raghunātha Setupati *alias* Tirumalai Setupati (1645—1670).—"This Setupati's reign was remarkable for territorial aggrandisement. The partitioned countries became again incorporated owing to the early deaths of Tanaka Tēvar and Tambi Tēvar. When Tambi Tēvar was alive, the Setupati, in alliance with him, defeated the forces of Tanjore in a pitched battle, and the Setupati annexed the towns of Mannārkōvil, Paṭṭukkōṭṭai, Devakoṭṭai, Arundāṅgi and Tiruvāḷūr.

"At this time the King of Maisūr invaded Madura, and, at the request of the King of Madura, the Setupati went in command of a large army and defeated the enemy in two very severely contested engagements. The King of Madura, in gratitude for the services rendered, ceded to the Setupati the villages of Tiruppūvanam, Tiruchūḷai and Paḷḷimaḍai. On the whole this Setupati became very powerful. It was he who introduced the celebration of the Navarātrī festival at Rāmnād. After a quiet and beneficent reign of thirty years he died in 1670, leaving his nephew Rāja Sūrya Tēvar to succeed him."

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[1] Mr. Nelson's account ("*Madura Country,*" 109-110) is similar to this.

Mr. Rāja Rāma Rāu omits to notice that this Setupati refused to aid his suzerain against the Muhammadan invasion, and that, consequently, the Nāyakka invaded his territories to punish him for treason (*op. cit.* p. 187). The war was conducted with varying fortunes and seems to have died a natural death. The Setupati joined in the war, which ended in the downfall of the Nāyakkas of Tanjore and the sack of the city, but according to Mr. Nelson, the Marava army was little more than a marauding mob.

5. Sūrya Tēvar (1670).—This Setupati compromised himself in some way in the Tanjore war, and was seized shortly after his accession by Veṅkaṭa Krishṇappa, the Madura Daḷavāy, and was imprisoned at Trichinopoly, where he was secretly put to death.

"Sūrya Tēvar left no immediate heir to succeed him. Consequently the task of nominating a successor devolved on the principal Marava chiefs, who came to no definite understanding. For a time the country was without a Setupati, but Attana, and after him Chandrappa Śērvaikāran, managed the affairs of the kingdom. Finally Raghunātha Tēvar Kiḷavan, illegitimate son of the last Setupati, was installed."

6. Raghunātha Tēvar Kiḷavan Setupati (1673—1708).—"The reign of this ruler was very remarkable for several important events. The commencement of his reign was marked by his assassination of the two principal men who had assisted him in coming to the throne. His whole reign was further remarkable for the way in which he persecuted the Christians." The revolting circumstances attending the murder of the Missionary John DeBritto—a murder consummated under the express orders of the Setupati—are fully narrated by Mr. Nelson (*id.*, p. 217—224). "He appointed his brother-in-law Raghunātha (belonging to the Kaḷḷa family), whose sister Kattāri he had married, Toṇḍamān of Pudukōṭṭai.

"It was in this reign that the capital of the territory was removed from Pogaḷūr to Rāmnād, the present seat of Government. This prince was also famous for his bravery in war. He rescued the Nāyakka of Madura from the tyranny of Rustam-Khān, and successfully prosecuted a war against the King of Tanjore, who was obliged to cede all the territories south of the Ambūṛi river."

Intrigues seem to have been the order of the day during this reign, and the history is a succession of plots and rebellions, resulting in constant disturbance and warfare. There was a desultory war with Tanjore in A.D. 1700, and in 1702 on one occasion an army from Madura, aided by a force from Tanjore, was defeated by the Setupati and driven back. Another signal victory was obtained over Tanjore in 1709, a year which was also signalized by a most appalling famine, aggravated by a desolating flood. "Raghunātha Tēvar Kiḷavan Setupati breathed his last in 1708 and his numerous wives burned themselves alive with the dead body of their husband. He was succeeded by his adopted son[1] Tiruvuḍaiya Tēvar *alias* Vijaya Raghunātha Tēvar, son of Kadamba Tēvar."

7. Vijaya Raghunātha Tēvar *alias* Tiruvuḍaiya Tēvar (1709—1723).—"The King of Tanjore was not inactive during this reign He gained over the Rāja of Pudukōṭṭai to his side, and declared war against the Setupati, who went out to meet the allied forces at Arundāṅgi. Some indecisive actions were fought. An epidemic broke out in the camp of the Setupati which carried off many of his sons and wives, and he himself contracted the disease, which proved fatal shortly after he was brought to Rāmnād. He nominated one Tāṇḍar Tēvar, a great grandson of the father of the late Kiḷavan Setupati, to be his successor."

8. Tāṇḍa Tēvar (1723-1724).—"The accession of this Setupati to the throne was contested by Bhavānī Śaṅkara Tēvar, an illegitimate son of Kiḷavan Setupati. He got the assistance of the King of Tanjore by promising to cede him some territory, and invaded Rāmnād with the Tanjore forces within four months of the accession of the Setupati. The allied forces of the Setupati, Toṇḍamān and the King of Madura were unable to arrest the advance of the Tanjore army, which finally captured Rāmnād and took the Setupati prisoner. He was shortly after put to death and Bhavānī Śaṅkara Tēvar proclaimed himself Setupati."

9. Bhavānī Śaṅkara Setupati (1724—1728).—"He was very injudicious in his treatment of the Poligars under him. One Śaśivarṇa Periya Uḍaiya Tēvar was deprived of his *Pāḷaiyam*. He therefore fled to the court of Tanjore. Śaśivarṇa gained the favour of the King of Tanjore by the extraordinary bravery he showed in fighting with a large tiger. Kūtta Tēvar,[2] the maternal uncle of the late Setupati and the legal heir, who had escaped from Rāmnād at the time of its capture by Bhavānī

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[1] The relationship is somewhat doubtful (*Madura Country*, p. 247).

[2] Mr. Nelson calls him "Kattayadeva" (*Madura Country*, p. 249.)

Śaṅkara, was also at this time at Tanjore. Kūtta and Śaśivarṇa became close friends, and by their joint inducement got the King of Tanjore to entrust them with a large force, with which they defeated the Setupati at a battle fought at Uṟaiyūr in which the Setupati was taken prisoner. After this success Kūtta Tēvar was proclaimed Setupati.”

10. Kūtta Tēvar, *alias* Kumāra Muttu Vijaya Raghunātha Setupati (1728—1734).—“Kūtta Tēvar was not destined to rule over the extensive territories of Rāmnād. For it was arranged, before the success which gained him the throne, that the territory should be parcelled out between the confederates. Accordingly the King of Tanjore took all the lands north of the Pāmbār. The remainder was divided into five parts, of which two went to the share of Rāja Muttu Vijaya Raghunātha Periya Uḍaiya Tēvar, who made Śivagaṅgai his capital. (He married Akhilāṇḍīśvarī Nāchchiyār, the illegitimate daughter of the Setupati. His territory is also called *Śinnavāḍagai*). Over the remaining three parts called *Periyavāḍagai*, which form the present Rāmnād territory, the Setupati Kūtta Tēvar ruled. He was succeeded by his son Muttu Kumāra Vijaya Raghunātha Tēvar.”[1]

11. Muttu Kumāra Vijaya Raghunātha Setupati (1734—1747).—“During the reign of this prince the Daḷavāy was all-powerful. The prince dying in the prime of his life without any issue, the Daḷavāy nominated Rākka Tēvar, a cousin of the deceased Kūtta Tēvar, to the rule.”

12. Rākka Tēvar Setupati (1747-1748).—“This reign was remarkable for the repulsion of an invasion by the Rāja of Tanjore by the Daḷavāy Veḷḷaiyan Śērvaikāran, who also commanded several military expeditions and subjugated several insubordinate Polegars in the Tinnevelly District. The Setupati grew afraid of the Daḷavāy's power and recalled him from Tinnevelly. This step proved fatal to him. On his return the Daḷavāy openly rebelled, and the Setupati was therefore obliged to flee for his safety to Pāmban. Thither he was pursued and taken prisoner and was deposed. One Śella Tēvar, *alias* Vijaya Raghunātha Tēvar, a member of the Kiḷavan family, was placed on the throne by the Daḷavāy.”

13. Śella Tēvar, *alias* Vijaya Raghunātha Setupati (1748—1760).—“This prince ruled for twelve years, during which another invasion by the Tanjore Rāja was firmly met with and defeated by the Daḷavāy. Śella Tēvar died in 1760 and was succeeded by his sister's son Muttu Rāmaliṅga Tēvar, a child two months' old.”

Dr. Burgess informs me, on the authority of the best informed men at Rāmeśvaram, that Śella Tēvar's sister Muttu Tiruvāy Nāchchiyār, married Neriñji Tēvar of Yelambāḍu, and had a son born in Ś.S. 1647 (A.D. 1725-6). He adds that she is stated to have ruled from Ś.S. 1643 (A.D. 1721-2).

14. Muttu Rāmaliṅga Setupati (1760—1772, 1780—1794).—“Veḷḷaiyan Śērvaikāran, the powerful Daḷavāy, died at the commencement of this reign. He was succeeded by Dāmōdaram Piḷḷai in his Daḷavāyship. Muttu Tiruvāy Nāchchiyār, the mother of the infant prince, acted as regent.”

Mr. Nelson adds, “In 1770 the Rāja of Tanjore was again defeated, this time most decisively, by an army under the command of Thomōtharam (*Dāmōdaram*) Piḷḷai: and this was the last occasion on which the troops of Rāmnād were permitted to distinguish themselves.”

“In the year 1773 the army of the Setupati was defeated by an English force under general Joseph Smith, who subdued the territory on behalf of the Navāb of Trichinopoly. The infant Setupati, his mother Muttu Tiruvāy Nāchchiyār and his sister Maṅgalīśvarī Nāchchiyār were removed from Rāmnād and kept at Trichinopoly under surveillance.”

“The territory was for a period of eight years, *i.e.*, from 1773—1780, under the direct management of the Navāb.

“The petty chiefs who had respected the power of the Setupati raised an army and threatened to capture Rāmnād and drive away the Navāb's managers. This circumstance alarmed the Navāb, who deemed it prudent to set the Setupati at liberty and to despatch him to Rāmnād at the head of an army: this arrangement had the desired effect. The country became tranquil and the chiefs were defeated.

“The Setupati resumed again the reins of government. He continued to rule for fourteen years until 1794. His acts at the end of this period became very suspicious, verging on rebellion, so that at the instance of Maṅgaḷīśvarī Nāchchiyār, the sister, the Setupati was deposed and carried away as prisoner to Trichinopoly under the orders of the Navāb.

“The English at this time became the virtual rulers of the Carnatic, and they sent the Setupati to Madras as a State prisoner. The Rāmnād territory was taken under the British rule and continued for seven years up to 1802. In 1803 the English Government placed Rāṇī Maṅgaḷīśvarī Nāchahiyār, the sister of the Setupati, on the throne.”

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[1] Mr. Nelson gives different dates for the death of Kūtta Tēvar and the reigns of his successors. According to him Kūtta Tēvar died in 1752, his son died after a reign of a few days or weeks, and Rakka Tēvar succeeded.

15. Maṅgalīśvarī Nāchchiyār (1803—1812).—"In the year 1803 the permanent settlement was made, by which the Rāṇī Setupati bound herself and her successors to pay to the English Government the annual pēshkash of Rs. 3,24,387-1-2. She ruled the estate for ten years. She was called the Istimrāri Zamīndārṇī in remembrance of the settlement. This reign is particularly remarkable for the charitable endowments she made out of the permanently settled villages of the estate. Her adopted son, Aṇṇāsvāmi Setupati, *alias* Muttu Vijaya Raghunātha Setupati, succeeded her."

16. Aṇṇāsvāmi Setupati, *alias* Muttu Vijaya Raghunātha Setupati (1812—1815).—"This prince was a minor when his adoptive mother died. Pradhāni Tyāga Rāja Piḷḷai carried on the administration of the country. This prince's title, in other words the adoption, was not undisputed. Śivakāmī Nāchchiyār, the daughter of Muttu Rāmaliṅga Setupati, sued in the Company's courts to have her claim to become Rāṇī Setupati in preference to Aṇṇāsvāmi recognised. She succeeded in her suit and was legally appointed the ruler of the estate in the room of Aṇṇāsvāmi in the year 1815."

17. Śivakāmī Nāchchiyār (1815—1829).—"This princess enjoyed the kingdom for one full year while she allowed the pēshkash to fall in arrears. The estate, therefore, was placed under the management of the Court of the Sadar Adālat for fourteen years on her behalf. In the interval the law suit between the Rāṇī Zemindar and Aṇṇāsvāmi Setupati was prosecuted with the utmost vigour in the Appellate Court, which finally directed the restoration of the estate to Aṇṇāsvāmi Setupati. This prince having died in the meanwhile, his widow Muttu Vīrāyi Nāchchiyār, who successfully conducted the suit to the end, had adopted one Rāmasvāmi Tēvar as her son, in whose favour she resigned her right to become Setupati."

18. Rāmasvāmi Tēvar, *alias* Vijaya Raghunātha Rāmasvāmi Setupati (1829).—"This prince died in the same year in which he commenced to reign and was succeeded by his infant daughter Maṅgalīśvarī Nāchchiyār."

19. Maṅgalīśvarī Nāchchiyār (1829—1838).—"Muttu Vīrāyi Nāchchiyār, the Rāṇī's grandmother, and Muttu Śella Tēvar managed the affairs of the State on behalf of the Rāṇī Setupati, who met with an early death. She was succeeded by her infant sister Ḍorai Rāja Nāchchiyār."

20. Dorai Rāja Nāchchiyār (1838—1845).—"Muttu Śella continued to act as manager, but his management was not approved by the East India Company, to whom several charges against the manager were preferred. The estate was placed under the Court of Wards, and although the manager was declared innocent after a thorough inquiry, he was not entrusted with the control of the estate, which continued under the management of the Court of Wards. Dorai Rāja Nāchchiyār died in 1845. Even after the death of the Rāṇī the Court of Wards continued to govern the estate until Parvatavardhinī Nāchchiyār, the wife of Rāmasvāmi Setupati, was declared to be the lawful proprietress to the estate."

21. Parvatavardhinī Nāchchiyār (1845—1868.)—"She assumed the management of the estate in 1846. She died in 1868, leaving her adopted son, Muttu Rāmaliṅga Setupati, to succeed her. During her management there were several protracted litigations which necessarily involved the estate in heavy debt. Even the pēshkash fell into arrears and accumulated. Ponnusvāmi Tēvar, the son of the adopted Setupati, managed the estate."

22. Muttu Rāmaliṅga Setupati (1868—1873).—"When this prince assumed the management of the estate, he found the debts of the estate had alarmingly increased. But he could devise no means to get himself out of it. The estate was in danger. The English Government, therefore, was compelled to interfere. The estate was placed under the attachment of a Special Assistant Collector. In the year 1873 the Setupati died suddenly, leaving two minor sons, Bhāskara Setupati and Dinakarasvāmi Tevar. The former in now recognised as the proprietor of the estate."

23. Bhāskara Setupati (1873).—This prince being a minor, the estate is under the management of the Court of Wards.

RĀSHTṚAKŪṬAS,[1] THE—.

The latest and best account of this dynasty yet published is by Mr. Fleet at pages 31—38 of his *Dynasties of the Kanarese District*. From it I extract most of what follows. Dr. Bühler (see especially *Ind. Ant.* VI, p. 59, &c.) has carefully studied the records of this family; and Dr. Burgess gives an account of them in his Third Archæological Report for Bombay, published in 1878. A paper by Professor Shaṅkar Panduraṅg Paṇḍit published in *Ind. Ant.* I, 205, may be studied with advantage.

The Rashtrakuṭas, coming from the north, subverted the older dynasty of the Chalukyas in the Kanarese districts of the Bombay Presidency in the early part or middle of the eighth century A.D.

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[1] Sometimes called "*Yādavas of Mānyakheta*" (*Ind. Ant.* I, 205).

The kings of this dynasty did not come much into contact with those of the south, but, as they are occasionally met with, the genealogy of the family is here given :—

- 1. Dantivarmā I.
  - 2. Indra I.
    - 3. Govinda I, *about A.D.* 660.
      - 4. Karka I *or* Kakka I, *about A.D.* 685.
        - 5. Indra II, *about A.D.* 710.
          - 6. Dantidurga[1] *or* Dantivarmā II, *A.D.* 753-4.
        - 7. Kṛishṇa I,[2] *about A.D.* 756.
          - 8. Govinda II,[3] *about A.D.* 765. (*Dethroned by Dhruva*).
          - 9. Dhruva, Dhora, Nirupama I, *or* Dhārāvarsha, *A.D.* 770.
            - 10. Govinda III,[4] Prabhūtavarsha, Jagattuṅga I, *or* Vallabhanarendra I, *A.D.* 803-4 *and* 807-8.
              - 11. Amoghavarsha I, *A.D.* 851-2 *and* 877-8. (*Dr. Burgess says A.D.* 810.)
                - 12. Kṛishṇa II, *or* Akālavarsha, *A.D.* 875 *and* 911. (*Dr. Burgess says A.D.* 835.) *Married Mahādevī, daughter of Kokkala, of the family of the Kaḷachuris of Tripura.*
                  - 13. Jagattuṅga II, *married Lakshmī, daughter of Raṇavigraha, son of Kokkala.*
                    - *By his wife Lakshmī.* 14. Indra IV, *or* Nityavarsha, *married Dvijāmbā, daughter of Ammana, son of Arjuna, son of the same Kokkala.*
                      - (*Not named.*)
                      - 15. Govinda V, Suvarṇavarsha II, *or* Vallabhanarendra II, *A.D.* 933-4.
                    - *By his wife Govindāmbā.*
                      - 16. Kṛishṇa III.[5]
                      - 17. Amoghavarsha II,[5] *Married Kundakadevī, daughter of Yuvarāja of the family of the Kaḷachuris of Tripura.*
                        - 18. Koṭṭiga, *or* Khoṭṭiga, *or* Nityavarsha II.[5]
                        - 19. Kṛishṇa IV, Kannara, Nirupama II, *or* Akālavarsha II, *A.D.* 945-6 *and* 956-7.
            - 1. Indra III, (*King of Gujarāt*).
              - 2. Karka II, (Kakka II), *or* Suvarṇavarsha I, *A.D.* 812-3. (*In Gujarāt*).
              - 3. Govinda IV, *or* Prabhūtavarsha II, *A.D.* 827. (*In Gujarāt*).

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[1] Called "Vairamegha" in an inscription published by Mr. Lewis Rice in *Ind. Ant.* XII, 11.

[2] Called "Akālavarsha" and "Kannesvara" in the same.

[3] Called "Prabhūtavarsha" in the same.

[4] He was reigning in *Śaka* 735 (A.D. 813-4) according to the same inscription.

[5] Mr. Fleet is doubtful whether these three persons ever came to the throne, because the interval between Govinda V and Krishna IV is so small. But a succession of three kings in a very short space of time is not an unusual occurrence in Indian history.

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20. Kakka III,
(Karka III), Kakkala, Karkara,
Amoghavarsha III,
or Vallabhanarendra III,
A.D. 972-3.
|
(*Daughter*)
21. Jākabbe
or Jākalādevī,
(*married to the Western*
Chālukya king, *Taila II*).

Dantivarmā II is said to have conquered, amongst other kings and countries, the kings of Kañchī and Kaliṅgā, and the Śrīśaila country (*Ind. Ant.* XI, 111).

King Dhruva is said to have humbled the pride of the Pallavas.

His successor, Govinda III, in an inscription of A.D. 803-4, boasts of having conquered Dantiga, the ruler of Kañchī (Conjeeveram). The boast is repeated in other inscriptions, "which tell us also that the ruler of Veṅgī, *i.e.*, his contemporary of the Eastern Chālukya family, was one of his vassals, and was employed to build for him the high walls of a town or fortress." The Chālukyan sovereign would seem to be Vijayāditya, *alias* "Narendra Mṛigarāja." The inscription of A.D. 803-4 contains the earliest known instance of the use of the cycle of 60 years, which grew into common use from the fourteenth century downwards. The inscription is dated in the year *Subhānu*.

The twentieth sovereign Kakka III claims to have subdued the Chola and Pāṇḍiyan kings, but this is probably mere empty boasting, as in A.D. 973-4 he himself was defeated and probably slain by Taila II of the Western Chālukyas. The Rāshṭrakūṭa dynasty ceased with him.

RAṬṬAS, THE—.

The Raṭṭa *Mahāmaṇḍaleśvaras*, or great feudatory lords, are often alluded to in inscriptions of the Kanarese districts of the Bombay Presidency, but do not appear to have come much in contact with the southern chiefs. Their capital was first Saundatti, then called *Sugandharvarti* in the Belgaum District, and afterwards *Venugrāma* or *Velugrāma*, the modern Belgaum itself. They were at first feudatories of the Rāshṭrakūṭas, but afterwards raised themselves into the condition of independent chiefs. They were of the Jain religion. Grants of the family are found dated between the years A.D. 875-6 and A.D. 1228-9. They seem to have succumbed to the rising power of the Yādavas of Devagiri, as recorded in the Behatti grant of Kṛishṇa of that dynasty, dated Ś.Ś. 1175 (A.D. 1253–4). (For genealogy and account of the family, see Mr. J. F. Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, pp. 79—83, and Dr. Burgess' Second Bombay Archæological Report, 1876, *Kāṭhiāwāḍ and Kachh*, p. 232.)

REḌḌI, THE — DYNASTY OF KOṆḌAVĪḌU.

(*See* KOṆḌAVĪḌU.)

ŚĀLAṄKĀYANA, THE — DYNASTY OF VEṄGĪ.

(*See* VEṄGĪ.)

SAṄGA, THE — DYNASTY.

(*See* the ANDHRA Dynasty.)

THE ŚĀNTARA KINGS IN MAISŪR.

This was a family of chiefs, apparently feudatories of the Chālukyas, who lived at Hombucha or Humcha (*Paṭṭi Pombuchchapura*) in the Nagar Country of Maisūr. They were Jains. Mr. Lewis Rice gives the following list in his "*Mysore Inscriptions*" (*Introduction*, p. lxix) :—

Śāntara, Śāntarēśvara, *several kings of this name.*
Kāmana.
Siṅgideva.
Taila.
Kāma (married Bijjalādevī. Her sister Chaṭṭalādevī was married to Vijayādityadeva of the Kādamba family of Goa).
Jagadeva, Jagaddeva, Tribhuvana Malla (*son*), A.D. 1149.
Siṅgideva, *his brother.*
Bammarasa, *his son.*

An inscription of A.D. 1162-3 at Anumakoṇḍa, close to Oraṅgal, of the Gaṇapati sovereign Kākatīya Rudradeva, records that in the time of the Gaṇapati sovereign Prōlē, Jagaddeva besieged that place, but was repulsed and put to flight. Mr. Fleet (*Ind. Ant.* XI, 10) thinks that this is evidently the Śāntara king Jagaddeva, and that it was as a feudatory of Taila of the Western Chālukyas that he laid siege to Anumakoṇḍa.

SENDRAKAS, THE—.

"One of the Kadamba inscriptions mentions incidentally" the dynasty of the Sendrakas, "the representative of which in the time of the Kadamba King Harivarmā,[1] was Bhānuśakti. But all else that we at present know for certain about this dynasty is that, in the time of the Western Chalukya king Vikramāditya I, the representative of it was Devaśakti, who seems to have been a feudatory of the Chalukya monarch;[2] and that in the time of Vinayāditya, the son of Vikramāditya I, the representative of it was Pogilli, who again appears to have been a feudatory of the Chalukyas."[3] (Mr. Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, p. 10.)

The dates of these Sendraka kings would be about the close of the fifth century and the close of the sixth century.

SETUPATIS OF RĀMNĀD, THE—.

(*See* RĀMNĀD.)

THE ŚILĀHĀRAS OF KOLHĀPUR.

From Mr. Fleet's sketch of the history of this family (*Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, pp. 98—106) I do not gather that, so far as is yet known, they ever came in contact with the powers in the south ; but as it is quite possible that they may have done so, and that some reference to them may yet be discovered in some inscriptions of the Southern Dakhan, I give the genealogy as given by Mr. Fleet. His work should be consulted for a fuller notice of the family and an able discussion as to the site of the ancient city of *Tagara* mentioned in Ptolemy and the *Periplus*. (See also *Ind. Ant.* V, 276.)

Jatiga I.
|
Nāyivarmā
or Nayimma.
|
Chandrarāja.
|
Jatiga II.
|

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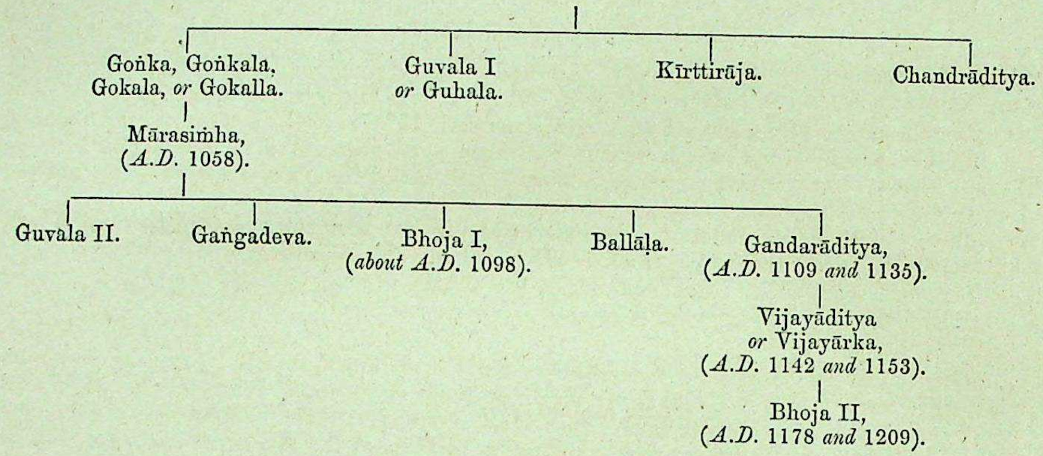
[1] His date is not yet conclusively settled (see above, p. 179).
[2] *Ind Ant.*, Vol. X, p. 244, "No. 12." See also above, p. 16, No. 100, Copper-plate Grant from Kurnool.
[3] *Pali, Sanskrit and Old Canarese Inscriptions*, No. 152.

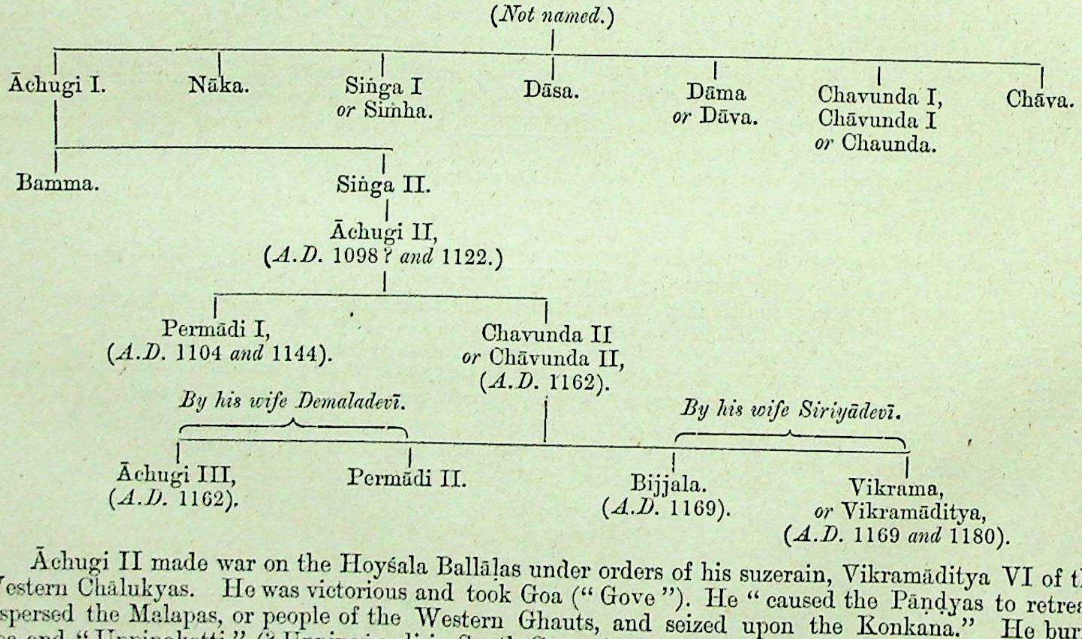

Goṅka, Goṅkala, Gokala, or Gokalla.
Guvala I or Guhala.
Kīrttirāja.
Chandrāditya.
Mārasiṁha, (A.D. 1058).
Guvala II.
Gaṅgadeva.
Bhoja I, (about A.D. 1098).
Ballāḷa.
Gandarāditya, (A.D. 1109 and 1135).
Vijayāditya or Vijayārka, (A.D. 1142 and 1153).
Bhoja II, (A.D. 1178 and 1209).

SINDAS OF ERAMBARAGE, THE—.

The information which follows is also taken from Mr. Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, (pp. 95—97).

Inscriptions of the Sinda dynasty are found in the Kalāḍgi and Dhārwāḍ Districts. Their capital was Erambarage or Erambarige, probably 'Yelburga' in the Niẓam's Dominions. Their territory embraced a small portion of the country in that neighbourhood.

The following is the genealogy of the dynasty :—


(Not named.)
Āchugi I.
Nāka.
Siṅga I or Siṁha.
Dāsa.
Dāma or Dāva.
Chavunda I, Chāvunda I or Chaunda.
Chāva.
Bamma.
Siṅga II.
Āchugi II, (A.D. 1098 ? and 1122.)
Permādi I, (A.D. 1104 and 1144).
Chavunda II or Chāvunda II, (A.D. 1162).
By his wife Demaladevī.
By his wife Siriyādevī.
Āchugi III, (A.D. 1162).
Permādi II.
Bijjala. (A.D. 1169).
Vikrama, or Vikramāditya, (A.D. 1169 and 1180).

Āchugi II made war on the Hoyśala Ballāḷas under orders of his suzerain, Vikramāditya VI of the Western Chālukyas. He was victorious and took Goa ("Gove"). He "caused the Pāṇḍyas to retreat, dispersed the Malapas, or people of the Western Ghauts, and seized upon the Konkana." He burnt Goa and "Uppinakatti" (? Uppinaṅgaḍi in South Canara).

Permāḍi I is recorded to have "pursued Jayakesi, who must be the second of that name of the family of the Kādambas of Goa, and seized upon the royal power of the Hoyśalas." He seems to have defeated King Bittiga or Vishṇuvardhana of the latter dynasty, and besieged his capital city, Dvārasamudra.

ŚIVAGAṄGAI ZEMINDARS.

The Śivagaṅgai Zemindari was originally part and parcel of the territories of the Setupatis of Rāmnād, for a sketch of whose dynasty see above (p. 227). It will there be found that in the reign of Kūtta Tēvar, *alias* Kumāra Muttu Vijaya Raghunātha Setupati (1728—1734), the territories of Rāmnād were divided into five parts, two of which went to Śaśivarṇa, *alias* Muttu Vijaya Raghunātha Periya Uḍaiyār Tēvar. This became the Śivagaṅgai Zemindari. It is called the *Śinna Vāḍagai* by the natives, and the "Lesser Maṛavar" by some European writers.

The zemindari being quite of modern origin, it is useless to give a sketch of its ruling family here. Readers are referred for information to pages 423—427 of "Pharoah's Gazetteer."

TANJORE, THE MAHRATTA DYNASTY OF—.

(*See* MAHRATTAS.)

TRAVANCORE (TIRUVARAṄKŌḌU), RĀJAS OF—.

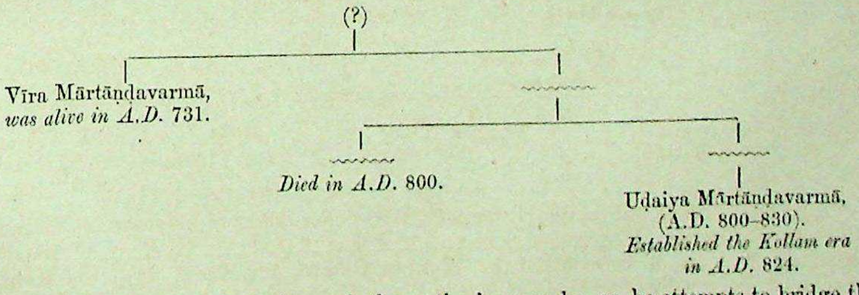
(The following list is taken mostly from Mr. P. Shungoonny Menon's "*History of Travancore.*")

The family are said to be descendants of the old Chera Rājas, who owned the south and west of the peninsula. Other accounts make them descendants of Chēramān Perumāḷ.

Mr. Shungoonny Menon's history traces the family from a Chera king, Bhānu Vikrama, whom the mythological *Paraśu Rāma* placed on the throne of South Kerala after it had been recovered from the sea.[1] *Paraśu Rāma* is said to have crowned Bhānu Vikrama's nephew, Āditya Vikrama, in succession to his uncle, and to have made Uḍaiyavarmā king of North Kerala. This was in the *Tretāyuga*. In the *Kaliyuga* a list of forty-eight kings is given who reigned over South Kerala during the first ten centuries, *i.e.*, up to 2102 B.C. Mention is made of a sovereign, by name Kulaśekhara Aṛvār, in *Kaliyuga* 1860 (1242 B.C.), who became an ascetic, and has since been worshipped as a saint; and coming to comparatively modern times, Vīravarmā Pāṇḍiyan of Madura is said to have conquered and ruled over the Chera country at the time of the reign of Śālivāhana (A.D. 78). The Chera country was afterwards overrun by the Koṅgu chiefs [2] and the Chera royal family retired to their original home in Travancore (South Kerala), giving up their extensive acquisitions in Madura and Tinnevelly.

The Perumāḷs ruled over most of the Kerala country for about 200 years, during which period the Syrian Christians and Jews settled in Cochin. The last Perumāḷ is said to have disappeared from his residence after having handed over his insignia of office to two dependents, whom he constituted respectively Rāja of Cochin and Zamorin of Calicut. (*See above*, p. 197.)

All the above is purely traditionary. Now commences a list, seemingly more reliable, but requiring proof.



Little more is known for five centuries, and the author's remarks, as he attempts to bridge the interval, show a lamentable want of historical knowledge. A king named Ādityavarmā is mentioned as living in A.D. 1189, and another of the same name in A.D. 1330.

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[1] Probably the Bāṇa Perumāḷ of the *Keraḷolpati* (see above, p. 196).

[2] All Chera grants of any age commence with the phrase "*Śrī Vīra Keraḷa Chakravarti*" or "*Chēra Maṛavan Tribhuvana Chakravarti*," while the Koṅgu grants commence "*Śrī Vīra Rāya Chakravarti.*" (*History of Travancore*, 31.)

Then come the following, belonging to a branch of the family :—

(?)

Vīra Rāma Mārtāṇḍa,
(A.D. 1335–1376).
Built Trevandrum palace and fort.

Eravivarmā,
(A.D. 1376–1382).

Kerala Varmā,
(A.D. 1382).
Died after three months.
He was called "Kula-śekhara Perumāḷ."

Chera Uḍaiya Mārtāṇḍavarmā,
twin brother of Keraḷavarmā,
(1382–1444).
Resided at Chēra-mā-dēvī (Shermadevi), where an inscription of his, in 1439, *exists.*

Now follows a list of kings, without any relationship given :—

	A.D.
Vanavanāḍ Mūtta Rāja	1444—1458
Vīra Mārtāṇḍavarmā	1458—1471
Ādityavarmā	1471—1478
Eravivarmā	1478—1504
Mārtāṇḍavarmā	1504
Vīra Eravivarmā	1504—1528
Mārtāṇḍavarmā	1528—1537
Uḍaiya Mārtāṇḍavarmā	1537—1560
Keraḷavarmā	1560—1563
Ādityavarmā	1563—1567
Uḍaiya Mārtāṇḍavarmā	1567—1594
Vīra Eravivarmā	1594—1604
Vīravarmā	1604—1606
Ravivarmā	1606—1619
Unni Keraḷavarmā	1619—1625
Ravivarmā	1625—1631
Unni Keraḷavarmā	1631—1661
Ādityavarmā	1661—1677

The last Ādityavarmā and his male relatives were murdered, and his niece Umayamma Rāṇī became regent in 1677 A.D. In 1680 occurred a Muḥammadan inroad and their leader established himself at Trevandrum, but was driven out and killed by the regent's general, Keraḷavarmā, a member of the royal house. The regent's son, attaining his majority, was crowned A.D. 1684.

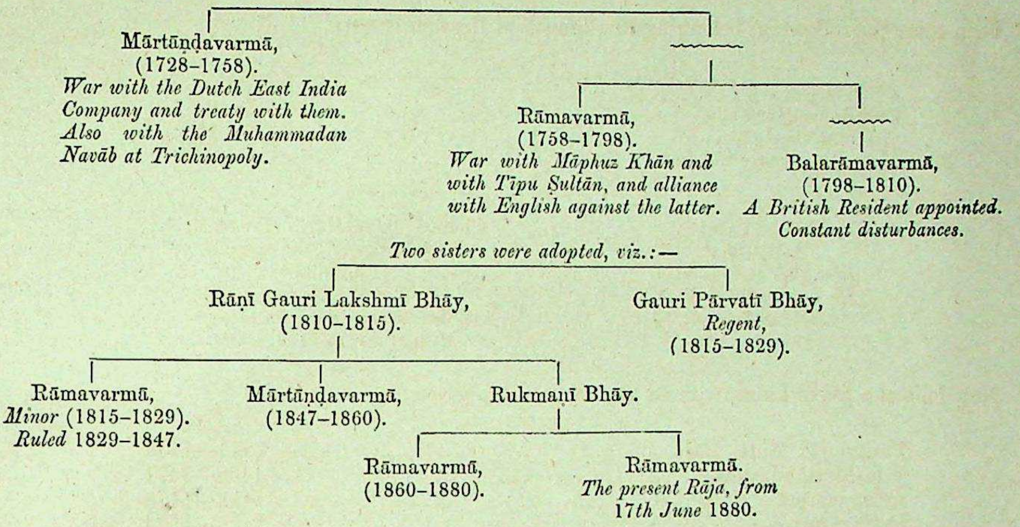
Umayamma Rāṇī,
Regent,
(1677–1684).

Ravivarmā,
(1684–1718).
Adopted the Rāja of Kolatṇāḍ's relatives, two brothers, viz. :—

Unni Keraḷavarmā,
(1718–1724).

Rāmavarmā,
(1724–1728).
Acknowledged the Madura Nāyakka as his suzerain in 1726.

This chief was succeeded by Mārtāṇḍavarmā, the son of a Rāṇī of Kolatṇāḍ, adopted into the Travancore family by Ravivarmā.



Mārtāṇḍavarmā,
(1728–1758).
War with the Dutch East India Company and treaty with them. Also with the Muhammadan Navāb at Trichinopoly.

Rāmavarmā,
(1758–1798).
War with Māphuz Khān and with Tīpu Sultān, and alliance with English against the latter.

Balarāmavarmā,
(1798–1810).
A British Resident appointed. Constant disturbances.

Two sisters were adopted, viz.:—

Rāṇī Gauri Lakshmī Bhāy,
(1810–1815).

Gauri Pārvatī Bhāy,
Regent,
(1815–1829).

Rāmavarmā,
Minor (1815–1829).
Ruled 1829–1847.

Mārtāṇḍavarmā,
(1847–1860).

Rukmaṇī Bhāy.

Rāmavarmā,
(1860–1880).

Rāmavarmā.
The present Rāja, from 17th June 1880.

The succession in this family takes place entirely in the female line.

TONḌAMĀN, THE—FAMILY.

(See PUDUKŌṬṬAI.)

UḌAIYĀRS OF THE CHOḶA COUNTRY.

(See CHOḶA.)

VARAṄGAL, SOVEREIGNS OF—.

(See the GAṆAPATIS of Oraṅgal.)

VEṄGĪ, KINGS OF THE—COUNTRY.

The Veṅgī kingdom, that is the country lying between the Krishṇā and Godāvarī rivers and extending from the sea to a distance inland at present not known but apparently not very great, was ruled by the Pallavas (*see* p. 212) till the dynasty was subverted by Kubja Vishṇuvardhana of the Chālukya family about the year A.D. 605. It is not yet quite certain whether the Veṅgī kingdom was independent or merely a province of the kingdom of Kañchī, but the evidence would seem to show that the latter was the case. We find the Pallava sovereign of Kañchī, Siṁhavarmā II, about the fifth or sixth century,[1] granting in his eighth year the village of Māṅgaḍūr in Veṅgorāshṭra (the Veṅgī province) to a Brāhman.[2]

The capital of the Veṅgī country seems to have been Vēgi or Pedda Vēgi, a few miles north of Ellore in the Godāvarī District.[3] Dr. Burnell speaks of Veṅgī as an independent kingdom, governed by a dynasty of Śālaṅkāyanas, and attributes a grant published by Mr. Fleet[4] and containing the names of the sovereign, Vijaya Chaṇḍavarmā, and his son Vijaya Nandivarmā, to the fifth century A.D. He thinks that the origin of the kingdom "does not probably go back beyond the second century A.D." Mr. Fleet mentions a second inscription examined by him, which contains the names apparently of the same Vijaya Nandivarmā and his son "Vijaya Tuṅgavarmā" or "Vijaya Buddhavarmā."

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[1] He was one of the last of a family ascribed by Dr. Burnell on palæographic evidence to "the fifth or sixth century."

[2] *Indian Antiquary* V, 154.

[3] *South-Indian Palæography*, p. 16, *note* 1.

[4] *Indian Antiquary* V, 175, &c.; *South-Indian Palæography*, pp. 14—16, and plate xxiv.

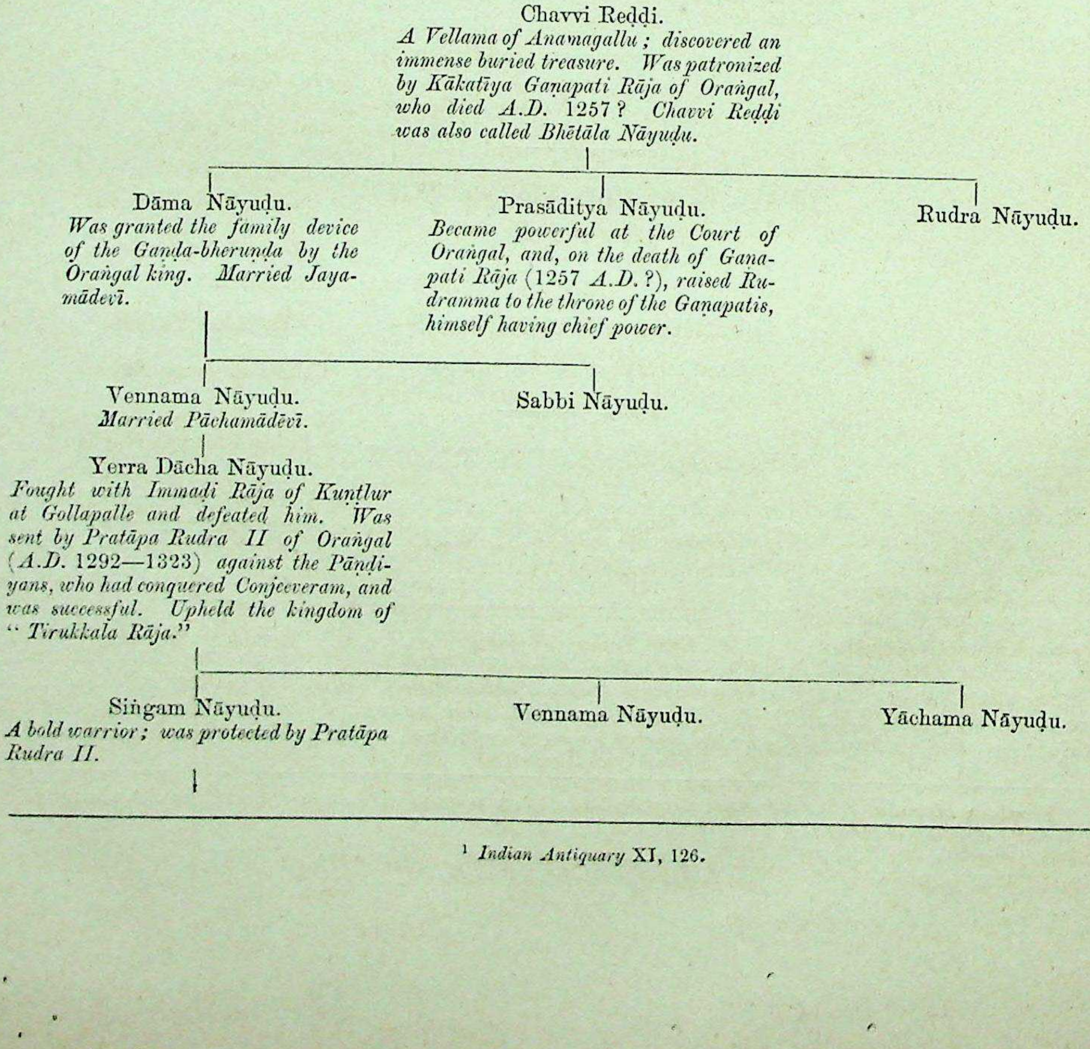
Shortly after the Chālukyas had subverted the Veṅgī dynasty the country was visited by Hiwen-Thsang, who calls the kingdom "An-ta-lo" (Andhra), and the capital city "Ping-ki-lo," which Dr. Burnell ingeniously translated into "Veṅgī" with the Telugu suffix *lō* added to it by mistake on the part of the traveller.

A grant of Govinda III of the Rāshṭrakūṭa dynasty [1] speaks of the Eastern Chalukya sovereign in A.D. 807 as "Lord of Veṅgī" and states that he came and worked for the Rāshṭrakūṭa king as a servant.

An inscription of a later date on a pillar at Amarāvatī, unfortunately mutilated, gives a number of names of kings which may be those of a Veṅgī dynasty, but the context is doubtful. The names are "Siṁhavarmā," "Siṁhavishṇu," "Nandivarmā," "Siṁhavarmā II," "Arkavarmā," "Ugravarmā," "Mahendravarmā." The names also of "Sūra" and "Pallava" occur.

VEṄKAṬAGIRI.

The present estate of Veṅkaṭagiri lies in the district of Nellore. I am unable as yet to give any reliable dates, but the following table is compiled from a pamphlet published in Madras in 1875 by T. Rāma Rāu Avargal, a Vakeel of the High Court.



Chavvi Reḍḍi.
A Vellama of Anamagallu; discovered an immense buried treasure. Was patronized by Kākatīya Gaṇapati Rāja of Oraṅgal, who died A.D. 1257? Chavvi Reḍḍi was also called Bhētāla Nāyuḍu.

Dāma Nāyuḍu.
Was granted the family device of the Gaṇḍa-bheruṇḍa by the Oraṅgal king. Married Jayamādevī.

Prasāditya Nāyuḍu.
Became powerful at the Court of Oraṅgal, and, on the death of Gaṇapati Rāja (1257 A.D.?), raised Rudramma to the throne of the Gaṇapatis, himself having chief power.

Rudra Nāyuḍu.

Vennama Nāyuḍu.
Married Pāchamādēvī.

Sabbi Nāyuḍu.

Yerra Dācha Nāyuḍu.
Fought with Immaḍi Rāja of Kunṭlur at Gollapalle and defeated him. Was sent by Pratāpa Rudra II of Oraṅgal (A.D. 1292—1323) against the Pāṇḍiyans, who had conquered Conjeeveram, and was successful. Upheld the kingdom of "Tirukkala Rāja."

Siṅgam Nāyuḍu.
A bold warrior; was protected by Pratāpa Rudra II.

Vennama Nāyuḍu.

Yāchama Nāyuḍu.

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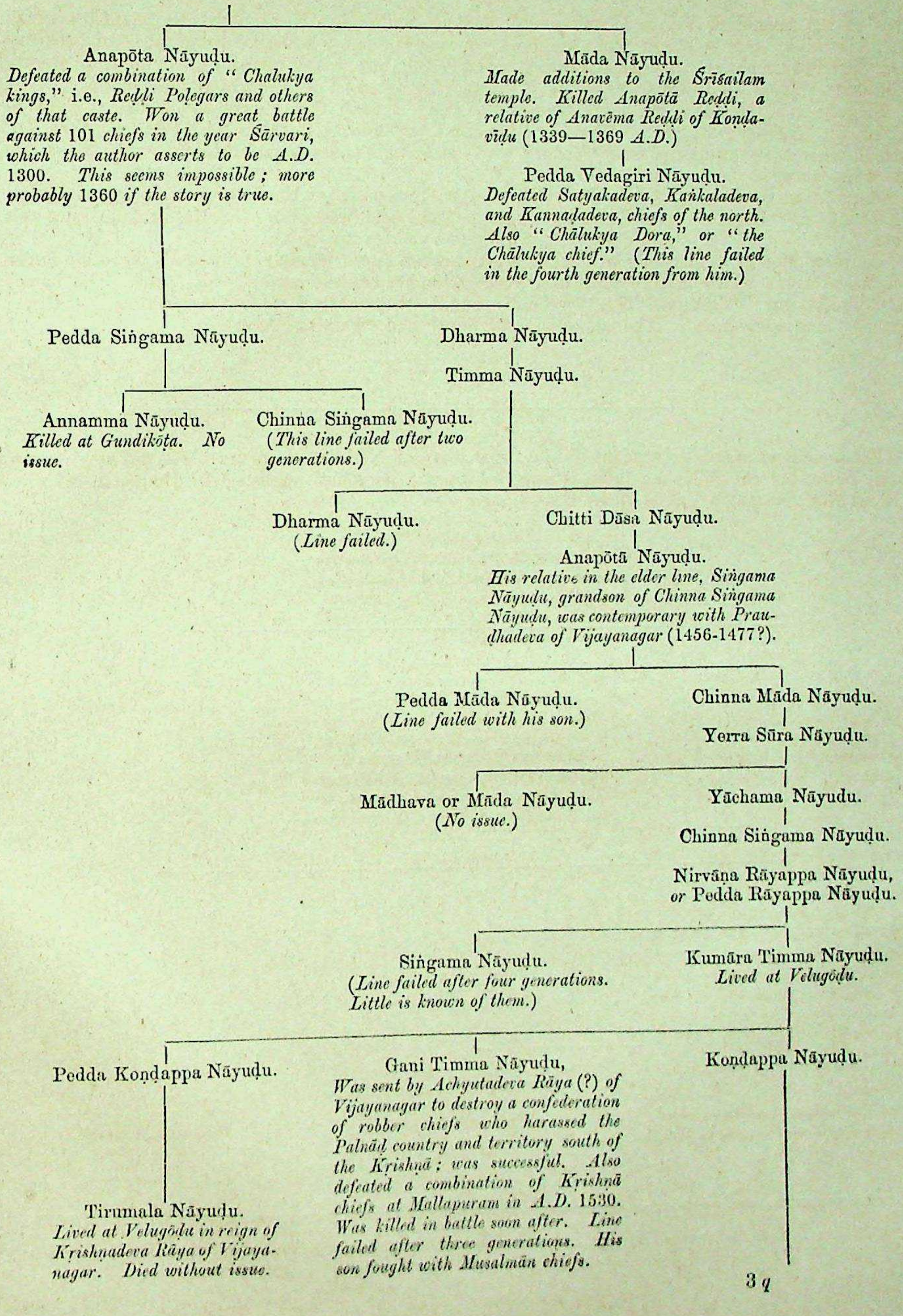
[1] *Indian Antiquary* XI, 126.



Anapōta Nāyuḍu.
Defeated a combination of "Chalukya kings," i.e., *Reḍḍi Poḷegars and others of that caste. Won a great battle against* 101 *chiefs in the year Śārvari, which the author asserts to be A.D.* 1300. *This seems impossible; more probably* 1360 *if the story is true.*

Māda Nāyuḍu.
Made additions to the Śrīśailam temple. Killed Anapōtā Reḍḍi, a relative of Anavēma Reḍḍi of Koṇḍavīḍu (1339—1369 *A.D.*)

Pedda Vedagiri Nāyuḍu.
Defeated Satyakadeva, Kaṅkaladeva, and Kannaḍadeva, chiefs of the north. Also "Chālukya Dora," or "the Chālukya chief." (*This line failed in the fourth generation from him.*)

Pedda Siṅgama Nāyuḍu.

Dharma Nāyuḍu.

Timma Nāyuḍu.

Annamma Nāyuḍu.
Killed at Gundikōṭa. No issue.

Chinna Siṅgama Nāyuḍu.
(*This line failed after two generations.*)

Dharma Nāyuḍu.
(*Line failed.*)

Chitti Dāsa Nāyuḍu.

Anapōtā Nāyuḍu.
His relative in the elder line, Siṅgama Nāyuḍu, grandson of Chinna Siṅgama Nāyuḍu, was contemporary with Prauḍhadeva of Vijayanagar (1456-1477?).

Pedda Māda Nāyuḍu.
(*Line failed with his son.*)

Chinna Māda Nāyuḍu.

Yerra Sūra Nāyuḍu.

Mādhava or Māda Nāyuḍu.
(*No issue.*)

Yāchama Nāyuḍu.

Chinna Siṅgama Nāyuḍu.

Nirvāṇa Rāyappa Nāyuḍu,
or Pedda Rāyappa Nāyuḍu.

Siṅgama Nāyuḍu.
(*Line failed after four generations. Little is known of them.*)

Kumāra Timma Nāyuḍu.
Lived at Velugōḍu.

Pedda Koṇḍappa Nāyuḍu.

Tirumala Nāyuḍu.
Lived at Velugōḍu in reign of Kṛishṇadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar. Died without issue.

Gani Timma Nāyuḍu,
Was sent by Achyutadeva Rāya (?) *of Vijayanagar to destroy a confederation of robber chiefs who harassed the Palnāḍ country and territory south of the Kṛishṇā; was successful. Also defeated a combination of Kṛishṇā chiefs at Mallapuram in A.D.* 1530. *Was killed in battle soon after. Line failed after three generations. His son fought with Musalmān chiefs.*

Koṇḍappa Nāyuḍu.

(Two sons).
Line of elder failed fater two generations. The second had no issue.

Pedda Koṇḍappa Nāyuḍu.

(Two sons).
The line of the elder failed after four generations. The younger died without issue.

Yāchama Nāyuḍu.

(Four sons.)

Chennappa Nāyuḍu.
Defeated the Muhammadans at Gandikōṭa and drove them out. Died without issue, as did his two brothers.

Kastūri Raṅgappa Nāyuḍu.
Conquered Muhammadans of Golkoṇḍa and the chiefs of Koṇḍavīḍu and Vinukoṇḍa. Fought for the Vijayanagar sovereign, and defeated a confederation of chiefs in A.D. 1579.

Ākuvīṭi Timma Nāyuḍu.
Died without issue.

(A son).
Died without issue.

Pedda Yāchama Nāyuḍu,
alias Yācha Sūruḍu,
Lived at Madrāntakam in Chingleput. Received as a gift from Veṅkaṭapati Rāya of Vijayanagar, then at Chandragiri, the Permāḍi country. Defeated a neighbouring chief in A.D. 1602. *He recovered Veṅkaṭagiri, which had been lost.*

A son.

(Five sons),
of whom nothing is known.

Kumāra Yāchama Nāyuḍu.
Fought a successful battle with the Maisūr king and was rewarded by the Emperor of Delhi.

(Two sons),
of whom nothing is known.

Baṅgāru Yāchama Nāyuḍu.
Built an agrahāram in A.D. 1639 *or* 1699.[1] *He was murdered by Zu-l-faqār Khan, the Chief of Vellore, in the reign of Aurangzīb of Delhi* (1658—1707).

Sarvaghna Kumāra Yāchama Nāyuḍu.
Confirmed as chief by Aurangzīb in A.D. 1695. *Sanad granted. Fought with Vellore A.D.* 1700, *with Maisūr* 1712, *and with Giñji* 1714. *Died* 1747.

Kumāra Nāyuḍu.

Baṅgāru Yāchama Nāyuḍu.
Joined with Navāb of the Carnatic against the Nizam and the French. Built a temple at Veṅkaṭagiri 1760. *Ruled* 1747 *to* 1776.

Pedda Yāchama Nāyuḍu.

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[1] 1579 says the writer, and on the next page chronicles a successful battle fought by this chief in A.D. 1683 ! ! But he only goes by the cyclic year "Siddharti," and I have no hesitation in placing the date 60 or 120 years later.

(*Adopted*).
Kumāra Yāchama Nāyuḍu.
A.D. 1776 –1804. *Veṅkatagiri was sacked and destroyed by Haidar. The Rāja sided with the English. Sanad by Lord Clive in* 1802.

(*Adopted*).
Baṅgāru Yāchama Nāyuḍu.
(1802—1847).

Kumāra Yāchama Nāyuḍu,
(*the present Rāja*).

Mr. Boswell gives a history of this family in the *Nellore District Manual* (712—724), which slightly differs from the above and should be consulted.

VIJAYANAGAR DYNASTY, THE—.

It is a matter for great regret that the genealogy of the dynasties that successively ruled the countries forming the Vijayanagar kingdom have been found so difficult to work out and so confusing. But it is a fact that great confusion exists in the various contemporary records as to the relationships of the sovereigns, and a large number of inscriptions will have to be very carefully collated before absolute certainty can be arrived at. More harm than good is done by attempts to harmonize the lists given by native poets or interested informants, most of whom had some object in view when they wrote.

The information given below is almost entirely obtained from inscriptions, and as a basis to work on Dr. Burnell's table, given in his *South Indian Palæography* (pages 54, 55) has been taken. This was compiled mostly from the Villappākkam Plates, which are published in *Indian Antiquary* II, 371.

On pages 125—128 above will be found sixty-seven inscriptions noted, belonging to the older dynasty that preceded the powerful dynasty founded by Narasiṁha. Of a number of these I have only had rough notes sent to me, but some have been fully examined by other writers, as well as by myself, with the aid of my fellow-worker, Paṇḍit Nateśa Śāstrī.

I put forward the following table of the genealogy of the first dynasty, tentatively, premising that it may be found necessary to alter it by the light of other inscriptions hereafter.

Bukka,
married Meṅgāmbā.

Saṅgama,
married Mālāmbikā,
alias *Śāradā.*

1. Harihara I.
(A.D. 1336—1350).[2]

Kampa *or* Kampa
Mahīpati.

Saṅgama.

2. Bukka *or* Bukka
Mahīpati,
alias Rājendra,
married Gaurāmbikā
and Kāmākshī,
(A.D. 1350—1379).

Mārapati *or*
Mārappa.

Uddhati *or*
Muddappa.

(*By Kāmākshī*)
3. Harihara II.
(A.D. 1379—1401),
married Mallādevī, daughter
of Rāmadeva.

Bhāskara
Bhūpati (?)

4. Deva Rāya I, *or*
Vīra Praudhadēva,
married Padmāmbā and
Mallayavve or Mallāmbā,
(A.D. 1406, 1409, 1410, 1412).

Virūpāksha.

5. Vijaya Bhūpati,
married Nārāyaṇīdevī,
(A.D. 1418).

Vīra Mallanna Uḍaiyār.

6. Deva Raya II, *or*
Vīradeva.
(A.D. 1422, 1424, 1426,
1427, 1429, 1430, 1431,
1436, 1437, 1438, 1445,
1447).

The earliest Vijayanagar grant I have yet seen is noted as No. 79 of the List of Copper-plate Grants given above.[1] I am inclined to look on it with some suspicion, since, while professing to date from the year A.D. 1336—the date, that is, of the first real sovereign of the dynasty—it gives a genealogy traced roughly downwards through a few mythological names from *Chandra*. Such mythological pedigrees are, as a rule, to be found only in the later grants of a dynasty, after it has become firmly established, and when the sovereigns have acquired sufficient power to attract to their courts a number of sycophantic poets and poetasters.

Other inscriptions seem to be more reliable. One, of Harihara I, dated Ś.Ś. 1261 (A.D. 1339), is peculiarly interesting, as it styles him merely *Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara ;* and this is followed by inscriptions of Bukka, his younger brother, who bears the same inferior title. (Mr. Fleet's *Pāli, Sanskrit and Old Canarese Inscriptions*, Nos. 149, 150.) Harihara II was, in Ś.Ś. 1310 (A.D. 1388), entitled *Mahārājādhirāja*. An inscription of Bukka, dated A.D. 1354-5 (published by Mr. Rice)[2] gives us only the names of Saṅgama and Kampa, and so does a grant published by Mr. Fleet,[3] which is dated in the same year (Ś.Ś. 1276 expired, *Vijaya*). Bukka's inscription of A.D. 1355-6 (Ś.Ś. 1277 current, *Manmatha*), noted by Mr. Fleet,[4] shows that he had then made "Hōsapaṭṭaṇa in the Hoyisaṇa country" his capital. No. 58 of my List of Copper-plate Grants (*supra*, p. 8) is a grant by Saṅgama son of Kampa[5] in A.D. 1356-7 (Ś.Ś. 1278 current, *Durmukhi*), and gives the genealogy of the earlier kings. We have yet to learn why Kampa or his son Saṅgama did not succeed to Harihara and how they were ousted by Bukka. From the grants of 1355-6 and 1356-7 (Ś.Ś. 1277 current, *Manmatha*, and Ś.Ś. 1278 current, *Durmukhi*) published by Mr. Rice,[6] we find that the name of the commander-in-chief of Bukka's armies was Naḍegonta Mallinātha, son of N. Sāyyana. His boast that he commanded the "*Turaka* army, the *Sevana* army, the *Teluṅga* army, the powerful Pāṇḍiya army, and the Hoyśaṇa army" must be accepted with reservation.[7] In 1364 A.D. occurred the first conflict between the Muhammadans and the troops of Vijayanagar. An inscription of A.D. 1368 (Ś.Ś. 1290 current, *Kīlaka*)[8] states that Bukka lived at Hastināvatīpura, and mentions his prime minister Mādhavāṅka, *i.e.*, the celebrated priest of Śiva, Mādhavāchārya-Vidyāraṇya, abbot of the monastery at Śriṅgēri. An inscription at Porumāmiḷḷa in the Cuddapah District[9] mentions Bukka's son Bhāskara Bhūpati as reigning or governing in Udayagiri in A.D. 1369, but this inscription requires examination, because it would seem probable that the Reḍḍis held Udayagiri at that period.

The genealogy given in the inscription published by Mr. Fleet in the J.B.B.R.A.S. (XII 338, 372) confirms that given above as far as Harihara II, in whose reign (A.D. 1379, Ś.Ś. 1301 current,

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[1] Pages 11, 12.
[2] *Mysore Inscriptions*, p. 234, No. 131.
[3] J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, pp. 337, 349.
[4] J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 329.
[5] *Asiatic Researches* XX, 5 ; J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, 336 ; *Indian Antiquary* IV, 206 ; *note* §
[6] *Mysore Inscriptions*, p. 2, No. 1 ; p. 4, No. 2.
[7] Another inscription of Ś.Ś. 1278 is noticed by Mr. Fleet in J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 340.
[8] J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 340 ; *Indian Antiquary* IV, p. 206.
[9] *Above*, Vol. I, 126.

Siddhārti) it was executed. The glorification attached to the name of Saṅgama coincides with that ascribed in a subsequent grant of Narasa to the then sovereign, and it was probably a formula.[1] It states that he worshipped at Rāmeśvaram, built a bridge over the Kāverī, crossed it, defeated his enemy, and captured Śrīraṅgam; also that he defeated the armies of Chēra, Choḷa, Pāṇḍiya, the Turushka, the Gajapati, and others. The same grant shows that Harihara I and Bukka did not reign jointly, or, at any rate, that Bukka succeeded Harihara; and that the capital was then at Vijayanagara. Harihara II gave many gifts to the great southern temples. He also endowed some Jain temples, as is apparent from the inscription on the *dhvajastambha* of a Jaina shrine at Vijayanagar (Vol. I, 106; *Asiatic Researches* XX, p. 20), which records a grant by that monarch, mentioning his minister, Chaicha Daṇḍanāyaka, whose son's name was Iruga. The minister of Harihara II was, as we learn from inscriptions at Harihara and Bēlūr in Maisūr,[2] named Mudda Daṇḍādhipa, or Daṇḍeśa, in the years A.D. 1379 and 1382. Another powerful minister, by name Guṇḍa Daṇḍādhipa, is mentioned[3] as living in the reign of Harihara, but the date is not certain. In 1380 A.D. Harihara expelled the Muḥammadans from Goa, Madhavāchārya being his minister (J.B.B.R.A.S. IX, 227). A grant of Virūpāksha, son of Harihara son of Bukka, quoted by Mr. Garstin in his *South Arcot Manual* (p. 2), dated in A.D. 1383-4, gives us the name of "Mallādevī, daughter of Rāmadeva," as that of his mother, and "Kāmākshī" as that of his grandmother. An inscription of A.D. 1399 (S.S. 1321 current, *Pramādhi*, noticed by Mr. Fleet)[4] states that a minister named Bāchaṇṇa Uḍaiyār (or *Voḍeya*) was then in charge of the government of Goa.

Dr. Burnell gives the date 1401 as the last of the reign of Harihara, and names as his successor his son Bukka II (1401–1418), who married Tippāmbā. He also gives us the elder son of Bukka II, "Devarāja, Vīradeva, or Vīrabhūpati," as reigning 1418—1434, and notes the name of his brother Krishnarāja. He states that Devarāja married Padmāmbā and Mallāmbā, and was succeeded by the following sovereigns:—

Vijaya	(? 1434—1454) and others ?
Prauḍha Deva	(? 1456—1477)
Mallikārjuna	(1481—1487)
Rāmachandra	(1487)
Virūpāksha	(1488—1490)

In opposition to this table, I may point to the thirty-five dated inscriptions noted in my list[5] as between the years 1406 and 1487 (or 1497 ?), all of which combine to show that Harihara II was succeeded(?) by Deva Rāya I in or before the year 1406, that the latter had a son Vijaya Bhūpati, who was living in A.D. 1418, and that his son Deva Rāya II reigned from A.D. 1422 (about) till at least the year 1447 A.D. My inscriptions then give the names of Mallikārjuna (1459), Virūpāksha (1470 and 1473), and Prauḍhadeva (1476). I am not certain as to the accuracy of the single inscription at Āvūr in South Arcot,[6] which gives us a Narasiṁha as reigning in A.D. 1470-1, and prefer that it should be further examined.

The inscription at Hasan in Maisūr[7] gives the coronation of Deva Rāya as having taken place in A.D. 1406 (Ś.S. 1328 *current*, year *Vyaya*), and I have seven other inscriptions of that reign dated 1409, 1410, and 1412 A.D.[8] Inscriptions Nos. 87, 89, and 138 of my List of Copper-plate Grants[9] give the genealogy of Deva Rāya II, son of Vijaya Bhūpati, son of Deva Rāya I, son of Harihara II. This is confirmed by the inscription published in the *Asiatic Researches* (XX, p. 22), dated in Ś.Ś. 1348 (A.D. 1426-7), in which the same genealogy is given, and in which Deva Rāya II, or Vīradeva Rāya, is expressly termed "*Abhinava*," or the "young" Deva Rāya. 'Abdu-r Razzāk also speaks of him as "exceedingly young" in A.D. 1444, so that he must have been a mere child at his accession. (*Matla'us*

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[1] J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, 343.

[2] *Mysore Inscriptions* (Mr. Rice), pp. 55, 267.

[3] *Ibid*, p. 226.

[4] J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, 340.

[5] Above, pp. 126—128.

[6] Above, Vol. I, p. 205. The inscription, however, mentions the year *Vikṛiti*, which corresponds with A.D. 1470.

[7] Mr. Rice's *Mysore Inscriptions*, p. 279, No. 150.

[8] One dated 1412 A.D. mentions that Savanna, son of the Daṇḍanāyaka, Nāganna, was then Viceroy of Goa, under Vijayanagar; while another at Vijayanagar (*Asiatic Researches* XX, 31) states that one Kṛishṇa was minister to king Deva Raya. Kṛishṇa came from a family of ministers. Dharmadarasu and Suvena, brothers, were ministers. They had a sister named Siṅgamba, who married Rāmarasu, and had five sons, the eldest of whom was the minister Kṛishṇa.

[9] Above, pp. 13, 14, 21, 22.

Sa'dain, in Sir H. Elliot's *History of India* IV, 121.)[1] A stone inscription, however, at Tiruvannāmalai[2] seems to mention Vijaya Bhūpati as reigning in 1418. After that date till 1447 my nineteen inscriptions give me no name but that of Deva Rāya II. His minister was Nāganna Dhannāyaka.[3]

We now come to the second or Narasiṁha dynasty, whose scions became more powerful than any monarchs who had ever reigned over the south of India. Dr. Burnell fixes A.D. 1490 as the initial date of Narasiṁha's reign, and at present no inscription that I can be sure of appears to overthrow that statement. I observe, however, that Bishop Caldwell, in his *History of Tinnevelly* (p. 48), fixes the date of the beginning of "Narasiṁha, or Vīra Narasiṁha's" reign as A.D. 1487, and I have been told of an inscription at Conjeeveram (which should be examined) dated in that same year, in which Narasiṁha is mentioned. Narasiṁha's family name was *Sāluva*.[4] We have yet to learn the history of his acquiring the sovereignty of Vijayanagar and ousting the older dynasty.

From the grant (No. III) published by Mr. Fleet in Vol. XII of the J.B.B.R.A.S. (pp. 342 *et seq.*) and from others similar we learn that Krishṇadeva was son of Narasa, Nṛisiṁha or Narasiṁha, who had a wife Tippājī. Krishṇa's mother was Nāgalādevī or Nāgāmbikā, and some inscriptions expressly state that she was not the wife of the sovereign, but merely a favourite dancing girl. Narasa was son of Īśvara, whose queen was Bukkammā; Īśvara was son of Timma who married Devakī.

Before going into the question of the inscriptions of the second dynasty, I have determined to give a sketch of the period from Ferishta's History; for though this seems at variance with the evidence of the inscriptions, it is reasonable to suppose that it is trustworthy. From Ferishta we learn that in A.D. 1489, "Heemraaje" (*Scott's Edit., I*, 210), Minister of Vijayanagar, had in that year usurped the sovereignty, "leaving the Roies (*Rāyas*) only nominal power"; that in 1492 (*id.*, p. 212-13), after a battle on the Krishṇā against the 'Ādil Shāhi Muḥammadans, the "young roy" (*name not given*) died of his wounds, the usurping minister fleeing to Vijayanagar; and that "Heemraaje" then seized on the government of the country. Further on (p. 228) we read that "Heemraaje was the first usurper. He had poisoned the "young Rāja of Beejanuggur (*Vijayanagar*), son of Sheoroy (*Siva Rāya ?*), and made his infant brother a "tool to his designs; by degrees overthrowing the ancient nobility, and at length establishing his own "authority over the kingdom." This is narrated as showing the state of Vijayanagar previous to the commencement of the reign of 'Ismā'īl 'Ādil Shāh of Vijayapura (Bijapur), *i.e.*, about the year A.D. 1511. When 'Ismā'īl began to assume for himself the reins of government, "Heemraaje" was at Raichūr, which fortress had been surrendered to Vijayanagar (*id.*, p. 236). In 1520 'Ismā'īl made an unsuccessful attempt to recover territory from Vijayanagar. In 1530 another expedition against Vijayanagar was undertaken, "the affairs of Beejanuggur being in confusion owing to the death of "Heemraaje, who was newly succeeded by his son Ramraaje, against whom rebellions had arisen by

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[1] 'Abdu-r Razzāk landed at Calicut on an embassy from Samarkand in June (?) 1442, and gives a graphic description of Calicut and Vijayanagar, with his journeys to and from the latter place. He experienced kind treatment at the hands of the Zamorin, and notices that all vessels were equally received in the port of Calicut, whereas in other ports strange ships were often plundered. Men and women both went about with their bodies bare from the waist upwards. Polyandry prevailed. Calicut was not then under the power of Vijayanagar, but the Zamorin was much afraid of the power of his great neighbour. The ambassador journeyed to Vijayanagar by way of Mangalore, Mūdabidri, and Bednūr (Bidrūr). He describes the temple at Mūdabidri as being all of brass and the statue made of gold, while he launches out in admiration of the sculptures of the temples at Bidrūr. He describes Vijayanagar as a magnificent city, with seven fortified walls, and, outside these, *chevaux de frise*, 50 yards broad, of lofty stones set on end. The palace stood in the centre with four bazaars round it, at the head of each of which was a lofty mandapam. The palace was loftier than all. Water flowed along the streets in cut-stone troughs. To the right of the palace was the minister's office, called the *Diwān Khāna*, very large, and with a *manḍapam* in front. Behind the king's palace was that of the *Danaik*. To the left of the palace was the mint, where "*varāhas*, *partābs*, and *fanams*" were coined. All the people in the streets wore golden jewels. Behind the mint was a bazaar 300 yards long and 20 broad, furnished with stone seats. The name of the king was "Deva Rāya." He was exceedingly young, with an olive complexion, of spare body, but tall. Before the ambassador's arrival, and while he was still at Calicut, a desperate attempt had been made on the sovereign's life by his (the king's) brother. All the nobles were treacherously assassinated, and the king was stabbed by his brother. But the attempt was frustrated and the traitors slain. 'Abdu-r Razzāk gives a glowing account of the splendours of the *Mahānavami* festival at Vijayanagar. While he was there the *Danaik* went on an expedition against Kūlbarga, the king of which country, 'Alā-ud-dīn Aḥmad Shāh Bāhmanī, having heard of the attempted murder of the Vijayanagar Rāya, thought the opportunity an admirable one for making demands on the latter. A number of battles took place (1443-4) and great devastation followed. Shortly after the *Danaik's* return, the author left and returned to Hormūz. He arrived at Mangalore in January 1444. (Sir H. Elliot's *History of India* IV, 96-126). Ferishta mentions this war (Scott's Edition, I, 119).

[2] Vol. I, p. 207, No. 8. The note to this inscription probably needs correction.

[3] Mr. Rice's *Mysore Inscriptions*, p. 39, No. 23.

[4] *Sāḷuva* (Telugu) = hawk. It is possible that Narasiṁha may have belonged to a family of *Mahāmanḍaleśvaras* who had attained to power under the Yādavas of Devagiri. We find (Mr. Fleet's *Kanarese Dynasties*, p. 74) in A.D. 1277-8 (Ś.Ś. 1199) a feudatory of Rāmachandra of Devagiri (1271—1309 A.D.) by name Śaḷuva Tikkamma, a *Mahāmanḍaleśvara*, making a successful raid against the Hoyśala Ballāḷas as far south as Harihara in Maisūr, and receiving the titles of "establisher of the Kādamba kings" and "overthrower of the Hoyśala kings." It is noticeable, too, that five years earlier, Rāmachandra's prime minister was Achyuta *Nāyakka*, the chief officials under the Vijayanagar kings being always termed *Nāyakkas*.

"several roies." This time Mudkal and Raichūr were retaken by 'Ismā'īl (*id.*, 252). Later on we read that at the accession of Ibrahīm 'Ādil Shāh I in 1535, "Ramraaje of Beejanuggur" took 3,000 foreign troops into his pay. Ferishta then gives a sketch of later Vijayanagar history which rather conflicts with his former account. He states that, at the death of "Seoroy," the latter's son, a minor, succeeded, but, dying shortly after, was succeeded by his younger brother. He too died, and, the rightful sovereign being an infant only three months' old, Heemraaje, one of the ministers, became regent, "and was cheer-"fully obeyed by all the nobility and vassals of the kingdom for forty years; though, on the arrival of the "young king at the age of manhood, he had poisoned him and put an infant of his family on the throne, "in order to have a pretence for keeping the regency in his own hands. Heemraaje, at his death, was "succeeded in office by his son Ramraaje, who, having married a daughter of the son of Seoroy, by that "alliance greatly added to his dignity and power" (*id.*, p. 262). Designing to raise himself to the throne by the total extirpation of the legitimate line, Rāma Rāja found himself opposed by a number of the nobles, and therefore he "placed on the throne an infant of the female line, and committed his person to "the care of his uncle, Hoje Termul Roy, who was not without a cast of insanity in his mind, and from "whose weakness he apprehended no danger of competition" (*id.*, p. 263). Rāma Rāja, after five or six years, rid himself by treacherous means of the nobles who opposed him, and then reduced several rājas in Malabar. Being absent on an expedition against a rāja who lived to the south of the capital, a slave in whom Rāma Rāja trusted seized the opportunity of liberating the young monarch, "and having "procured Hoje Termul Roy to embrace his interest, assumed the office of minister and began to levy "troops. Several tributary roies, who were disgusted with Ramraaje, flew with speed to Beejanuggur to "obey their lawful king; and in a short time thirty thousand horse and vast hosts of foot were assembled "under his standard at the city" (*id.*, p. 263). Rāma Rāja at once returned, but finding resistance hopeless, retired to his own estates. The young Rāja had not long to live in peace, for he was soon strangled by "Hoje Termul," who then seized the throne. His government proving oppressive and distasteful to the nobles, they invited Rāma Rāja to return and take upon himself the administration of affairs (*id.*, 264). The king, stricken with terror, made overtures to Ibrahīm 'Ādil Shāh for assistance, promising to become tributary to Vijayapura (Bijapur). The Muhammadans accordingly took the field and marched into Vijayanagar in A.D. 1535, whereupon Rāma Rāja and his allies submitted, and entreated that the Muhammadans might be sent out of the capital. The king accordingly dismissed his allies, but no sooner had they crossed the Krishṇā than Rāma Rāja marched on the capital. The king in despair destroyed all that he could of the royal property and then killed himself. "Rāma Rāja now "became Roy of Beejanuggur without a rival" (*id.*, 265). Ibrahīm 'Ādil at once despatched an army against Adoni, "which was on the point of surrender when Negtaderee (Veṅkaṭādri), the younger "brother of Ramraaje, marched from Beejanuggur with a great army to relieve it." A battle ensued, and in the end a peace was concluded (*id.*, 266). In 1543 the princes of the Muhammadan States of the Dakhaṇ quarrelled amongst themselves, and Bijapur was simultaneously attacked by several armies, one of which was that of "Negtaderee," brother of Rāma Rāja. Peace was speedily concluded with Vijayanagar, and the Hindu army retired (*id.*, 271). In 1551 an agreement was made between Rāma Rāja and the Niẓām Shāhi Musalmāns, which resulted in Mudkal and Raichūr being captured from Ibrahīm 'Ādil. Six years later Rāma Rāja was called to the assistance of Ibrahīm and sent his brother Veṅkaṭādri with a large army to aid him. Veṅkaṭādri was successful (*id.*, 284). Ibrahīm died in 1557 and was succeeded by 'Alī 'Ādil, one of whose first actions was to affect a warm friendship for, and interest in, Rāma Rāja, who had just lost a son (*id*, 289) In 1558 these two monarchs, now allied, fought against the armies of Husain Niẓām Shāh, in which expedition the Muhammadan historian accuses the Hindu soldiers of being guilty of gross barbarities and excesses (*id.*, 291). Rāma Rāja then insulted the Musalmān sovereigns by his arrogance and haughtiness, and the result was the grand Muhammadan league which overthrew utterly the power of Vijayanagar. In 1564 the four princes met on the plains of Bijapur and marched to Talikōṭa on the Krishṇā. Rāma Rāja sent his "youngest brother Eeltumraaje" to block the passages of the river, while he himself, preceded by an army under his brother Veṅkaṭādri, marched to the attack of the allies. Ferishta gives a graphic description of the battle (*id.*, p. 295–298). The Hindus were utterly defeated, Rāma Rāja was captured by the soldiers of Niẓām Shāh, who promptly decapitated him; and the Muhammadans, entering Vijayanagar in triumph, "razed the chief buildings, and committed all manner of excess." "The "raaje of Beejanuggur since this battle has never recovered its ancient splendour, and the city itself "has been so destroyed that it is now totally in ruins and uninhabited" (*i.e.*, in A.D. 1593–1606, the period of the composition of Ferishta's History).

Leaving Ferishta, we will now revert to the inscriptional evidence as to the chief kings of the

Narasiṁha dynasty down to the destruction of the kingdom. A number of inscriptions combine to give the following genealogy :—

Timma,
married Devakī.

Īśvara,[1]
married Bukkamma.

Narasa,
Narasa Avanipāla, Narasiṁha, *or*
Nṛisiṁha. (A.D. ?—1509).
Married Tippājīdevī, and Nāgalādevī, or
Nāgāmbikā (? *a dancing girl*).

(*By Tippājīdevī*)[2]
Vīra Narasiṁha *or* Vīra
Nṛisiṁhendra (A.D. 1509).

(*By Nāgalādevī*)
Krishṇadeva Rāya or "Vīra Narasiṁha Krishṇadeva Mahārāya,"
(1509—1530).
Married Chinnadevī and Tirumalādevī.
One of these was daughter of the King of
Orissa.

(*By Chinnadevī*).
A daughter—married Tirumala Rāya.

(*By Tirumalādevī*),
Tirumalāmbā (?)—*married*
"Aḷiya" Rāma Rāya.

An inscription, noted as No. 107 of my List of Copper-plate Grants (*supra*, p. 16), states that Krishṇa's successor, Achyuta, was younger brother of Krishṇa, while that noted similarly as No. 207 (*id.*, p. 30) gives this relationship still more clearly and minutely. It relates that Krishṇa's father, Narasa, besides his wife, Tippājīdevī, and Nāgalā, the mother of Krishṇa, had a wife Ōbāṁbikā, and that to each of the ladies was born a son, Achyuta being son of Ōbāṁbikā. On the other hand, the two inscriptions noted as Nos. 25 and 26 of the same list (*id.*, pp. 4, 5), both from the same place, Pūṇḍi in North Arcot, state that Achyuta, or Achyutendra, was *son* of Krishṇadeva. Achyuta reigned from A.D. 1530—1542.

The relationship of Achyuta's successor, Sadāśiva, who succeeded as an infant in 1542 and was kept entirely under the control of his ministers, is equally doubtful with that of Achyuta. An inscription of A.D. 1532 at Conjeeveram (*Vol. I, p.* 182, *No.* 115) mentions that Achyuta had a wife named Varadādevī, and a son Veṅkaṭādri, while a copper-plate grant from the banks of the Krishṇā (*No.* 81 *of my list above, p.* 12) mentions the name of Achyuta's son as Veṅkaṭadeva, and states that he reigned a short time and died deeply regretted, being succeeded by a *relative* named Sadāśiva, who was son of Raṅgarāya and his wife Timmāmbā. But the inscription at Hassan, of which Mr. Rice gives a translation in his *Mysore Inscriptions* (p. 228, No. 129) states (as far as I gather) that Sadāśiva was son of Achyuta.

No doubt the further study of inscriptions will make these matters all more clear. At present it is useless to theorize.

One thing, however, must be noticed. Whether it arises from oral tradition, or from the number of inscriptions and grants made to temples in his reign, it is a fact that the name of Krishṇadeva Rāya is held by all natives of the peninsula to this day as that of one of the greatest monarchs that ever ruled the country ; whereas Muhammadan writers absolutely ignore him and his successors, and declare that the ministers usurped the entire sovereignty, keeping the Rāyas in absolute subjection. This apparent discrepancy needs solution. One fact only I am able to assert positively ;—if the ministers were so powerful, as stated by the Musalmān historians, at least in all inscriptions that I have met with their sovereigns were recognized as paramount and the names of Rāma Rāja, Raṅgarāja and the others never appear as those of supreme rulers.

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[1] Called Bukka by the first of the two inscriptions under notice. Ferishta states that Īśvara was Rāja of Kurnool (*Asiatic Researches* XX, 10).

[2] This prince actually came to the throne and was succeeded by Krishṇadeva Rāya, according to an inscription published by Mr. Rice (*Mysore Inscriptions*, p. 242, No. 135).

Krishṇadeva was crowned in A.D. 1509.[1] He extended the conquests of the Vijayanagar family considerably. He is said to have first settled the *Drāviḍa* country about Conjeeveram, and then to have crushed a refractory rāja in the Maisūr country, the Gaṅga Rāja of Ummatūr. In the war against the latter Krishṇa Rāya captured the strong fort of Śivasamudram and the city of Śrīraṅgapaṭṭaṇa (Seringapatam), after which all Maisūr submitted to him.[2] In A.D. 1513 he conquered the fortress and dependencies of Udayagiri in Nellore, and brought thence an image of *Krishṇasvāmi*, which he set up at Vijayanagar and endowed.[3] In A.D. 1515 he conquered the hill fort of Koṇḍavīḍu south of the Krishṇā from a Gajapati ruler who then held possession,[4] Timma Arasu being the general commanding the victorious army. By this conquest, which followed the capture of fortresses further south,[5] the whole country along the east coast of the peninsula was reduced to subjection. In the following year (A.D. 1516) he defeated a hostile army north of the Krishṇā.[6] In 1529 Krishṇadeva endowed the great statue of *Narasiṁha*, which forms so prominent a feature of the rock-cut remains at Vijayanagar, and which was carved by a Brahman, or at his expense.[7]

The reign of Achyuta seems to have been as remarkable for the number of gifts to Brahmans and endowments of temples as was that of his predecessor Krishṇa. He finally reduced the Tinnevelly country in A.D. 1532-3.[8]

From the inscriptions examined by me, or of which information has been sent to me, I gather the following names as those of certain of the great ministers and chiefs during the reigns of Krishṇa, Achyuta, and Sadaśiva :—

Names.	Dates.	References.	
Sāḷuva Timmarasu	A.D. 1518 ...	See above, Vol. I, p. 48. Inscription at Bezvāḍa.	Kistna District.
Do.	Do. ...	Do. do. p. 82. Bāpaṭla.	
Sāḷuva Timmayya	Do. ...	Do. do. p. 75. Kākāni.	
Do	Do. ...	Do. do. p. 82. Bāpaṭla.	
Sāḷuva Timmarasa Ayyaṅgār ...	Do. ...	Do. do. p. 70. Koṇḍakāvūru.	
Timma Rāja, son of Chikka Timmayyadeva Mahā Arasu.	A.D. 1520 ...	Do. do. p. 107. Vijayanagar.	
Salaka Rāja Chinna Tirumalayyadeva.	Do. ...	Do. do. p. 118. Mallināyanipalle, Anantapur.	
Rāma Bhaṭlu, first Governor of Udayagiri, and Veṅkaṭādri, his subordinate	A.D. 1536 ...	Do. do. p. 139, 140. Mālyakoṇḍa, Nellore.	
The son of Salaka Rājendra and Tippāmbikā.	In reign of Achyuta.	Do. Vol. II, p. 4. C.P. No. 25.	
Chinna Timmayyadeva, son of Rāma Rāja.	A.D. 1545 & 1548.	Do. Vol. I, p. 125. Nidujuvvi, Cuddapah, and Do. do. p. 120. Pennakoṇḍa.	
Aliya Rāma Rājayyadeva	A.D. 1547 ...	Do. do. p. 138. Podile, Nellore.	
Rāma Rāja Veṅkaṭādrideva	Do. ...	Do. do. p. 95. Guṇṭanāla, Kurnool.	

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[1] Inscription at Vijayanagar (*supra*, Vol. I, p. 107; J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, 343; *Ind. Ant.* V, 73).

[2] Mr. Foulkes in the *Salem District Manual*, p. 45. The account is taken from the summary of a manuscript given in the *Madras Journal*, XIV (I), 39.

[3] (*Above I*, 107), Inscription at Vijayanagar, A.D. 1513.

[4] Inscription at Maṅgalagiri (*supra*, Vol. I, p. 75).

[5] See above, p. 187, under the "Reddi Chiefs of Kondavīdu."

[6] Inscription at Medūru, Kistna District, (*supra*, p. 51).

[7] Inscription at Vijayanagar (*supra*, Vol. I, p. 107).

[8] Inscriptions at Conjeeveram (Vol. I, p. 181, No. 86, and p. 182, No. 116).

Names.	Dates.	References.
Rāma Rāja Viṭṭhaladeva	A.D. 1547 to 1556.	See above, Vol. I, p. 292. Madura.
Timma Rāja, son of Timmayyadeva ...	A.D. 1551 ...	Do. do. p. 129, Yerraguḍipāḍu, Cuddapah.
Rāma Rāja	A.D. 1552 ...	Do. do. p. 62, Taṅgeḍa, Kistna.
Rāmadeva		
Tirumaladeva		
Tirumalayyadeva, son of Raṅga Rāja, son of Āra Vijaya Rāma Rāja.	A.D. 1555 ...	Do. do. p. 130, Vanṭimiṭṭa, Cuddapah.
Tirumala, son of Raṅga Rāja	A.D. 1556 ...	Do. do. p. 107, Vijayanagar.
Rāma Rāja, son of Tirumaladeva ...	A.D. 1565 ...	Do. do. p. 120, Pennakoṇḍa.
Pāpa Timmayya, son of Rāma Rāja Timma Rāja.	*Grant given in reign of Sadāśiva.*	Do. do. p. 124, Bollavaraṁ, Cuddapah.

It has already been mentioned[1] how, after repeated struggles, the whole strength of the Muhammadan kingdoms of the Dakhan combined against Vijayanagar, and, in the battle of Talikōṭa, crushed for ever its widely-extended power, reducing the members of the ruling house to the position of mere zemindars. In spite of the entire loss of power, however, the feeling of the Hindu population of the south seems to have been always loyal to their old rulers, for, even as late as the year 1793, I have seen copper-plate documents which acknowledge the representatives of the family as paramount sovereigns.

Inscriptions at Ahobilam[2] show that there at least the authority of Sadāśiva was recognized up to the year 1568, three years later than the fatal battle which ruined his family. But at the same time (*i.e.*, in 1567) we find Tirumaladeva, the second of the three usurping brothers who had kept Sadāśiva captive—the elder brother, Rāmadeva, having been captured and killed at Talikōṭa—giving a grant in his own name.[3] Other grants of this Tirumala's in 1567, 1568, 1572, 1573, 1577,[4] are to be found amongst the inscriptions noted in Volume I. He retired to Pennakoṇḍa in A.D. 1567.[5] The inscription at Pennakoṇḍa in 1577 notes the name of his minister as Chinnappa Nāyuḍu

With Sadaśiva expired, or sank into obscurity, the old line of Narasiṁha, and the family of the usurping ministers were recognized both by Hindus and Muhammadans as rightful sovereigns. Several inscriptions appear to recognize Rāma Rāya as the founder of this dynasty, as they affix his name (*more Indicorum*) to that of the reigning sovereign or scion of the house specially requiring notice. We may therefore call the three Vijayanagar dynasties by the names of (1) the Dynasty of Harihara, (2) the Dynasty of Narasiṁha, (3) the Dynasty of Rāma Rāja. We are now concerned with the latter.

It has been stated above that the Muhammadan historians believe Rāma Rāja and his brothers to have been sons of "Heem" Rāja; Dr. Burnell[6] calls them sons of "Vīrappa Nāyak"; an inscription at Devanhaḷḷi in Maisūr[7] styles him "Śrī Raṅga." Rāma Rāya married the younger of Krishṇadeva Rāya's daughters, and was therefore called "Aliya" Rāma Rāja, *aliya* meaning son-in-law. Dr. Oppert[8] points out that in the "Local Records," Vol. XLVII, p. 65, his wife's name is mentioned as "Tirumalāmbā." He was killed at Talikōṭa.

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[1] See above, p. 247.

[2] Above, Vol. I, p. 101.

[3] Above, Vol. I, p. 132, Kandukūru, Cuddapah District.

[4] At Pennakoṇḍa, Khairuvvala, and Chintakuṇṭa in the Kurnool District, and at Conjeeveram. (See Vol. I, pp. 119-93, 181, 102, 119).

[5] According to Purchas II, p. 1705. (Burnell's *South-Indian Palæography*, p. 55, n.)

[6] *South Indian Palæography*, p. 55, n.

[7] Rice's *Mysore Inscriptions*, p. 252, No. 140.

[8] *Madras Journal* for 1881, p. 269, n.

From Mackenzie's "*View of the Principal Political Events that occurred in the Carnatic, from the dissolution of the Ancient Hindu Government in* 1564 *till the Mogul Government was established in* 1687"[1] we gather some valuable information; but it must be confessed that all is, at present, singularly confused, the different lists varying in most important particulars. From the inscriptions which I have examined, or of which I have received information (if the dates given are reliable) it would seem that Rāma's brother Tirumala, and the latter's son, Śrī Raṅga, ruled from 1567 till A.D. 1585, or for twenty years after the battle of Talikōṭa. The inscriptions tabulated above (p. 137) give Tirumala in 1567, Raṅga 1572, Tirumala 1573, Raṅga 1574, Tirumala 1577, and then Raṅga 1578—1585. The "Traditional List" published by Ravenshaw (*Asiatic Researches* XX, 1) and repeated in Mr. Kelsall's *Bellary Manual*, gives us Tirumala (1564—1572), Raṅga (1572—1586), and the list tabulated by Ravenshaw from inscriptions gives Tirumala (1560—1571) and Raṅga (1574—1584). In this uncertainty we can only be sure that Tirumala became head of the family after Talikōṭa, that he removed the seat of government to Pennakoṇḍa after the sack of the capital, and that he was succeeded at Pennakoṇḍa by his eldest son Śrī Raṅga I.

Some writers have definitely fixed the accession of Śrī Raṅga at the year A.D. 1574. We learn a little more, however, from other sources. After the battle which decided the fate of the Hindu monarchy, the allies marched as far as Vijayanagar and Ānēgundi. They plundered the capital, committing all sorts of excess, and only retired on receiving the cession of all the lands north of the Tuṅgabhadrā which had been captured by the Hindus. The acknowledged head of the family was then Veṅkaṭa, Rāma Rāja's youngest brother, Timma being for the time ousted. This state of things did not, however, last for very long.[2] Almost immediately after the Dakhāṇī allies had broken up their joint camp at Raichūr, where they fixed their rendezvous after their victorious campaign, Ḥusain Nizām Shāh of Aḥmadnagar died, and was succeeded by a minor. This event encouraged 'Alī Ādil Shāh of Bijapur to attempt largely to add to his dominions. Timma Rāja applied to him for aid in order that he might regain his position as chief of the family—a position which Veṅkaṭa had usurped—and 'Alī Ādil moved with an army to Ānēgundi ostensibly to his aid, but in reality with the view of adding, first Ānēgundi, and afterwards Vijayanagar itself, to his own dominions. This design was frustrated by Veṅkaṭa calling on the other Dakhāṇī sovereignties to aid him to maintain his position, and 'Alī Ādil was forced by fear of his rivals to retreat back from Ānēgundi.

In 1577 the Muḥammadans advanced against Pennakoṇḍa, which was so bravely defended by Jagadēva Rāya, son-in-law of Śrī Raṅga, that the invaders were defeated and driven back. Jagadēva was rewarded by large grants of land added to the territories of the province (parts of Maisūr and Salem) that he governed. His governorship was then widely extended.

Śrī Raṅga was succeeded in A.D. 1585 by his brother, Veṅkaṭapati, who removed the seat of government to Chandragiri. Veṅkaṭapati ruled with some degree of magnificence at Chandragiri and Vellore, having his territories governed by viceroys. Mackenzie gives the names of some of the principal viceroys and their provinces about the year A.D. 1597. They seem to have been—

Krishṇappa Nāyakka	at Jiñji (Gingee).
? Nāyakka	at Tanjore.
Kumāra Krishṇappa Nāyakka	at Madura.
Jagadēva Rāya	at Chennapaṭṭaṇa.
Tirumala Rāya	at Śrīraṅgapaṭṭaṇa.
?	at Pennakoṇḍa.

About the year 1593 or 1595 he seems to have roused himself to make an effort for the recovery of at least part of his patrimony from the Musalmāns. "Taking advantage of the attention of the Gol-"koṇḍa Government being taken up by the invasion of Aḥmadnagar by the Mogul forces under Prince "Murād, son of Akbar, he approached the limits of Guntūr with a view of recovering that province; but "speedily retreated on finding the Golkoṇḍa officers were disposed to receive him in force, and apologized, "alleging that his movement was from motives of religion" to visit and perform ablutions "at the great "tank at Cummam." In 1599 Veṅkaṭapati was at war with the Nāyakka of Madura, his vassal.[3] The European missionaries were well received by the sovereign at Chandragiri, and he encouraged the trade of the East India Company. The Dutch were then established at Pulicat, where they had recently built a fort. He died in A.D. 1614. Floris, the traveller, heard of his death while at Masulipatam, on October

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[1] J.A.S.B. XII (1844), p. 421.

[2] J.A.S.B. XII (1844), p. 421.

[3] Pimenta's account. He was a "visitor" of the Jesuits. "Purchas (Vol. II, pp. 1744—1750) gives an abridgment of it, as also does Jarric ("Thesaurus," I, pp. 625—690)." Burnell's *South-Indian Palæography*, p. 55, n.

25th of that year. He states that the king's three wives burned themselves on his funeral pyre. One of them was "Obiama, Queen of Paleakate," or Pulicat.

His death was followed by great confusion and disturbance. The various viceroys throughout the south of India began to assume an independent attitude and emancipate themselves from their position of vassaldom. The government of the Vijayanagar territories above the ghāṭs was virtually destroyed by the capture of Śrīraṅgapaṭṭaṇa (Seringapatam) in 1609 A.D. by Rāja Uḍaiyār of Maisūr from Tirumala Rāja, the aged viceroy, who retired and died at Tālkāḍ. And all over the country the Poḷegars began to acquire more and more power.

The following genealogical table exhibits the relationship of the kings of the Rāma Rāja dynasty down to Veṅkaṭapati :—

?
Married Ballāḷikā.[1]

Rāma Rāja,[1]
married Lakkāmbikā.
Called elsewhere[2] Bukka Rāja, *his queen's name being given as* Mallāmbikā.

Śrī Raṅga *or*
Śrī Raṅga Rāma Nripatiḥ,[3]
Married Tirumalādevī or Tirumalāmbikā.
He was minister to the sovereign.

Rāma Rāja.
Governed the kingdom in reign of Sadāśiva. Married Krishnadeva Rāya's younger daughter Tirumalāmbā. Was killed at Talikōṭa A.D. 1564.

Timma *or*
Tirumala,
(1564—1574 ?).
Married (1) *Vengalāmbā,* (2) *Rāghavāmbā,* (3) *Pēdāvamāmbā,* (4) *Krishnavāmbā. He removed the seat of government to Pennakoṇḍa in A.D.* 1567.

Veṅkaṭa *or* Veṅkaṭādri.

Krishna Rāja.[4]
Acquired Ānēgundi for himself, but died without issue.

Tirumala Rāja.[4]

Raṅga I
or Śrī Raṅga, *alias*
Viśākhi[4]
(A.D. 1574 ?—1585),
Married
(1) *Tirumalādevī*
and (2) *Katāmbā.*

A daughter,
married Jagadeva Rāya.

Tirumaladeva
or Śrīdeva.
"*Reigned for a short time.*"[4]

Veṅkaṭapati,
(1585—1614).
Removed the seat of government from Pennakoṇḍa to Chandragiri. Married three wives, one of whom was "Obiama, Queen of Pulicat," according to Floris. Died without issue.

My information regarding inscriptions gives me the following list, the dates being those of the inscription of sovereigns (so-called) who succeeded Veṅkaṭapati.

	A.D.
Śrī Raṅga II	1619
Rāma	1620—1622
Śrī Raṅga II (?)	1623
Veṅkaṭappa	1623
Rāma	1629
Veṅkaṭapati	1636
Śrī Raṅga III	1643—1665

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[1] Inscription at Devanhaḷḷi ; Rice's *Mysore Inscriptions*, p. 252, No. 140. The genealogy is partially confirmed by my copper-plate inscription No. 12 (*see above, pp.* 2, 3).

[2] See above, pp. 2, 3, copper-plate inscription No. 12.

[3] I go by inscriptions. Muḥammadan historians call Rāma's father "Heemraaje," as given in Scott's Forishta. Burnell styles him Virappa Nāyak.

[4] According to information supplied to me by the present Raja of Ānēgundi.

This seems to accord well with the "Traditional List" as published by Ravenshaw (*Asiatic Researches* XX, 1) so far as the order of names is concerned, except that my inscriptional list interpolates a Śrī Raṅga and Rāma at the beginning; but all my stone inscriptions require examination. Śrī Raṅga, however, certainly began to reign before the year 1639, for it was he that gave the site of the city of Madras to the English in that year.

Mr. Ravenshaw's list runs—

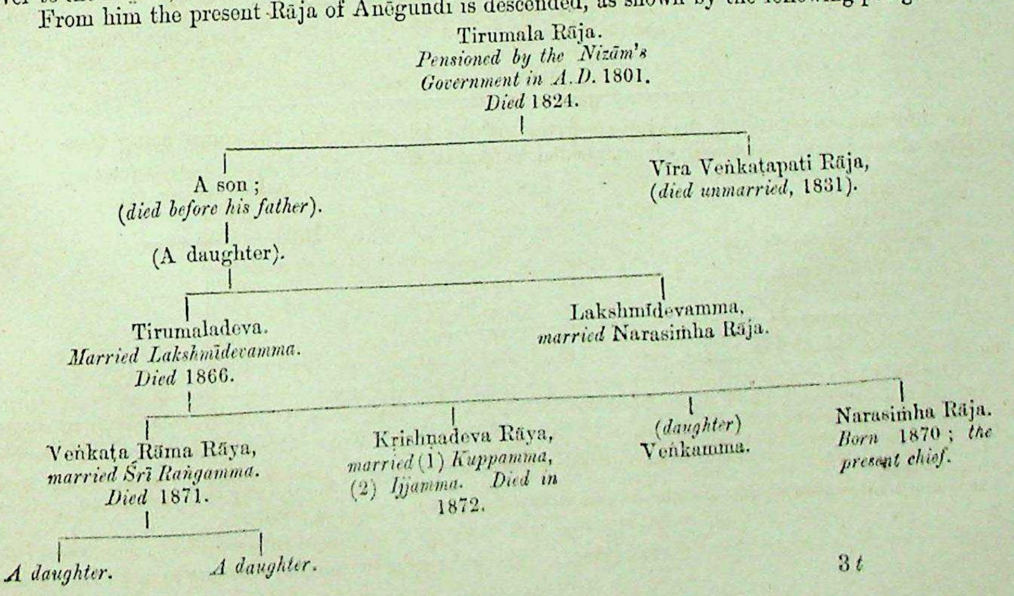
Śrī Raṅga II.
Veṅkaṭa.
Rāmadeva.
Veṅkaṭapati.
Śrī Raṅga III.

We then have—

	A.D.
Śrī Raṅga IV	1665—1678
Veṅkaṭapati	1678—1680
Śrī Raṅga	1692
Veṅkaṭa	1706
Śrī Raṅga	1716
Mahādeva	1724
Śrī Raṅga	1729
Veṅkaṭa	1732
Rāma	1739 (?)
Veṅkaṭapati	1744
(?)	(?)
Veṅkaṭapati	1791—1793

In a letter to Government, dated 12th July 1801, Munro gave an account of the Ānegundi Rāj so far as he had been able to gather it. He states that the then Rāja was a descendant of the Vijayanagar family by the female line, his ancestors having obtained the territories of Ānegundi, part of Harpanahaḷḷi, and part of Chitaldurgam in jāghīr from the Muhammadan Governments. Early in the eighteenth century they paid a tribute of Rs. 20,000 to the Mogul Emperor. In A.D. 1749 the jāghīr fell under the Mahrattas and paid tribute to them till 1775, when it was reduced by Ḥaidar 'Alī, who fixed the tribute at Rs. 10,000 and the obligation of furnishing a force of 1,000 foot and 100 horse. In 1786 Tīpū completely subverted the jāghīr. The Rāja fled to the Nizām's dominions, where he remained a fugitive till 1791, when he tried to regain his jāghīr during the war. In 1799 he seized Ānegundi on Tīpū's fall, and refused to submit to the English. This he was compelled to do, and the estate was handed over to the Nizām, when the Rāja was made a pensioner. His name was Tirumala Rāja. He died in 1824.

From him the present Rāja of Ānegundi is descended, as shown by the following pedigree:—


Tirumala Rāja.
Pensioned by the Nizām's Government in A.D. 1801.
Died 1824.
A son; (*died before his father*).
Vīra Veṅkaṭapati Rāja, (*died unmarried*, 1831).
(A daughter).
Tirumaladeva. *Married Lakshmīdevamma. Died* 1866.
Lakshmīdevamma, *married* Narasiṁha Rāja.
Veṅkaṭa Rāma Rāya, *married Śrī Raṅgamma. Died* 1871.
Krishnadeva Rāya, *married* (1) *Kuppamma,* (2) *Ijjamma. Died in* 1872.
(*daughter*) Veṅkamma.
Narasiṁha Rāja. *Born* 1870; *the present chief.*
A daughter.
A daughter.

VIJAYAPURA, OR BIJAPUR, 'ĀDIL SHĀHI DYNASTY OF—.

(*See* DAKHAṆ, Muḥammadan Kings of the—.)

WARAṄGAL, SOVEREIGNS OF—.

(*See* GAṆAPATIS of Oraṅgal.)

WESTERN CHĀLUKYAS.

(*See* CHALUKYAS.)

YĀDAVAS OF DEVAGIRI.

(See Mr. Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, pp. 71—78, for an account of this family. From it the following summary is compiled.)

On the downfall of the Kaḷachuris, the southern parts of their dominions fell into the hands of the Hoysala Ballāḷas, or Yādavas of Dvārasamudra, while the northern were appropriated by another family of Yādavas, who eventually settled at Devagiri (*hod.* Daulatābād.) The device of their house was a golden *garuḍa.* The following is the genealogy of the dynasty :—

Siṅghana I.
|
Mallugi.
|
Bhillama
(A.D. 1187 to 1191).
|
Jaitugi I,
Jaitrasiṁha, *or* Jaitrapāla,
(A.D. 1191—1209.)
|
Siṅghana II,
Siṁha, Siṁhala, Siṁhana, *or* Tribhuvanamalla,
(A.D. 1209—1247.)
|
Jaitugi II.

Kṛishṇa,
Kanhara, Kanhāra, Kandhara, *or* Kandhāra, (A.D. 1247—1260).
|
Rāmachandra, *or*
Rāmadeva,
(A.D. 1271—1309).

Śaṁkara,
(A.D. 1309—1312).

Bhīma.

A daughter,
married to Haripāla.

Mahādeva
alias Uragasārvabhauma,
(A.D. 1260—1271).
|
Amana.

Siṅghana I is stated in an inscription to have subdued the "King of the Karṇāṭaka," whom Mr. Fleet identifies with the Hoysala king Vishṇuvardhana.

In Bhillama's lifetime, his son Jaitugi seems to have been defeated by the Hoysala king Ballāḷa II in a battle fought, according to tradition, at Lakkundi in the Dhārvāḍ District.

Jaitugi I resided at Vijayapura or Bijapur. He is stated in a later inscription to have slain the "King of Trikaliṅga" and seized his kingdom. Whether this is true or not remains to be proved. The king of "Trikaliṅga" would, apparently, be the Choḷa sovereign, or his viceroy in his northern possessions. Kulottuṅga II appears to have reigned over the Choḷa country till after the year A.D. 1158; and I have received copies of inscriptions about the Krishṇā and Godāvarī rivers which would give us a Choḷa prince named Rājendra reigning till at least 1194; after which we hear nothing of any sovereign till the Gaṇapatis of Oraṅgal appear on the scene, the country being apparently in the hands of a number of petty chiefs. It is therefore not at all improbable that the Choḷa sovereign or viceroy of Teliṅgāna (*Trikaliṅga*) was conquered by a Yādava sovereign between the years 1191 and 1209, the date of Jaitugi's reign.

It is in the reign of Siṅghana II, viz., in the year A.D. 1210-11, that Devagiri is first mentioned as the capital. He claims to have conquered the "King of Telunga" (Teliṅgāna), the Kaḷachuri king, and the Āndhra king. Thirty-eight inscriptions of his reign are extant, which prove that the kingdom had extended in size.

Siṅghana II was succeeded by his grandson Krishṇa, whose viceroy (*Mahāpradhāna*) in the southern provinces was the son of a general who is declared to have conquered the Raṭṭas, the Kādambas of the Koṅkaṇa, the Pāṇḍya who shone at Gutti," (?) and the Hoyśala king, and to have set up pillars of victory near the Kāverī.

Mahādeva was possibly a usurper. His son Amana seems to have been forcibly ousted by Rāmachandra, who succeeded in A.D. 1271.

Either Rāmachandra or one of his vassals prosecuted a war against the Hoyśalas which seems to have been successful. Rāmachandra's sway "extended over all the dominions, in the central and southern parts of the Bombay Presidency, of the dynasties that preceded his." In A.D. 1294 [1] he was attacked by a predatory band of Muhammadan horsemen under 'Alā-ud-dīn Khilji, nephew of Jalāl-ud-dīn,—their first inroad into the Dakhaṇ,—was defeated and driven into his fort, the town being pillaged by the marauders. Rāmachandra bought off the invaders and concluded a peace, but meanwhile his son Śaṅkara advanced with a large army to the capital. In the battle which ensued the Muhammadans were ultimately victorious, and the Hindu sovereign had to make further concessions before the invaders would retire.

In 1306 A.D. Rāmachandra having refused tribute, 'Alā-ud-dīn, who, by the murder of his uncle, was now on the throne of Delhi, sent one of his eunuchs, Malik Kāfur, with 100,000 horse, to subdue the Dakhaṇ. Devagiri was defenceless against this host, and Rāmachandra submitted and was sent to Delhi, where he was received honorably and liberally. He was restored, and continued to pay tribute till his death. In 1309 he hospitably entertained Malik Kāfur on his march against Oraṅgal.

In 1310 A.D. Malik Kāfur again marched south, this time against the Hoyśalas, and returned to Delhi. Śaṅkara, then sovereign of Devagiri, refused tribute, and in 1312 Malik Kāfur again marched into the Dakhaṇ, seized Śaṅkara and put him to death. He ravaged the Dakhaṇ, and took up his residence at Devagiri. Being summoned soon after to Delhi, Rāmachandra's son-in-law, Haripāla, stirred up the Dakhaṇ to arms, expelled a number of the Muhammadan garrisons, and asserted his power over the former territories of Devagiri.

In 1318 Mubārak, then on the throne of Delhi, marched in person against Haripāla, who was captured, flayed alive, and decapitated, and his head set up over the gate of his own city.

Thus ended the Yādava dynasty.

YĀDAVAS OF DVĀRASAMUDRA.

(*See* the Hoyśala Ballāḷas.)

YĀDAVAS OF MĀNYAKHĒTA.

(*See* the Rāshṭrakūṭas.)

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[1] Mr. Fleet's summary of what follows is taken from Ferishta.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES.

BĀṆA KINGS, THE—.

The publication of Mr. Le Fanu's *Manual of the Salem District* with Mr. Foulkes's Historical Paper in Vol. I, and his exhaustive notes on inscriptions in the Appendix to Vol. II, enables me to make some additions to the above sketch of the dynasties of Southern India.

I had omitted to notice the Bāṇa Kings of Maisūr. This was a very ancient dynasty and apparently ruled over the eastern portion of Maisūr. (*Op. cit.* II, 395, etc.)

At an early date, in the reign of the Gaṅga King Koṅgaṇi I (*see p.* 190), the Bāṇa kings were conquered, but they subsequently recovered their power and prestige. They were conquered again by a chief in the reign of Prithivī Koṅgaṇi, prior to the year A.D. 777.[1]

Mr. Foulkes's inscription (*id., p.* 369) gives us a certain chief named Hasti Malla, king of the Bāṇas, who was subject to the Gaṅga Kings of Maisūr, who in turn were feudatories of the Cholas. The Gaṅga Prince Kesarī "Prithivīpati" consecrated Hasti Malla, of Padivipurī, king of the Bāṇas by permission of the Choḷa "Parakesari." A short time previous to this the Bāṇas were conquered "suddenly" (*id., p.* 372, *Ins., verse* 9) by the Choḷa Vīra Nārāyaṇa, and since the inscription in question bears an endorsement in the fifteenth year of the said Vīra Nārāyaṇa, it would appear that this conquest, followed by the giving back of the kingdom and consecration of the Bāṇa king, took place within the first fifteen years of his reign, and therefore that "Parakesari" or "Koppara Kesari" was a title of this Vīra Nārāyaṇa Choḷa. In the endorsement the latter is mentioned by the title of "he who took Madura."

In another grant the same Bāṇa chief, Hasti Malla, is represented as having captured a Pallava fort, and being in consequence highly honored by the Choḷa sovereign and the Gaṅga King Prithivīpati. Mr. Foulkes argues (*id., p.* 388), and I think rightly, that this must have taken place before the conquest of the Pallavas by the Choḷas, and probably only shortly before.

Another grant published in the same work (*id.*, 391) gives us the following table of eight kings. Bāṇa was the first sovereign. A long time after him came Bāṇādhirāja. Again a long time after him came Jayanandivarmā, who ruled as far as the "Andhra country," *i.e.*, the Telugu country.

Jayanandivarmā.
|
Vijayāditya.
|
Śrī Malladeva, *alias* "Jagadekamalla."
|
Bāṇa Vidyādhara.
|
Prabhumerudeva.
|
Vikramāditya.
|
Vijayāditya, *alias* "Pukaravippava Gauda."
|
Vikramāditya, *alias* "Vijaya Bāhu."

The last is called the "friend of Krishṇa Rāja." Another Bāṇa king is mentioned in inscriptions at Gūlgānpōde in the Kōlār District of Maisūr, 15 miles north of Kōlār (*Mysore Inscriptions*, pp. lvi, 304, 305), viz., the "Śrī Mahāvali Bāṇarasa," Vikramāditya, surnamed "Bāṇa Vidyādhara."

Reference to the sketch of the rulers of the Malayāḷam country given above (p. 196) will show that one of the early Perumāḷs was Bāṇa Perumāḷ "from Bāṇapuram in *Paradeśa*."

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[1] Inscription at Nāgamaṅgalam (Rice's *Mysore Inscriptions*, p. 287).

CHALUKYAS.

Mr. Fleet (*Ind. Ant.* XII, 218, 220) mentions an Eastern Chalukyan inscription from the Kṛishṇā, which states that King Vijayāditya Narendra Mṛigarāja fought 108 battles in twelve years with the Rāshṭrakūṭa feudatories, the Gaṅga *Mahāmaṇḍaleśvaras* and the Raṭṭas; that Guṇagāṅka-Vijayāditya was successful in the war with the same opponents; but that, after his reign, Vengi was overrun and crushed by the "Raṭṭa claimants,"—for the time, of course.

CHOḶAS.

Mr. Foulkes (*Manual of the Salem District* II, 369) publishes a grant which gives a genealogy of three Choḷa sovereigns, corresponding apparently with a set of three mentioned in the *Koṅgudeśa-rājākkaḷ*.

Mr. Foulkes's Grant.	*Koṅgudeśa-rājākkaḷ.*
Vijayālaya.	Vijayada.
|	|
Āditya.	Āditya.
|	|
Vīra Nārāyaṇa.	Vīra Choḷa Nārāyaṇa.

We learn that previous to these there had reigned a "Karikāla Choḷa," since the grant states (v. 4) that "in his line, which the fame of Kokkiḷḷi Choḷa Karikāla rendered illustrious, and which was the original stock from which Kochchaṅkaṇa and other founders of royal dynasties sprung, the victorious and wealthy Vijayālaya was born…………" Vīra Nārāyaṇa is said to have married the daughter of the King of Keraḷa, and to have conquered (1) the Bāṇa kings, (2) King Tumba and other kings, (3) Rāja Siṁha Pāṇḍiyan, (4) the King of Ceylon. He assumed the title of "Saṅgrāma Rāghava."

Mr. Foulkes (*id.*, *p.* 367) thinks that the Choḷa Ādityavarmā, who conquered the *Koṅgudeśa* about the year A.D. 894 according to his computation, and who had a son Vīra, is the same as the Choḷa Parakeśari, who seems to have had a son Vīra; but the whole history of the Choḷas is, at present, so confused that it is, as Mr. Foulkes remarks, dangerous to theorize.

The Koṅgu chronicle mentions a Choḷa "Arivarideva," or "Harivarideva," *alias* Rājarāja, as great-grandson of Vīra Nārāyaṇa. On page 380 of the same publication Mr. Foulkes gives us a list of seven Choḷas and the dates he assigns to them. But as a great deal of his reasoning seems to be based on the Koṅgu chronicle, neither the dates nor names can be trusted.

	A.D.
Vijayālaya … … … … … … …	855—880
Āditya … … … … … … …	880—905
Vīra Nārāyaṇa … … … … … …	905—930
Desotya … … … … … … …	930—950
Parāntaka … … … … … … …	950—970
Divi … … … … … … …	970—990
Harivari *alias* Rājarāja … … … … … …	990

One thing is quite clear,—that if the Vīra Nārāyaṇa of this list be the same as Rājendra Kulottuṅga Choḷa, the date must be wrong.

Another list has kindly been given to me by Dr. Burgess, who got it from Dr. Burnell. This also is from a chronicle, the *Bṛihadīśvara Māhātmya*, or legend of the great temple at Tanjore. Dr. Burnell had no confidence in it, though he thought that some of the names were doubtless real ones. It will be observed that the list does not at all correspond with the lists drawn from inscriptions.

Kulottuṅga.
Deva Choḷa.
Śaśiśekhara.
Śivaliṅga Choḷa.
Karikāla Choḷa.
Bhīma Choḷa.
Rāja Rājendra.
Vīra Mārtāṇḍa.

Kīrtivardhana.
Jaya Choḷa.
Kanaka Choḷa.
Sundara Choḷa.
Kālakāla Choḷa.
Kalyāṇa Choḷa.
Bhadra Choḷa.

GAṄGAS OF MAISŪR.

In a grant published by Mr. Foulkes in Mr. Le Fanu's *Manual of the Salem District* (Vol. II, p. 372) is a short Gaṅga genealogy. In the royal line was born Śiva Māra, who had a son named Prithu-yashā *alias* Prithivīpati. He saved a certain Diṇḍikojeriga from Amoghavarsha. [The first of these latter names sounds like a Pallava name. Amoghavarsha was probably one of the three Rāshṭrakūṭa kings of that name (*see above, pp.* 233-4).] He also saved Nāgadaṇḍa (another Pallava?) from death. Prithu-yashā seems to have lost his life in battle with the Pāṇḍiyan King Varaguṇa.[1] His son was Narasiṁha, and the latter's son was named Keśari, *alias* "Prithivīpati." The latter was subject to the Choḷa king Parakeśari (or Kopparakeśari?) and consecrated Hasti Malla king of the Bāṇas. The Bāṇas had been shortly before defeated by the Choḷa king, the same Parakeśari, also called Vīra Nārāyaṇa.

KALIṄGĀ.

The kingdom of Kaliṅgā was one of the oldest in India. Though not actually mentioned by name in the *Rig Veda*, the sage Kakshīvat is frequently alluded to, and he was the son of a female slave of the queen of Kaliṅgā. The country is mentioned in all the most ancient chronicles. According to Buddhist legends, when Buddha's relics were divided at his death, Brahmadatta, the King of Kaliṅgā, obtained his left canine tooth. Kaliṅgā is also mentioned in the *Jātakas*, such as the *Wessantara Jātaka* and others. In the time of Aśoka (B.C. 250) the country was of sufficient importance to justify that king's engraving his celebrated rock-edicts there for the enlightenment of the people. Pliny divides the country into three portions, *Kaliṅgā*, *Madhya Kaliṅgā*, and *Mahā Kaliṅga*. With all this, very little is known of the names of the kings who reigned over the country, except through native chronicles, which, as before stated, are very untrustworthy.

Professor Peterson of Bombay communicated, on behalf of Pandit Bhagvānlāl Indrājī, to the Oriental Congress at Leiden in 1883 a decypherment of the well-known rock inscription at Udayagiri, which used to be attributed to King Aira or Vera, but which, it is now shown, was engraved by King Khārāvela of Kaliṅgā, who belonged to the Cheta family and the Jain faith. The date would seem to be not long subsequent to Aśoka (B.C. 250). The king gives a long account of his doings for 38 years, and mentions a "Western," that is, Andhra King Sātakarni. He dates the extension of certain works at the close of "the 165th year of the Maurya Kings." (*Numismata Orientalia*, Vol. III, p. 29. Mr. Edward Thomas's Contribution to the treatise on South-Indian Coinage.)

Mr. W. Taylor, now residing at Parlakimedi in Ganjam, has sent me a newly discovered copper-plate inscription of Indravarmā, King of Kaliṅgā, found at Kimedi. It is on three small plates, and dates apparently from about the eighth or ninth century. Two other inscriptions of this king are known (*see above, p.* 183), dated respectively in the 128th and 146th year of the "victorious reign" of the dynasty. This is similarly dated in the 91st year, proving either that Indravarmā enjoyed a very long reign, or that there was more than one king of that name.[2]

MAISŪR.

Mr. Foulkes (*Manual of the Salem District*, II, 403—430) has published a grant of Doḍḍa Krishna Rāja (A.D. 1714—1731), and has printed (pp. 426—430) several genealogies of this royal house from different sources. My table (*above, p.* 194) is defective, but it is at least as reliable as any other, seeing that seven different tables compiled by Mr. Foulkes from different sources vary in important details.

RĀSHṬRAKŪṬA KINGS.

Mr. Fleet has just published a number of new grants in *Ind. Ant.* XII, 215, from which we gain the following principal particulars:—

(11.) Amoghavarsha I was surnamed "Atiśayadhavala" and "Nṛipatuṅga I." He defeated the

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[1] Mr. Foulkes points out that Kamban, the great Tamil poet, is said to have lived in the reign of Varaguṇa Pāṇḍiyan, while "local tradition" makes Kamban also a contemporary of Rājendra Kulottuṅga Choḷa. This would help in the identification of Vīra Nārāyaṇa with Rājendra Kulottuṅga Choḷa were it not that so much confusion exists in regard to all these dates and names. Patient working will probably throw light on all this before very long.

[2] This grant is now in the Madras Museum.

Chalukyas, and built (restored?) the city of Mānyakhēṭa. He came to the throne in A.D. 814-15 or 815-16, and enjoyed a long reign.

An Eastern Chālukyan inscription from the Krishṇā states that a long war took place in the time of Vijayāditya Narendra Mrigarāja of that dynasty with the Gaṅgas and Raṭṭas. These Gaṅgas were feudatories of the Rāshṭrakūṭas. 108 battles were fought in twelve years.

(12.) Krishna II was also called "Kannara," "Kandhara-Vallabha," and "Krishṇa-Vallabha." His wife was of the family of the Kaḷachuris of Tewar or Tripura.

The Eastern Chālukyan inscription mentioned above states that the wars between that dynasty and the Rāshṭrakūṭas continued into the reign of Krishṇa II. Guṇagāṅka-Vijayāditya was successful in his wars, but after him "the province of Vengī was overrun by the army of the Raṭṭa claimants, as if by dense darkness on the setting of the sun."

(13.) Jagattuṅga II. Mr. Fleet has ascertained (*p.* 222, *note* 47) that the name "Jagadrudra" might be expunged both from this king's names and those of his great grandfather Govinda III. The bestowal of the title is due, it seems, to a mistake in reading an inscription. Jagattuṅga II gave a grant in A.D. 929-30 under the title of "Prabhūtavarsha." His son,

(14.) Indra IV, gave a grant in A.D. 916-17.

Mr. Fleet (*Ind. Ant.* XII, 248) mentions two royal *insignia*, which it seems were formerly adopted by the Guptas, acquired from them by the Chalukyas, and wrested from the Chalukyas by the Rāshtrakūṭas. These are the figures of the rivers Gaṅgā and Yamunā.

Govinda V is called "Gojjigadeva," "Nripatuṅga," "Vīra Nārāyana," and "Raṭṭa-Kandarpa" in an inscription at Kaḷas in Dhārvāḍ (*id.*, p. 249). An army of his was defeated by Rāja Bhīma of the Eastern Chālukyas.

VIJAYANAGAR.

On page 436 of the *Chingleput District Manual*, Mr. Crole has printed a translation of an inscription in the *Varadarājāsvāmi* temple at Conjeeveram, which gives some interesting details of Krishṇadeva Rāya's conquests (*see above, p.* 249) and of his visit to Conjeeveram after his return. He is described as capturing, first, the hill forts of Udayagiri, Bellamkoṇḍa, Vinukoṇḍa, Koṇḍavīḍu and others, from Nellore up to the Krishṇā river, subduing some chiefs whose names are given;[1] then Bezvāḍa, Koṇḍapalle, and many places north of the river; and finally Rajahmundry, north of the Godāvari, where "the youngest of his wives, Tirumalādevī, was caused to make many gifts. In A.D. 1516 he went and worshipped at Conjeeveram and gave gifts."

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[1] It is interesting to notice that this inscription confirms the Koṇḍavīḍu chronicle (*see above, p.* 188) that the Gajapatis of Orissa had possession of that fortress in those days, and that the last of them, Vīrabhadra, son of Pratāpa Rudra Gajapati, was conquered by Krishṇadeva Rāya in A.D. 1515.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LIST OF COPPER-PLATE GRANTS SENT FOR EXAMINATION.

(*Continued from page* 34.)

220. (*From the Collector's Office, Kurnool. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) An early Vijayanagar grant, consisting of three plates joined by a ring, with a seal consisting of a *nandi* seated on a lotus. The mythological portion of the inscription is short, mentioning only *Chandra* and *Yadu*. One of the *Yādavas* was named Saṅgama, and in his family was born Bukka, the donor. He is stated to have humbled the kings of Kaliṅgā and Vaṅgā. In Ś.Ś. 1285 (A.D. 1363), cyclic year *Plava*, Bukka, residing on the banks of the Tuṅgabhadrā, and worshipping the god *Virūpāksha*, granted, for the support of a temple of *Bhairava*, and for the maintenance of a priest, the village of Gaḍigarēlu, *alias* Bukkarāyapuram, in the Peḍakal District of the Province of Ghanādri. The bulk of the inscription is in Sanskrit, only the description of the village boundaries being given in Kanarese. This grant may be the same as that mentioned at page 94, Vol. I, under the head "Gaḍigerēvula," a village ten miles north-by-west of Nandyāl in the Kurnool District.

221. (*From the same. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) A Vijayanagar plate, modern in character, but professing to date from A.D. 1410. It does not seem so old. The edges of the plates are lined with thin strips of copper, nailed on to preserve the writing. The seal is plain and flat and is ornamented, in roughly engraved lines, by a figure of *Vāmana* bearing an umbrella, having in front of him a sword, and on each side of his head the sun and moon. The mythological portion of the grant is very small, mentioning only Yadu. "In his family Saṅgama was born." The genealogy is—

Saṅgama.
|
Bukka.
|
Harihara.
|
Deva Rāya.

(*See above*, pp. 243, 244, and Burnell's *South-Indian Palæography*, p. 55.) King Deva Rāya, in Ś.Ś. 1332, cyclic year *Vikriti* (A.D. 1410), gave the town of Ādavāni (Ādōni) as an *agrahāram* to a number of priests of the temple of *Vīrabhadra* there.

222. (*From the same. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) A Vijayanagar grant in five large plates, joined together by a ring bearing the boar-seal with sun and moon, in low relief. The grant is by King Achyuta, who, in Ś.Ś. 1455 (A.D. 1533), cyclic year *Vijaya*, presents to fifty Brahmans the village of Narasendrapura, *alias* Kallavāya. The genealogy is precisely as in No. 107, to which in all respects this grant closely assimilates. Here, as there, Achyuta is distinctly called the "younger brother" (*tadanujanmā*) of Krishṇadeva.

223. (*From the same. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) A Vijayanagar grant in three plates, the seal missing. This, in all respects except size (it is smaller) resembles No. 222. By it King Achyuta in Ś.Ś. 1461 (A.D. 1539), cyclic year *Vikāri*, grants the village of Upyalapalle (*vulgo* "Uppalapalle") in the Kandukūru country to some Brahmans.

224. (*From the same. Deposited in the Madras Museum*). A rough plate, consisting of a single irregular oblong sheet decorated with rude Vaishṇava devices. By it "Rāmarāja Tirumala Rāja," during the reign of Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar in Ś.Ś. 1479 (A.D. 1557), cyclic year *Piṅgala*, presented to one Yerrama Nāyuḍu seven villages in the "Ghaṇḍikōṭa" country (Gandikōṭa in the Cuddapah District[1]). The villages are *Gautti* (Gooty ?), *Yāḍari*[2] (Vēdari-ūru or Vēdurūru ?), *Tāḍiparti*[3] (Tādpatry), *Veḷḷalūru*,

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[1] *See* Vol. I, p. 123.

[2] Vol. I, p. 129.

[3] Vol. I, pp. 117, 323.

Siṅganamalasi, *Yeḍucheru*, and *Koṇḍlakarūru*. The relationship of the donor to the sovereign is not stated, but there can be little doubt that he is the Tirumala Rāja, younger brother of Rāma Rāja, who was killed at Talikōṭa in 1564. After Rāma Rāja's death, Tirumala became head of the family. He died in 1574.

225. (*From the same. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) A very miserable specimen of a copper-plate, on a thin oblong sheet of small size, but undoubtedly genuine. It commemorates a grant by the donor of No. 224, Tirumala Rāja. He granted some lands in the village of Guṇḍāla, during a solar eclipse, to a Brahman in Ś.Ś. 1490 (A.D. 1568), cyclic year *Prabhava*.

226. (*From the same. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) A similar document to No. 225 in size, shape, and style. A grant by the same donor to the Vishṇu temple in Guṇḍāla, in the same year, of the village of Zonnagiri in the Drōnāchalam *Paragaṇa*.

227. (*From the same. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) A large oblong plate surmounted by a separate piece of copper nailed on, having a sun, moon, *liṅga*, and *nandī* on one side, and on the other two roughly cut lines of Telugu; also three small rings, one at the top and two at the sides, apparently intended to string a cord through. The date is given as Ś.Ś. 1470 (A.D. 1548), cyclic year *Srīmukha*, but these do not correspond. The date, moreover, does not coincide with the name of the sovereign mentioned, Harihara of Vijayanagar, and the whole would, therefore, seem to be of doubtful authenticity. The document states that "Timma Rāja" (no genealogy given) confirmed the grants made by former sovereigns in the village of Peddahuliki, north of Gooty (*Gautti*). This is said to have taken place in A.D. 1548 in the reign of Harihara!

228. (*From the same. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) A large oblong plate, very similar to the last, with a top ornamented with *Vaishṇava* emblems, and having similar rings at the top and sides. It is herein stated that the same Timma Rāja did, in Ś.Ś. 1293 or 1296 (A.D. 1371 or 1374), during the reign of Bukkadeva Rāya, confirm the grants of earlier sovereigns in the villages of *Gaḍikalu* and *Molakalapāḍu*, in the Pūravakoṇḍa country of the district (*sīma*) of Gautti (Gooty). The discrepancies are obvious, and need explanation.

ERRATA AND ADDENDA.

VOLUME I.

Introd. viii. Under ABBREVIATIONS. Omit the entry " J.A.S. = Journal of the Asiatic Society."

Page 3. Mr. W. Taylor has sent me a small copper-plate inscription consisting of three plates, joined by a ring, which was found at Kimedi. It is a grant of king Indravarmā of Kaliṅgā (*see above, pp.* 183, 258) in the 91st year of the " victorious reign " of the dynasty. No genealogy is given.[1]

Page 19, *last line.* After " *Ind. Ant.* VIII, 33—215," add " V, 301, 357 ; X, 259—264."

Page 23. PIṬṬĀPURAM.—Sir Walter Elliot publishes (*Ind. Ant.* XII, 34) a note with a page of illustrations on a number of Buddhist relic-caskets found in a mound of " large bricks," a *stūpa* in fact, at a place called " Timavaram " in the Piṭṭāpuram Zemindari. These were discovered in 1848 by the workmen of the Rāja, who were digging for bricks for a building in course of construction. Each stone casket contained a crystal casket, and in each crystal casket was a splinter of some precious stone—ruby, emerald, or the like,—a small pearl, a bit of coral, and a piece of gold leaf. These were all sent to the Madras Central Museum. So far as I have been able to ascertain, the contents of the caskets have all disappeared, and of the crystal caskets only two portions remain, which have been erroneously supposed to have come from Amarāvatī. The stone caskets are still in the Museum.

Page 47. BEZVĀḌA.—Mr. Gordon Mackenzie of the Madras Civil Service has published in the *Indian Antiquary* (XI, 82) a note on a local legend relating to two brothers named Akhana and Madana Pantulu, alleged to have been ministers of Abū Hasan, the last king of the Quṭb Shāhi dynasty of Golkoṇḍa, who came to the throne in A.D. 1672 and was deposed by Aurangzīb in 1685. On the authority of Elphinstone, Mr. Lewis Rice states (*id.* 236) that a certain " Madna Punt " alone was Abū Hasan's minister, while it appears (*Mysore Inscriptions*, pp. 208, 213, 259) that there were two brothers named Akhanna and Mādanna, variously surnamed " Dannāyaka " and " Voḍeyār," who jointly administered the Eastern Provinces of Vijayanagar, under King Deva Rāya, in A.D. 1431. The Chronicle of Koṇḍavīḍu (Vol. II, 187) gives us a Gajapati as succeeding, probably by conquest, the last Reḍḍi King of Koṇḍavīḍu in the tracts about the Krishṇā River, and states that he was succeeded (A.D. 1431—1454) by two Vijayanagar kings who ruled respectively for seven and fifteen years. These were both named " Deva," the first having the affix " Pratāpa," and the second the affix " Harihara." They were succeeded by the Gajapatis of Orissa. It seems clear, however, that whether Deva Rāya's ministers, governing Bezvāḍa and its dependencies in A.D. 1431, were Akhana and Madana or not, there *were* two important personages of the same name at Bezvāḍa in the seventeenth century, for there are entries in the old Records of Fort St. George of instructions to the Company's Agent at Abū Husan's Court at Golkoṇḍa, directing him to present substantial gifts to " Madanna and Ankana, to preserve their favor to the Honorable Company." (Mr. Mackenzie's *Manual of the Kistna District*, p. 38.)

With regard to the rock-cut remains at Bezvāḍa some discussion took place subsequent to the publication of Volume I, in the pages of the *Indian Antiquary*, to which I beg to refer readers (XI, 95, 237).

Page 53. MASULIPATAM.—It is an open question whether Masulipatam is not the *Mali-fatan* of Rashīd-ud-dīn (A.D. 1310), who quotes from Al Bīrūnī (early part of eleventh century A.D.). *Mali-fatan* is in other manuscripts of the same writer called *Mali-katan*, *Majli-fatan* and *Majli-patan.* (Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India*, I, 72, *note* 6. Colonel H. Yule's *Marco Polo*, II, 269 ; and his article on Rashīd-ud-dīn's Geography in the J.R.A.S. for 1869.)

Page 70. KOṆḌAVĪḌU.—This place is said to have been the birth-place of the Telugu poet Vēmana. (Mr. Walhouse in *Ind. Ant.* IX, 73. *Verses of Vēmana* by C. P. Brown, Madras, 1829.)

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[1] He has since presented it to the Madras Museum, where it now lies.

Page 74. GŌRANṬLA.—A Pallava inscription of King Attivarmā, said to have been "born in the family of King Kandara," was found here. It is published by Mr. Fleet with *fac-simile* (*Ind. Ant.* IX, 102).

Page 97. CUMBUM.—*Line* 2. *For* "Sub-Collector" *read* "Head Assistant Collector."

Id. Between DADIVĀḌA and DVĀRAKACHARLA insert the following :—

DIGUMEṬṬA ;—5 miles west of Krishṇamśeṭṭipalle Bungalow. On a stone here is an inscription dated only in the year *Śrīmukha* relating to a charge of tolls on the Nandikanama ghāṭ ordered by a chief, who professes to be a Yādava, named Gauriśvara Varaprasād.

Page 99, *last* 2 *lines.* Erase the passage "The Vijayanagar . . . . Achyutadeva." This is a careless error. The Vijayanagar dynasty was entirely overthrown in A.D. 1564, and it is difficult to find out who, in 1567, claimed to be the head of the family, probably Timma or Tirumala.

Page 103. ĀDŌNI was captured from the Rāya of Vijayanagar by Muḥammad Shāh Bāhmanī (A.D. 1358—1375). The date is given in Scott's *Ferishta* (I, 25) as A.D. 1365. (See also Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India*, VI, 230.) In 1688 the place was surrendered to Prince Muḥammad 'Āzam Shāh of the Royal House of Delhi (*op. cit.* VII, 336). The account of the event is given in the *Tārīkh-i-Khāfī Khān.*

Page 104. CHIPPAGIRI.—There are two fine monolithic pillars here, 52 to 56 feet high, and one unfinished in a quarry not far off.

Page 105. VIJAYANAGAR.—'Abdu-r Razzāk visited Vijayanagar in the years A.D. 1442-4, and has left behind him a vivid description of the grandeur of the city in his *Matla-'us Sa'dain* (Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India*, IV, 96—103). The splendour of the place is represented as so great that we must conclude that the early sovereigns Bukka and Harihara were extremely powerful and wealthy. There were then seven lines of stone fortifications with *chevaux-de-frise* of tall stones outside in a ring measuring fifty yards broad. Round the palace were four bazaars, at the head of each of which was a "lofty arcade and magnificent gallery." Streams of water flowed along cut-stone troughs. To the right of the palace was the Diwān K̲h̲āna, or block of ministers' offices, of great size, with a raised gallery in front. The "*Danaik*," or prime minister's, own palace stood behind that of the sovereign. To the left of the palace was the mint, where "*varāhas, partābs,* and *fanams*" were coined. Behind the mint was a street three hundred yards long and twenty yards broad, bordered with stone seats. The sovereign and the people are described as living in great luxury, and indulging in lavish displays of gold and jewellery. 'Abdu-r Razzāk minutely describes the grandeur of the *Mahānavami* festival at Vijayanagar.

Page 111. *After* HAḌAGALI *add* ;—

HŌVAN HAḌAGALI ;—8 miles from Haḍagali. One of the finest temples in the district.

Page 112. *After* KURLAGUṆḌA *add* ;—

MĀGALAM ;—8 or 9 miles from Haḍagali (*see above*). A very finely carved temple now deserted.

Page 118. *For* MALLĪNĀYANIPALLE *read* MALLINĀYAṆIPALLE.

Page 119. (*The first inscription noted under* PENNAKOṆḌA.) "Śrī Vīra Bukkaṇṇa Uḍayār" is not the Vijayanagar King Bukka, but the chief of whom we hear elsewhere (*see Vol. III, page* 160, *and note* 2, *under the* CHOḶAS). Vīrupaṇṇa succeeded Bukkaṇṇa.

Page 150. CHANDRAGIRI.—For an architectural description of the old palace, with plans and sections, see Mr. R. F. Chisholm's article in *Ind. Ant.* XII, 295.

Page 152. TIRUPATI.—For an account of a singular custom prevalent at Tirupati see *Ind. Ant.* I, 342.

Page 157, *third line from bottom.* After "*Note*" add "see also Sir W. Elliot's *Numismatic Gleanings*, No. 2, in the M.J.L.S., No. 7, N.S., April—September 1858, page 98)."

Page 164. VELLORE.—To the references at the end of para. 1 add "M.J.L.S., No. 8, N.S., Oct. 1858—March 1859, page 275, a paper by Lieutenant Hawkes."

Line 13 *from bottom.* *For* "Ḳhāna Ḳhān" *read* "K̲h̲ān K̲h̲ānān." K̲h̲ān K̲h̲ānān was Governor of Ḥaidarābād.

Line 9 *from bottom.* Sa'ādatullāh K̲h̲ān was the Navāb who captured Giñji and seized and imprisoned its Hindu Rāja, Dvārasiṁha. (See the Genealogical Table printed on page 199 above.)

Page 173. NĀGALĀPURAM, *twelfth line from bottom.* *For* "Śiva" *read* "Vishṇu." *Ninth line from bottom.* *For* "the liṅgam in the vimāna" *read* "an image called the *Mūla-vigraham.*"

Page 176—187. CONJEEVERAM.—Since the publication of Volume I, I have been enabled to visit this city more than once. There are some very old temples[1] in Śiva-Kañchī, or "Little Conjeeveram," not far from the railway station. Two, dedicated to Śiva, are very much alike, and are exceedingly interesting as being probably types of the structures from which the cave-diggers of the Seven Pagodas or Mahāvalipuram drew their designs. Dr. Burgess has since inspected them, and informs me that they belong to the eighth, or possibly to the early part of the ninth century. The façade and decorations of the main hall, which is entirely open, like the front of a pillared cave, are precisely similar to those of some of the caves at Mahāvalipuram, and contain similar sculptured groups all round the back wall and sides representing scenes from Śaiva mythology. The pillars are of the type we may well call the "Pallava" type, one of the characteristics of which is that the base of the pillar terminates in a conventional *yāli.* The walls of one, viz., the temple amongst the houses in the town, are also sculptured with figures externally, and are covered with inscriptions in old Tamiḻ characters. The walls of the temple dedicated to *Mātaṅgeśvarasvāmi,* which is outside the town in the fields, are not sculptured externally.

Close to this latter temple is a larger and more pretentious Vishṇu temple dedicated to *Vaikuṇṭha Perumāḷ,* the architecture of which is also highly interesting and important as a link in the chain. It may be as old as the others. The stones are exceedingly black and weatherworn. The characteristic of the *gopura* is that, though composed of all the members used in later architecture, it is really not so much a *gopura* as a series of storeys, or terraces, one above the other, each smaller than the one below, and surmounted by a *kalaśa.* Here, I think, will be found the link so earnestly sought after by Mr. Fergusson, namely, the link between the old *vihāra* and the more modern *gopura.* This one is really not a tower at all, but consists of a series of storeys, with the edge of the platforms guarded by low walls in which are imitation cells. Later on this form grew into a tower with imitation platforms, and the cells became mere ornaments on the tower-wall. The external walls are ornamented at the corners with *yālis.*

The *Kailāsanātha* temple, however, which is situated a mile and a quarter from the Railway station in the village lands of *Sālibhōgam* is older by 50 years (according to Dr. Burgess) than either of these.[2] His note on it is as follows:—"It is surrounded by a court wall with 24 *yālis* on the outside on each side face. On the inside of the wall is a range of cells 60 in number, each of them having early inscriptions in the Chola-Grantham character cut in a string-course which runs nearly the whole way round at about 2½ feet from the ground. On the south-east of the main shrine and to the left of the entrance is a small temple with sculptures not unlike those of the 'Seven Pagodas,' with numerous Chola-Grantham inscriptions. Outside on the east is a range of cells or niches with old Tamiḻ inscriptions on the sill of each. In the inner entrance to the court is an early Dēvanāgarī inscription, and in the wall of the maṇḍapa is a window of carved lattice work similar to those found at Paṭṭadkal. The temple has been repaired at different times and the roofs have perhaps been somewhat altered; but this temple is by far the most interesting and perhaps the oldest at Conjeeveram."

In the *Kachālēśvarasvāmi* temple, a large Siva temple at the head of the Rāja street, are some very old sculptures and inscriptions. The oldest inscriptions that I saw were on the walls of a shrine opposite the entrance to the *vimāna* behind the *dhvaja-stambha* and close against the high wall of the outer *prākāra.* Some have been turned upside down. Here and there are to be seen the *yāli*-bases of pillars of the Pallava type. But amongst the most interesting relics to be seen in the temple are two pillar-bases now used to decorate the side of the bathing-pool near the entrance-*gopura.* These are formed each of three sculptured figures surrounding the plain base of the pillar, the figures being, I believe, portraits of the old Kurumbar inhabitants of the Pallava country—woodsmen with peculiar high caps, short swords, (?) and water-gourds slung over their shoulders. The features are highly characteristic, and are utterly unlike those of any other sculptured figures I have seen in Southern India.

Another of these figure-bases is to be seen in a maṇḍapam in *Śeṅgaraṇīr Ōḍai*[3] street, perhaps better preserved than the two above-mentioned.

Mr. Fergusson has pointed out in his works on Indian architecture the peculiarity of a temple, such as that called the *Sahādeva Ratha* at the Seven Pagodas, having a waggon-roof with one end rounded into an apsidal shape.[1] Only one other had as yet been discovered and noted, viz., that at Maṇimaṅgalam, which I have seen. I have now found three more. One is to be seen at Conjeeveram on the left-hand side of the road leading from the taluk cutcherry to the village of Tirupadikuṇram. It is a small shrine just off the road and shaded by trees. The other two are inside the Jain temple of Tiruppadikuṇram. I am told of another at Somaṅgalam in the same District.

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[1] J.R.A.S., N.S., Vol. XVI, p. 31.

[2] I have not yet seen it.

[3] *Śeṅgaraṇīr Ōḍai* means "the jungle-stream with the lotus blossoms." It is now a street in the heart of a busy town.

Some old pillars in the main street of Vishṇu Kañchī are interesting. They are evidently the jambs of a great gateway, and are tall and graceful in shape. One such gateway is about half a mile from the other. Native tradition asserts that these were the gates of the old fortified city.

[*See page* 177, *lines* 23 ("subsequently") *to* 28 ("Chalukyan authority.")] I have omitted in the text to notice the inscription of Kīrttivarmā II, published by Mr. Rice in *Ind. Ant.* VIII, 23—29, which proves my statement to be slightly inaccurate. Kīrttivarmā II acceded to the sovereignty of the Western Chalukyas, according to that inscription, in A.D. 747, and the inscription relates a conquest by him of the Pallavas of Kañchī while he was still the *Yuvarāja* of his father, *i.e.*, during his father, Vikramāditya II's reign, which commenced in A.D. 733. It appears that soon after Vikramāditya II's coronation that monarch determined to make war on his hereditary foe, "the enemy of his race," the Pallava king, whose name was Nandi Potavarmā. Vikramāditya, or his *Yuvarāja* Kīrttivarmā at the head of his army, made a rapid march into the province of Udāka, met the enemy, slew their king, and entered Kañchī in triumph. The city was not plundered. It contained many fine sculptures, and Vikramāditya honored the sanctity of the place by covering with gold the statues of *Rājasiṁheśvara* and other deities which had been erected by a former Pallava king, named Narasiṁha Potavarmā. Vikramāditya then resided for a time at a sea-coast town, by name "Jayamambha," at present unidentified. The grant in question, which consists of a gift of villages in the Dhārvāḍ District, is dated in the year A.D. 758, during the reign of Vikramāditya's son Kīrttivarmā II, of whom, since nothing is narrated beyond his deeds during the lifetime of his father, it may be predicated that he had done nothing worthy of being commemorated. Indeed we know that with him the Western Chalukyan monarchy ceased to exist for two centuries, being subverted by the Rāshṭrakūṭas and other enemies of their race. We shall therefore not be far wrong if we place the departure of the Chalukyan invaders from Kañchī about the year A.D. 745. It could hardly have been much later.

According to Wilson (*Mackenzie Coll., I,* 65) Akalaṅka, a Jain teacher from Śrāvaṇa Belgoḷa, who had been educated at the Bauddha College of Ponataga (near Tiruvatūr, south of Kañchī), disputed, in the year A.D. 788, with the Buddhists at Kañchī, in the presence of the Buddhist king of the Pallavas, Hemasitaḷa. Having confuted them, the Buddhists were all banished to Ceylon, and Hemasitala became a Jain. He was the last Buddhist that reigned over the Pallava kingdom.

Page 177, *line* 16 *from bottom.* For *Toṇḍaimaṅgalam* read *Toṇḍaimaṇḍalam.*

Page 187. MAṆIMAṄGALAM.—Since writing my notes on this place, I have had the opportunity of visiting it and inspecting its monuments. The temple with the apsidal *gopura* is a *Śivālaya.* The base is much hidden in débris. It is covered with old Grantha inscriptions. I have been informed that there is another apsidal *gopura* to be seen at Sōmaṅgalam, 7 miles from Vandalūr railway station.

In the centre of the village is an old Vishṇu temple, called the *Perumāḷ Kōvil*, of which several of the older pillars are of the Pallava type with the *yāli*-base. Some of them have inscriptions in Grantha characters all round the shaft, but they are in most cases fast becoming illegible owing to age and exposure. Old stone images abound in different parts of the village, and a fine statue, probably of Vishṇu, with all the arms and the head broken, was lately unearthed whilst digging a ditch near the *Perumāḷ Kōvil.* One of the small carved figures near the *Śivālaya* is a fine *virakal* without inscription. It is in good preservation, and the figure is boldly and strikingly designed. Most of the temples are covered with inscriptions.

One of the remarkable objects of this village is an erect stone just opposite the entrance to the *Perumāḷ Kōvil*, having, above an inscription in Grantha characters, a carved design which I find it difficult to account for except on the supposition that it has a Buddhist origin. Supported on a plain pillar is an eight-spoked wheel or *dharma chakra*, of which the perpendicular and horizontal spokes are plain, while those in the angles are leaf-shaped. The horizontal spokes are continued to the outside of the wheel or *chakra*, and then turn up at right angles to support two emblems. These emblems are too weatherworn to be distinguishable. Above the *chakra* seems to be the emblem often seen on Buddhist coins, which some writers call a mountain and some a *dagoba*. The *chakra*-pillar is supported on each side by two erect objects which look like lamps.

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[1] See note on Maṇimaṅgalam, Vol. I, p. 187.

At the Roman villa lately discovered at Moreton in the Isle of Wight, on one part of the tesselated pavement is a design which some writers call a figure of an astrologer. He sits with what looks like a stick in his hand resting in a bowl at his feet, or touching a globe at his feet. Above the globe is a pillar with a wheel on the top—a *dharma chakra* in fact. Whatever they may mean, these pillars are common in Buddhist architecture and probably found their way, like some other emblems, into India from Assyria.

Page 188. SRĪ PERUMBŪDŪR.—Outside the entrance to the principal temple is a fine slab standing erect, on which is a lengthy inscription in Kanarese characters, awaiting examination. It is in excellent preservation. In the temple are preserved four copper-plate inscriptions, all of the Vijayanagar dynasty. They are as follows:—

1. Ś.Ś. 1478 (A.D. 1556). A grant by King Sadāśiva of the village of Śeṅgāḍu in the Chandragiri country to a Brahman named Purushottama Bhaṭṭa, son of Nandi Bhaṭṭa.
2. Undated. Grant by Achyuta Rāya of Vijayanagar to Krishṇaśarmā, a Brahman, of the village of Āranēri, *alias* Raghunāthapuram in the Paḍavīdu country.
3. Ś.Ś. 1499 (A.D. 1577). Grant of the village of Pallavōl, *alias* Tiruveṅkaṭāpuram, to a Brahman named Tirumalāchārya, by Śrī Raṅga Rāya of Vijayanagar.
4. Ś.Ś. 1501 (A.D. 1579). Grant of the village of Seṅgāṭṭukōṭṭam in the Māgaral country to one Keśavanātha by Śrī Raṅga Rāya of Vijayanagar.

Id. TIRUPPADIKUṆRAM.—I have lately had an opportunity of visiting the temple here, and must confess to being sadly disappointed. I found very little stone sculpture and an immensity of thick plaster and whitewash. One window, however, of perforated stonework is very handsome. All the ceilings of the *sannidhi-maṇḍapam* are elaborately frescoed with paintings, but these do not appear to me to be of great age. Two apsidal *gopuras* over shrines are very interesting. (*See above under* CONJEEVERAM, p. 264—5.)

Id. *For* Guḍuvāñjēri *read* Gūḍuvāñchēri. About 100 yards north-east of the Travellers' Bungalow is an isolated stone bearing a roughly-cut inscription of no great age.

Page 189. *For* MANNIVĀKKAM *read* MAṆṆIVĀKKAM. The temple is not of great antiquity. It bears an inscription dated Ś. 1422 (A.D. 1500), recording a grant made in the reign of "the Sāḷuva, Immaḍi Narasiṅga Rāyar," probably the Vijayanagar king Narasiṁha. (*See below under* VANDALŪR.)

Page 191. TIRUKKAṚUKUNṚAM.—*For* "An old . . . . . . of sculpture," *substitute the following*;—A Śiva temple dedicated to *Vedagirīśvara*, beautifully situated on the summit of a steep rock about 300 feet high. There is said to have been an old temple here before, but in all that can be seen of the present structure there is no trace of antiquity. There are numerous legends extant regarding the place, and the natives positively assert the recurrence, every twelve years, of certain miracles. The oldest temple in the place is said to be the temple of *Rudra*, east of the hill in the plain, but there is no appearance of antiquity about it. In the plain under the hill on the south side is a large temple with several lofty *gopuras*. The second gopura from the north entrance bears some old inscriptions, but the rest of what the European visitor is allowed to see looks modern. On the east side of the hill, almost at the top, is a rock-cut shrine of much the same general pattern as those at Mahāvalipuram. The pillars are covered with inscriptions recording visits made by Europeans, Dutch and others, dating mostly from A.D. 1663 to 1724. These are cut in the rock. Close to this the priests show a number of deep indentations in the solid rock worn away by the slight rubbing of the fingers of generations of pilgrims, who believe that, to cure headache, they have only to rub the finger on the rock and apply it to the forehead.

Id. TIRUVADANDAI.—The name of this place has been wrongly spelt in the text. The temple is one of Vishṇu, not of Śiva.

Id. VALLAM.—The rock-cut shrine here is utterly destroyed. The Brahmans have filled up the whole front with wretched brick-work, whitewashed over, so that the cave is hidden from view. A common house-door is let into this new wall and is kept padlocked. A dirty stable-lantern hangs on a rusty nail driven into the brick. Three very old Tamil inscriptions are partially visible, the most part of them being hidden by the plaster. A Brahman who came tardily to the place at my request told me that it was only a few years ago that the cave had been so much "improved" (!!)

There is a fine figure of *Gaṇeśa* carved in the rock by the side of the main cave.

Id. *Between* VALLAM *and* VEMBĀKKAM *add* ;—

VANDALŪR ;—a railway station 16 miles north-east of Chingleput. There is a Vishṇu temple here dedicated to *Kodaṇḍa Rāmaśvāmi*, with the end of the *vimāna* wall rounded like an apse, which is unusual. There is nothing remarkable about the roof. The villagers state that, though the upper part of the present building is new, it was erected on the base of an old Choḷa temple, dedicated to Siva, which base strongly resembles that of the *Śahādeva Ratha* at Mahāvalipuram. I am told that temples with similar rounded bases are to be seen at Sōmaṅgalam, Mādambākkam, and Tiruśūlam, all in this neighbourhood. There is an inscription on the base which narrates that grants of land were made by private persons to the temple during the reign of "the *Śāḷuva*, Narasiṅga Rāya," probably Narasiṁha of Vijayanagar. Compare the inscription at Maṇṇivākkam, a mile distant (*see previous page*).

Id. *For* ALLAMPARVA *read* ĀLAMBARAI, *or* ĀLAMPARVA. It is 24 miles from Madurāntakam.

Id. *After* ALLAMPARVA *add* ;—

CHĒYŪR ;—13 miles south-east of Madurāntakam. Four temples; that dedicated to *Kailāsanāthasvāmi* looks the oldest. It is covered with old inscriptions. Next to this comes the temple of *Subrahmanyasvāmi*, which has some unusual features, such as a number of roughly cut, apparently very old, statues let into the inner side of the *prākāra* wall. There are some other peculiarities also noticeable here and there. The maṇḍapam of the *Ammankōvil* of this temple dates from, perhaps, the last century. The pillars are of the same pretensious and exceedingly clumsy form as those at Pērūr in the Coimbatore District. There are no inscriptions on this temple. Pillars of the same type are to be seen in the maṇḍapam of the *Vālmīkanāthasvāmi* temple, no part of which seems old. On a stone is an inscription dated S. 1730, or A.D. 1808.

Id. KARAṄGULI (*observe change of spelling*).—A very large tank-bund connects Madurāntakam with the hill above Karaṅguli. Near the hill is a very fine granite weir, in which may be seen a few carved stones and some fragments of slabs bearing ancient Tamiḷ inscriptions. Half way between Madurāntakam and the weir, on the bank of the tank is an old stone figure in an attitude of prayer. From its shape the figure was evidently a portrait. It may be a *vīrakal* to commemorate the sacrifice of a man who was buried alive to secure the stability of the tank-bund; or possibly a portrait of the sovereign who made the tank. The fort is greatly destroyed, and the gate almost unrecognizable owing to the growth of enormous masses of prickly-pear. Inside the fort, close to the left of the gate is a *masjid* which has been partly built of the materials of a Hindu temple, an inscription in old Tamiḷ characters being visible on the base. The pillars are fluted, sixteen sided, and taper somewhat towards the top. In the *agrahāram* is an old *Gaṇeśa* temple (*Pillaiyār kōvil*), standing on a spit of land that runs out into the tank. It has a number of ancient inscriptions on it, but the stones are not now in their original position.

Id. KĪNŪR. *For* KĪNŪR *read* KIṆĀR. It is 4 miles from Madurāntakam.

Id. MADURĀNTAKAM. This place is 15 miles, not 14, south-south-west of Chingleput. It was probably named after the Choḷa sovereign Mathurāntaka Poṟṟapi Choḷa (*see above*, p. 160). Near the north of the town is the lower part of an unfinished *gopura* leading to the principal Vishṇu temple. The carving is bold and good. It is curious to notice that no one has ever taken the trouble to remove the great sloping mounds of earth that the builders had made at each side for the conveyance of materials to the top of the structure, and these still stand, utterly disfiguring the building. The temple itself dates from the days of the Choḷas and has many inscriptions, the principal of which are as follows:—

(1.) Thirty-fourth year of the reign of Kōvirājakeśarivanmā (*sic*), *alias* Śrī Kulottuṅga Choḷadeva,—his queen, Bhuvana Muṟuduḍaiyāḷ, being mentioned.
(2.) Seventh year of the reign of Parāntakadeva (*see above*, pp. 154, 155, 257.)
(3.) First year of the reign of Kopparakeśarivarmā, *alias* Vikrama Choḷadeva.
(4.) Tenth year of the same reign.

These last two are important, as showing that the name "Kopparakeśarivarmā" was applied to more than one Choḷa king.

The temple mentioned in the text as lying south-east of the town is dedicated to *Śiva*. On the steps of the tank bund near the *Vishṇu* temple are a number of fragments of inscriptions. Another old *Śiva* temple is to be seen in the hamlet of Kaḍappēri.

Id. *After* MADURĀNTAKAM *and before* OOTRAMALORE *add* ;—

MAṄGALAM ;—8 miles north of Madurāntakam. Near this village and to the north of the road leading from Uttiranmērūr to Chingleput are some low hills on the top of one of which and in a very conspicuous position is a fine cromlech. The cap-stone is roughly circular and measures about 7½ feet in diameter with a thickness of 2½ feet. Nine large circles of stones of about 20 feet diameter each are to be seen on the hill and about its base to the south, with the remains of other cromlechs. A number of other stone-circles are to be found in the scrub jungle to the west of the hill.

Id. Perumbayūr. *For* Perumbayūr *read* Perumbēr.

Page 192. Pondūr.—The base of the *prākāra* of the Vishṇu temple looks very old. A peculiar feature in it consists of a number of carved figures, fat overgrown monsters, supporting the string-course which runs round the base about four feet from the ground. It has no inscription.

Id. Śālavākkam.—*For* Śālavākkam *read* Śalavākkam. It is 10½ miles north-west, not north, of Madurāntakam.

Id. Uttiranmērūr, *or* Uttramallūr, is 15 miles from Madurāntakam, not 10½.

The Vishṇu temple of *Sundara Varadarājasvāmi*, though small, is an exceedingly handsome architectural structure, its style being unusual and striking It consists of three storeys. The lower is dedicated to *Sundara Varadarājasvāmi* and contains a *mahā-maṇḍapam* surrounding a block consisting of an *antarāla* with *dvārapālas* at the door-posts, a *sannidhi-maṇḍapam*, and a *garbhagriha* containing the image of the god, space being left for one person to circumambulate the figure. Over the shrine rises the usual tower, but instead of being a structure confined to the *vimāna* alone, this one spreads over the whole block of inner halls, having smaller *gopuras* over three lesser *sannidhi-maṇḍapams* containing images of inferior deities, inside the *mahā-maṇḍapam*, on the north, south, and west sides of the block. All the small towers are prettily connected with the centre one by low walls relieved by members of the usual cell-like form. The second storey consists of several chambers supported by the walls of the lower block of inner halls, there being nothing above the *mahā-maṇḍapam*. This storey is dedicated to *Vaikunṭhavāsar*, "he who dwells in Vaikuṇṭha." The entrance doorway is to the east, and is just over the entrance to the *antarāla* below. Through a door under a little *gopura* the worshipper enters a small space open to the sky which the people call the *mahā-maṇḍapam*. Another doorway leads into a *sannidhi-maṇḍapam* with space for circumambulation round the central block. This consists of a *vimāna* containing the idol, the doorway being guarded by *dvārapālas*, having small *sannidhi-maṇḍapams* on the north, south, and west sides. The *vimāna* is a little less in size than the *vimāna* below it. The idol stands in the centre. Above this again the group of towers rises to the third storey. Here the entrance door with its *gopura* is also just above the entrance to the *vimāna* below. This storey is dedicated to *Raṅganāthasvāmi*, whose recumbent figure occupies the centre of the *vimāna*, room being left for one person to walk round it. The entrance-doorway leads into a little space open to the sky, also called by courtesy the *mahā-maṇḍapam*, and this leads directly into the *vimāna* whose door is guarded by female *dvārapālas*. Above this rises the central tower topped by its *kalaśa*. It is said that the *vimānas* are so arranged that, though each is almost as large as the other, the idols are none of them exactly above one another. The group of towers ranged about the central one is very effective, and there is ample scope for light and shade in the whole mass.

The temple of *Vaikuṇṭha Perumāḷ* close by is covered with inscriptions of great age, some of which, on the south wall, are concealed by some bazaar shops which have been allowed to be built against the temple wall. The steps are flanked by graceful balustrades with a scroll ornament at the top, and decorated at the sides by a sort of diaper of perpendicular and horizontal ribs arranged in squares. The temple is almost entirely ruined. Some capitals of pillars of the old Pallava shape are to be seen here and there lying about.

The temple of *Kēdārīśvara* has some old inscriptions on the walls of the *vimāna*, but the rest of the temple is modern.

The temple of *Kailāsanātha* is simply a wreck. It is of great age, as can be seen from its architectural proportions and the character of the inscriptions. In the second and fourth storeys of the tower, (which has five altogether besides the *kalaśa* at the top), the rows of "simulated cells" stand clear from the wall of the tower, leaving a space between them and the main wall. On the south side of the base is what looks like a standard of linear measurement, a line divided into four sections, each about 5 feet 7 inches long, though they are not quite exact. The middle mark is a star. At the left end is the name "Viruppa Rāyan," at the right a dagger and sun.

The tank near the temple of *Sundara Varadarājasvāmi* is called the *Ulaha Mahādēvī kolam*, probably in honour of one of the Pallava or Choḷa queens.

Id. Villivākkam.—*For* Villivākkam *read* Villuvākkam. It is 19 miles from Madurāntakam.

Page 196. Maḷigai;—*see* M.J.L.S., No. 7, N.S., April—September 1858, page 53.

Page 221. Karūr.—To the references at the end of the notice add "*Ind. Ant.* VIII, 145-6."

Page 223, *line* 4 *from top*. *After* "34, 35," *add* "VII, 137."

Page 224, *line* 15. *After* "274, 277," *add* "IV, 161; VI, 41."

Id. In the Munanāḍ Amsham, near Pandalūr, 4 miles north-west of Dēvāla in the Nambolukōḍ Amsham is the Glenrock Gold Mine, in which, about 60 or 70 feet inside the hill, at a place where the new drives have cut into and crossed one of the shafts of the ancient gold workings, the miners found an ancient iron lamp with pedestal, a pick, and the remains of a *mamoti* or native spade. It is impossible to say how old these may be.

Page 230. Baidūr.—*To the notice already given add;*—

There is a temple of *Śayanēśvaradeva* here, with a slab of granite lying in the inner *prākāra*, bearing an inscription said to be illegible. There is another inscribed slab near the well outside and to the west of the temple, which records the grant of certain lands by a private individual named Nārāyaṇa Śānabhāga. This temple has a *sthala-purāṇa* which is in the possession of Rāma Purāṇika, an *archakā* in the temple.

Id. *After the notice of* Baidūr *add;*—

Baśrūr;—3½ miles to the east of Coondapoor. A temple of *Mahāliṅgadeva* with fifteen inscribed granite slabs. The inscriptions on these are illegible, but it is said that they record the grant of certain lands to the temple. There is a *sthala-purāṇa* on kadjans in the possession of Puṭṭaya Hoḷḷa, who is the *mukteśvar* of the temple.

Bijūr.—In Halagēri *Māgaṇe*, 14 miles to the north of Coondapoor. A temple of *Hāḍi Paramēśvarī Ammanavāru*, with a granite slab bearing inscriptions in Old Kanarese.

Id. Coondapoor.—*At the end of the notice add;*—

There is a temple of *Mahāliṅgadeva* here with four inscribed slabs in Old Kanarese, all of which are illegible. One of these slabs is at the north-east corner of the *garbhagṛiha*, and the remaining three at the north-east corner of the inner *prākāra*.

Id. *After the notice of* Coondapoor *add the following;*—

Haḷagēri;—about 11 miles to the north of Coondapoor. A temple of *Kōṭṭai Hanumanthadeva* with an Old Kanarese inscription which is illegible.

Id. *After the notice of* Haṭṭiyaṅgaḍi *add the following;*—

Hērūr.—North-east of Coondapoor in Haḷagēri *Māgaṇe*. A temple dedicated to *Chikka Tāri Durgā Paramēśvarī Ammanavāru*, with an Old Kanarese inscription on a granite slab, situated in the inner *prākāra*. There is another Old Kanarese inscription in this village on a granite slab situated in the inner *prākāra* of the temple of *Hosakēri Mahāliṅgadeva.*

Kaltōḍu;—In Kaltōdu *Māgaṇe*, about 12 miles to the north of Coondapoor. A temple of *Uppunda-Durgā-Paramēśvarīdevī*, with three inscribed slabs, two of which are of the soft stone called "*Baḷaha*" and one of granite. All these stones stand in a line in the outer *prākāra* and to the south of the temple. The inscriptions are as follows:—

(1.) Dated the 10th of *Aśvayuja-bahula* of the year *Sarvajit*, Ś. 1450 (A.D. 1528). It records the grant of certain land by a private individual named Dugganna Śeṭṭi.

(2.) Dated the 10th *Vaiśākha-śuddha* of the year *Manmatha*, Ś. 1338 (A.D. 1415). Grant of land by the chief residents of Vuppuṇḍa.

(3.) Dated in *Mārgaśira* of the year *Ānanda*, Ś. 1416 (A.D. 1494). Grant of lands.

Keragāl;—In Haḷagēri *Māgaṇe*, about 13 miles to the north of Coondapoor. A temple of *Durgā*, with an insciption on a granite slab standing on the right. The inscription is in Old Kanarese and is illegible. At this village there are, besides, two other slabs containing illegible Old Kanarese inscriptions. One is in front of the door of the temple of *Mogēri Śaṅkara-Nārāyaṇadeva*. The other is lying at the foot of a sacred fig tree situated to the east of the road near the temple of *Naikiṇkaṭṭa-Gaṇapati.*

Kirimunēśvara or Nāgūr;—In Haḷagēri *Māgaṇe*, about 10 miles to the north of Coondapoor. The temple of *Agastēśvaradeva*, possesses a *sthala-purāṇa* on kadjans which is in the possession of Puṭṭayya Aitāla. In front of the temple of *Hakre Brahmaliṅgadeva* is a granite slab bearing an old illegible Kanarese inscription.

KOLLŪR ;—In Muḍanāḍ *Māgaṇe*, about 21 miles north-east of Coondapoor. A temple of *Kollūr Mukāmbikā Ammanavāru*, with an inscription on a granite slab at the western gate of the temple recording the grant of certain lands by Rāja Honnaya Kambḷi, who belonged to the Bārkūr family. This temple has a *sthala-purāṇa* which is in the possession of Bhavāni-Subbā-Bhaṭṭa, the *muktesvar*. There are also five copper-plate inscriptions in legible Kanarese in this temple, which refer to the grant of lands to the temple by the Rāja of Nagara.

MARVANTI ;—In Haḷagēri *Māgaṇe* about 6 miles to the north of Coondapoor. A temple of *Mahārājasvāmi Varāhadeva*, with two inscriptions on granite slabs, one of which is in the outer *prākāra* to the north of the door of the temple, and the other on the ground at the foot of the outer gate. The inscriptions on both these stones are unreadable. The temple possesses a *sthala-purāṇa* on kadjans which is in the possession of Rāmaḍiga, an *archakā*.

MUDĀDIVĀSA ;—In Kotēśvar *Māgaṇe*, 4 miles south of Coondapoor. A temple of *Kōṭiliṅgeśvaradeva*, with twenty-five inscribed granite slabs written in Old Kanarese. Only three of these are legible. Twenty-one of these stones are fixed near the *Vālagamaṇḍapa*, and one near the *Arikoṭṭige*, in the inner *prākāra*. Three form part of the pavement at the edge of the verandah to the east of the *dhvaja-stambha*. The temple possesses a Saṅskrit *sthala-purāṇa* written in Tuḷu characters on kadjans. It is in the possession of Tammayya Aitāḷa. The three readable inscriptions are as follows :—

(1.) Dated the 10th *Chaitra-śuddha* of the year *Dundubhi*, Ś. 1484 (A.D. 1562). Records the grant of land by a private individual named Basrūr Paḍukēri Chikkayya Śeṭṭi.
(2.) Dated the 15th *Kārtika-śuddha* of the year *Parābhava*, Ś. 1469 (A.D. 1546). Grant of land by Achappa Voḍeyār of Bārkūr, during the reign of Sadāśiva Rāya of Vijayanagar.
(3.) Dated the 30th *Aśvayuja-bahula* of the year *Paridhāvi*, Ś. 1615 (?) Grant of land by the Mahārāja of Honnakal to the temple.

NANDANAVANA ;—In Haḷagēri *Māgaṇe*, about 14 miles north of Coondapoor. A temple of *Mahābaleśvaradeva* with an Old Kanarese inscription on a granite slab to its south. The inscription is illegible. There is another illegible Old Kanarese inscription on a granite slab near a hedge at a place called "*Hosakōṭe-Vishṇumūrti-Volamāḍu.*" At the *Beṭṭa* field called *Yeḷamakki* belonging to *Kollūr Mukkāmbikā Ammanavāru* is a third, similar.

NĀVUṆḌA ;—In Haḷagēri *Māgaṇe*, 9 miles north of Coondapoor. The ruins of a Jain temple with two Jain idols of white marble. There is also a granite idol representing an equestrian figure, in the jungle called *Basti Hadi*. Near the wall of a garden called *Nāvuṇḍa-Bobbāryana-Hiṭlu* is an old Kanarese inscription on a granite slab. Near, and to the west of, Nāvuṇḍa Timmappa Śeṭṭi's house is another inscription on a granite slab. All these are illegible.

SIRŪR ;—In Kollūruttār *Māgaṇe*, about 21 miles north of Coondapoor. There is an inscription on a granite slab standing in the middle of some scrub jungle near the road at a place called "*Śaṅkadaguṇḍi.*"

UPPRAVAḶḶI ;—In Haḷagēri *Māgaṇe*, about 11 miles north of Coondapoor. A temple of *Janārdanadeva*, with an old Kanarese inscription, illegible, on a granite slab standing in the *prākāra*.

Page 231. KĀRKAḶA.—*To the notice already given add the following ;—*

At the Jain temple of *Hiriyaṅgaḍi Nimeśvaradeva* is an old Kanarese inscription, dated Ś. 1377 (A.D. 1455), cyclic year *Yuva*, dated 3rd *Kārtika-śuddha*, recording a grant to the temple. There is a *sthala-purāṇa* at the temple of *Ananteśvaradeva*, which is kept by the *svāmiyār* of the Śriṅgēri *maṭha*.

The site now occupied by a Jain temple at the island in the middle of the lake called Anekere, near Kārkaḷa, was formerly occupied by a *Śakti* temple of *Bhramarāṅgi*, the history of which is narrated in the *skanda-purāṇa* at the Sodē *maṭha*.

Page 232. VARAṄGĀ.—A Jain temple, called the *Nemeśvara Basti*, has a *sthala-purāṇa* and *māhātmya* attached to it. These are in the possession of the Devendra-Kīrtti-Bhaṭṭāraka-Jiyā-Svāmiyār of the Varaṅgā *maṭha*, who resides in the Hombuchē maṭha in the Hombuchē *Māgaṇe* in Nagara Taluk, in the Nagara Division, Maisūr.

Page 235. MŪDABIDRI.—This place is mentioned by 'Abdu-r Razzāk, who visited the temples on his way from Calicut to Vijayanagar in A.D. 1442. He describes the temple as being all of brass and the statue of gold. (*Matla-us Sa'dain.* Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India*, IV, 96—103.)

Page 237. BAIL.—*For the notice in the text substitute the following ;—*

A Jain temple of *Pārśvanātha*. The right-hand side granite pillar of the "*Bhadramaṇḍapa*" of this temple bears an inscription in Kanarese dated the 11th *Jyēshṭha-śuddha* of the year *Virōdhikṛit*, Ś. 1533 (A.D. 1611), which records the renewal of the said temple by Śrī Vīra Narasiṁha Lakshmappa Arasu Baṅga Rāja Voḍeyār, and Śaṅkara Deviyarāda Mūlar.

Id. After BAIL *add;—*

BAṄGĀḌI;—In the Baṅgāḍi *Māgaṇe*, about 24 miles to the north-east of Uppinaṅgaḍi. An ancient Jain temple of *Śāntēśvara*, with an old Kanarese inscription on a granite slab at the *aṅganam* of the said temple, and to the south of it. This inscription is not in good preservation, and is illegible. There are six copper-plate inscriptions belonging to the temple in the possession of Śāntirāja Indra, who consents to lend them, if required, for a few days. These inscriptions are in the Old Kanarese character and relate to the grant of either money or lands for the performance of ceremonies in the temple.

1. Dated the 11th *Aśvayuja-śuddha* of the year *Manmatha*, Ś. 1517 (A.D. 1595). Grant by a private person named Varadā Śeṭṭi.
2. Dated the 10th *Mārgaśira-bahula* of the year *Dhātu*, Ś. 1438 (A.D. 1516). A grant of land by private persons, Ratnappa Voḍeyār and Ajjappa Voḍeyar of Vijayanagara.
3. Dated the 7th *Jyēshṭha-śuddha* of the year *Manmatha*, Ś. 1517 (A.D. 1595). Grant of land by a private person named Kāmi Rāya Baṅgār.
4. Dated the 10th *Bhādrapada-bahula* of the year *Śarvari*, Ś. 1343 (A.D. 1421). Grant by a private individual named Koḷḷi-Mainda.
5. Dated the 5th *Chaitra-śuddha* of the year *Parābhava*, Ś. 1648 (A.D. 1726). Grant of money by Aviktakīrttidēvar of Kārkaḷa.
6. Dated Monday the 6th *Jyēshṭha-śuddha* of the year *Manmatha*, Ś. 1517 (A.D. 1595). Grant of land by Kāmi Rāya Baṅga Rāja Voḍeyār.

The ruins of a fort called "Baṅgārakōṭṭai" are to be seen here. There is also an equestrian figure of the *Bhūta* known as *Brahma Devata* in a jungle near the village.

Id. INDUBETTA.—*At the end of the notice add;—*

In the temple of *Vīrabhadradeva* is a granite slab known as Liṅga-mudre-kallu with an inscription on it in Old Kanarese. This is dated the 15th *Kārtika-śuddha* of the year *Vijaya*, Ś. 1575 (A.D. 1653), and records the grant of lands by Kāmi-Rāya-Arasu-Baṅgār.

Id. After the notice of KAḌABA *insert the following;—*

KUTTIYĀR;—In Mujūr *Māgaṇe*, near Guruvāyaṅkēri, and about 12 miles north-north-east of Uppinaṅgaḍi. A Jain temple of *Śāntēśvaradeva*, near the ruins of the old fort called Baṅgārakōṭṭai. There are two Kanarese inscriptions here. One, on a granite slab at the foot of the front wall of the temple, is dated the 10th *Mārgaśira-bahula* of the year *Śukla*, Ś. 1044 (?), and records grants of lands by Jain residents. The slab is half-buried in the wall and only a portion of it is visible. The other is on a pillar called the *mānastambha* standing in front and to the east of the temple. It consists of an adoration to the deity. In a paddy-field belonging to a farmer named Nārāyaṇa Hebbāra is an old *Nandi-maṇḍapam* with its bull. In another paddy-field is a *maṇḍapam* called *Baṅgāra Dūpe*, marking the spot where one of the former Baṅgārs was interred.

LĀYILA;—In Narasanhaḷḷi *Māgaṇe*. At Chendukūr, 3 miles to the north of Bellataṅgaḍi is the temple of *Śrī-Durgā-Parameśvarī-Ammanavāru*. In the inner *prākāra* of this temple is a granite slab bearing inscriptions in Kanarese, dated the 30th *Māgha-bahula* of the year *Dundubhi*, Ś. 1330 (A.D. 1402), recording the grant of certain lands by one Vīranna to the temple.

Id. MĀCHINA.—*For the notice given substitute the following;—*

A temple of *Anantēśvaradeva* with an illegible inscription in Kanarese on the south-east of it.

Page 238. *After the notice of* PUTTŪR *insert the following;—*

SARAPĀDI;—In Beltaṅgaḍi *Māgaṇe*, 8 miles to the east of Bantwāl. At the temple of *Śara-bhēśvaradeva* is a piece of a granite slab with part of an illegible Kanarese inscription. It is not known where the other piece of the slab is.

ŚIBŌJE;—In Śisal *Māgaṇe*, about 16 miles to the north-east of Uppinaṅgaḍi. An ancient Jain temple of *Anantēśvara*, with an inscription in Old Kanarese on a granite slab lying to the south of it. The inscription is dated Friday the 4th *Jyēshṭha-bahula* of the year *Śubhakrit*, Ś. 1464 (A.D. 1542), recording the grant, by Birmaṇṇa Voḍeya Arasu, of certain land to the temple.

Id. SUBRAHMAṆYA.—*To the end of the notice add;—*

The *muktēśvar* is in possession of the *sthala-purāṇas* of this temple and of the *maṭha* of *Sampuṭa Narasiṁha*.

Id. UJRE. *For* " There is . . . . Māchina " *substitute* ;—
A temple dedicated to *Janārdanadeva*, with, to its south, an inscription in Kanarese, dated Tuesday, the 6th *Śrāvaṇa-śuddha* of the year *Virōdhi*, Ś. 1391 (A.D. 1469), recording the grant of two villages by Kāmirāya Arasu. The temple is said to have been erected by Rāja Mayūravarmā.

Id. UPPINAṄGAḌI.—An inhabitant of Kadikār, Viṭhala Rāma Rāu, is in possession of the *sthala-purāṇa* of the temple of *Sahaśra Liṅgeśvaradeva*.

Id. After the notice of UPPINAṄGAḌI *insert the following* ;—
UTTĀR ;—In Śīsal *Māgane*, about 13 miles to the north-east of Uppinaṅgaḍi. At the temple of *Vaidyanāthadeva* is an inscription in Old Kanarese on the pedestal of the *dhvajastambha*, which stands in front, *i.e.*, to the east of the said temple. This inscription is not in good preservation and is illegible.

Page 241, *line* 24. *After* " VII " *add* " 224."

Id. Line 26. *After* " *Indian Antiquary* III," *add* " 308—316," *and after* " 333 " *add* " IV, 153, 181, 311 ; V, 25." In *Ind. Ant.* I, 64, Mr. J. Beames published a note regarding the modes of dating in Orissa, which should be compared with the Malabāri method of computation (see also *op. cit.* p. 96, *Notes and Queries*). For a short treatise on the Malayāḷam language see " *A Dissertation on the Malayāḷma Language* " by F. W. Ellis, edited by Sir Walter Elliot (*Ind. Ant.* VII, 224).

Page 246. CALICUT (*see above under* MŪDABIDRI).—At the time of Abdu-r Razzāk's visit Calicut had not been added to the dominion of Vijayanagar, but the Zamorin was in a state of great anxiety on account of the growing power of the Rāya. The port was an open and hospitable one, the ships of all nations being equally welcomed. Vasco da Gama, landing here fifty-six years later, was at first treated with great kindness, though native intrigue or the misconduct of his crew turned the inhabitants of Calicut afterwards into enemies. Cabral, also, two years later was welcomed with much civility, but afterwards his factory was attacked and stormed. For an account of the early history of the Portuguese settlements see the *Akhbar-i Muḥabbut* of Navāb Muḥabbat Khān (Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India*, VIII, 385, etc.).

Page 258. KOTTĀR.—*For* KOTTĀR *read* KŌṬṬĀR. One of the inscriptions here is noted by Bishop Caldwell in his *History of Tinnevelly* (pages 52-3). It is an inscription of Parākrama Pāṇḍiyan and is dated in the *Śaka* year corresponding to A.D. 1370, in the fifth year of his reign.

Page 271, *line* 10 *from bottom. After* " Buddhism " *add* " except the Tower of Negapatam, which seems undoubtedly to have been Buddhist."

Page 274. KUMBAKŌṆAM.—In the hamlet of Dhārasaram there stood, till 1876, a pillar 20 feet high and measuring 10 feet in circumference. It was pulled down by the Municipal Commissioners and the materials used for paving a road. It is said to have been a pair to the pillar at Śōranmāḷikai (*see below*).

Id. PAṬṬĪŚVARAM.—There are two temples here. In the temple of *Sabāpati* are two inscriptions in the *prākāra*, one dated in the tenth year of the reign of the Choḷa Rājarājadeva, and the other in the third year of the reign of Kulottuṅga Choḷa. The other temple is dedicated to *Dhanupurīśvara*. It is old, but has no inscriptions. It is said to have been repaired by Govinda Dīkshitar, a minister under Tirumala Nāyakka of Madura.

Id. After ŚIVAPURAM *add the following* ;—
ŚŌRANMAḶIKAI ;—This place is close to Paṭṭīśvaram (*see above*). It was the site of one of the great palaces of the Choḷa kings. The foundations are still to be seen. It is said to have been, up to seven years ago, a palace of seven storeys, the whole of which has been pulled down. There was also a pillar here, a pair to that at Dhārasaram, a hamlet of Kumbakōṇam (*see above*). These two pillars stood four miles apart, and were, by native tradition, the angle-pillars (திரும்புகால்) of the palace of the Choḷas.

Page 276. *Before the notice of* KŌVILPATTU in Nannilam Taluk *insert* ;—
KORADĀCHĒRI ;—a railway station on the South Indian Railway between Tanjore and Negapatam, 11 miles south-west of Nannilam. There are two statues here in a field, either Jain or Buddhist.

Page 277. TANJORE.—On the right-hand side of the southern entrance of the great temple is a carving of a Jain figure with hands in lap and palms turned upwards. At Hampi, on the temple of *Hazāra Rāmaswāmi* there is a similar figure. (*See Vol. I, p.* 106.)

Page 278. Tiruvayār.—The Śiva temple is dedicated to *Pañchanadīśvara*, " Śiva of the five rivers." There are two handsome *maṇḍapas* in the outer *prākāra* bearing a number of Choḷa inscriptions of the time of Rājarāja.

Page 281. Negapatam.—With regard to the *Mali-fatan* of Rashīd-ud-dīn see note above under Masulipatam (p. 262). See also an article in *Ind. Ant.* XII, 311, by M. De Milloüé (Directeur du Musée Guimet à Lyons). It appears that five statues were found under a tree in Negapatam by the Jesuit Missionaries. The Baron Textor de Ravisi brought two, one in bronze and one in porcelain and clay, to the Rev. T. Carayon in Paris. Two were given by the missionaries to the Baron de Ravisi. He gave one (numbered " 5 " by Sir Walter Elliot, *Ind. Ant.*, 224—227) to M. Ph. Ed. Foucaux. One, a standing figure in bronze, is, M. De Milloüé thinks, still in M. De Ravisi's possession. The fifth statue was kept by the Fathers, but it was not, as Sir Walter Elliot thought, given to Lord Napier. The fact is that it was sent, on September 7th, 1860, by them to M. de Ravisi, and the latter sent it to his relative M. Elie Pajot, a landowner in the island of Réunion.

Page 286. Kaliyamputtūr.—The discovery of the coins is noted in M.J.L.S., No. 7, n.s., October—December 1856, page 114.

Page 291. Madura.—Dr. Burgess tells me that at Māna-Madura, opposite to the town, on the north bank of the river are numerous and large temples well worthy of study.

Page 294. Muḷḷipaḷḷam.—There is a fine temple here, with a large number of inscriptions, but not very old.

Page 295. Tirupparaṅkunṟam.—Dr. Burgess, who saw the temple here, states that it is a far finer one than he was led to imagine from my description of it. He believes it to be one of Tirumala Nāyakka's works.

Id. After the notice of Tiruvāyppuḍaiyār Kōvil, *insert the following* ;—

Tiruvedagam or Tiruyedagam ;—9 miles west-north-west of Madura. (*Troovadagum.*) There is a rather fine old temple here with a number of inscriptions.

Id. Vaḍappalañjai.—The " small temple of *Gaṇeśa* " mentioned in the text is reported to be a mere temporary structure made of mud.

Id. Before the notice of Devaṅkurichi, *insert the following* ;—

Ānaiyūr ;—13½ miles north-west of Tirumaṅgalam. (*Aunyur.*) There is a temple here containing six pillars of an unusual type, but otherwise very plain.

Page 296. *Before the notice of* Kuppalnattam *insert the following* ;—

Kōvilpatti, near Vikkiramaṅgalam (*see below*). Dr. Burgess states that the temple at this place is architecturally one of the best he has seen.

Id. Vikkiramaṅgalam or Vikramaṅgalam.—Dr. Burgess has in print a volume of notes and inscriptions in this district, and has therein mentioned two inscriptions at this place.

In the first, Kulaśekhara Pāṇḍiyan, *alias* " Śaḍaiyapanmāran," reigning with his wife Avanimuṟuduḍaiyāḷ, gives a grant of land to the temple of *Mathurōdayēśvarasvāmi* in Vikramaṅgalam. Dr. Burgess restores the date as *Kaliyuga* 4311 (A.D. 1209). The inscription relates that the Pāṇḍiyans had overcome the Choḷas in that tract, and implies that Vikramaṅgalam had been a Choḷa city. The Cheras (" *Villavar* "), Choḷas (" *Śembiyar* "), Pallavas, and other tribes (" *Virāṭar, Varāṭar* ") were subject to the Pāṇḍiyan. The old name of Vikramaṅgalam appears to have been *Vikrama Sōṛapuram*, probably named after Vikrama Choḷa, who reigned A.D. 1113 to 1128.

2. Parākrama Pāṇḍiyan, reigning with his wife Ulaha Muṟuduḍaiyāḷ, gives another grant to the same temple, in the same year (according to Dr. Burgess), *i.e.*, *Kaliyuga* 4311 (A.D. 1209). It is difficult to see how this can be seeing that the inscription is dated in his tenth year. The inscription states that part of the land had formerly been granted by Kulottuṅga Choḷa in the tenth year of his reign, *i.e.*, either A.D. 1074 or 1138 according to which of the Kulottuṅgas is meant.

Page 298. Devīpaṭṇam.—Dr. Burgess found here three inscriptions, one of Vikrama Pāṇḍiyan, one dated in the eighth year of Sundara Paṇḍiyan, and one of a sovereign whose title " Tribhuvana Chakravarti " alone is given.

Page 300. Rāmeśvaram.—At Dambula in Ceylon is an inscription which states that Parākrama Bāhu, king of Ceylon (A.D. 1153—1188), built a temple at Rāmeśvaram called the "*Nissaṅkeśvara*" temple. The name of the then Pāṇḍiyan king is given as Kulaśekhara. (Mr. Rhys Davids in *Ind. Ant.* I, 196.)

Three inscriptions are mentioned as existing at this place, bearing dates Ś.Ś. 1520, Ś.Ś. 1530, and Ś.Ś. 1530 respectively. Dr. Burgess has examined these and pronounces them to be modern forgeries,—insertions recently made. The genuine inscriptions have been carefully concealed under deep coatings of whitewash. These nefarious practices were carried on, it is said, in order to fabricate evidence in a very important law-suit. It is stated that a large number of copper-plate grants have been concealed for the same purpose.

In *Ind. Ant.* XII, 315, Dr. Burgess has published an article on the "*Ritual of Rāmeśvaram*," with a description of the temple and notes of some of the inscriptions.

Page 309. Kuttālam.—Bishop Caldwell (*History of Tinnevelly*, *page* 53) mentions an inscription here which fixes the commencement of the reign of a Parākrama Pāṇḍiyan as in A.D. 1516. Also one dated A.D. 1605, in the fortieth year of the reign of the celebrated patron of letters Vallabhadeva *alias* Ati Vīra Rāma Pāṇḍiyan, who therefore seems to have come to the throne in A.D. 1565.

Id. Teṅkāśi.—There is an inscription here on a pillar which proves that Ponnan Perumāḷ Parākrama Pāṇḍiyan came to the throne in A.D. 1431. Tradition on the spot asserts that this sovereign was preceded by his father Kāśi Kaṇḍa Parākrama Pāṇḍiyan, *i.e.*, Parākrama who visited Benares. Another inscription here is said to fix the date A.D. 1562 as that of the beginning of the reign of Ati Vīra Rāma Pāṇḍiyan. (Bishop Caldwell's *History of Tinnevelly*, page 53.)

Page 313. Śōlaikuḍiyiruppu.—Two inscriptions here fix the date A.D. 1437 as that of the commencement of the reign of Vīra Pāṇḍiyan. (Bishop Caldwell's *History of Tinnevelly*, page 53.)

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Page 4, *last line but two. Copper-plate No.* 25. The date given, Ś.Ś. 1478 (A.D. 1556), does not correspond with the date of the reign of Achyutadeva Rāya, but with that of his successor Sadāśiva.

Page 16. *Plate No.* 100, *line* 4. *For* "Devaśokti" *read* "Devaśakti."

Pages 17 and 18. *Copper-plates Nos.* 113 *and* 124. Owing to the re-numbering of some plates in process of examination an error has been made which requires correction. The second paragraph of the notice under No. 124 should be read with No. 113. It is on the back of the plate now numbered 113 that the undecipherable endorsement has been engraved.

Page 21. *Copper-plate No.* 151. I am in error in my remarks about the sovereign Veṅkaṭapati. It is certain that Veṅkaṭapati I died in 1614 A.D. We have not only the evidence of inscriptions to guide us, but the very corroborative fact that Floris, the traveller, relates that he heard of the death of the sovereign while at Masulipatam on October 25th, 1614. "On the 25th came News of the Death of Wenkatadrapa, King of Velūr, after fifty years' Reign, and that his three wives (of whom *Obiama*, Queen of *Paleakate*, was one) had burned themselves with his Corps. Great troubles were apprehended. The *Hollanders* were afraid of their castle newly built in *Paleakate*."[1] The Veṅkaṭa of A.D. 1636 is a later sovereign of the same name.

Last line of page 24 *and first of page* 25. *For* "(Śaktivarmā) Vijayāditya Bhaṭṭāraka" *read* "Indrabhaṭṭāraka, or Indṛa Rāja."

Page 32. *Foot-note.* After the word "by" add "*Konduparti Lakshmi Nṛisiṁha Rāu Paṇḍit.*"

Page 27. No. 186. For "(*In the same office*)" read "(*In the office of the Tahsildar of Uḍamālpeṭ, Coimbatore District.*)"

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[1] Floris's Travels, translated from the Dutch, in "Collection of Voyages and Travels," I, p. 443;—*Godavari District Manual*, p. 179.

Pages 125—140. To the extant inscriptions of the Vijayanagar kings must be added some which I had previously omitted to include, and some newly discovered. These are as follows:—

Date. A.D.	Stone or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1339	S.	Harihara I ...	Bādāmi, Kalāḍgi ...	*Ind. Ant.* X, 62-3.	Harihara is herein styled merely a *Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara.*
1533	S.	Achyutadeva Rāya.	Toḷachgud, Kalāḍgi ...	*Id.*, X, 66.	
Undated.	C.P.	Do. ...	Śrīperumbūdūr, Chingleput.	II, 265.	
1543	S.	Sadāśiva	Bādāmi, Kalāḍgi ...	*Ind. Ant.* X, 64.	
1544	S.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*	
1547	S.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*	
1552	S.	Do.	Banavāsi	*Id.*, IV, 207.	
1556	C.P.	Do.	Śrīperumbūdūr ...	II, 265.	
1577	C.P.	Śrī Raṅga	Do. ...	*Id.*	
1579	C.P.	Do.	Do. ...	*Id.*	

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